

PREFACE

THIS record of Speeches made on different public occasions is issued with the primary object of keeping alive interest in certain matters of vital importance to the well-being of the State. Whatever the occasion, the predominant idea underlying every utterance has been the good of the people and the country they inhabit. If rural happiness has been stressed at times, urban prosperity has not been forgotten. Nor again has the essentially metropolitan character of the problems affecting the two capital Cities of the State—Mysore and Bangalore—been missed when the occasion demanded. Problems affecting the financial well-being of the State, its commercial and industrial development and its educational advancement, have also received the attention they merit. Though it is true that the last word has not been said on any of these matters, it is hoped that their importance has been pressed home. As the future of the State depends as much on the people as on the Government, it is possible that this collected edition of Speeches, made during the past four years, may help to serve a larger purpose than that of a mere official record of functions.

BANGALORE }
24th July 1930 }

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SPEECHES

BY

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Amin-ul-mulk.



I—ADDRESSES TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[The Birthday Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore, on the 14th June 1926. Besides the representatives from the different parts of the State, there were present on the occasion a large number of ladies and gentlemen, European and Indian. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, in welcoming the members, delivered the following Address —]

Members of the Representative Assembly — It is my 14TH JUNE
privilege, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, 1926
to welcome you to the labours of another Session.

It would not be in accord with your feelings, or my own, if we entered upon our work without paying a tribute to my immediate predecessor, Rajamantra Dhurina Sir Albion Banerji, who laid down the reins of office recently after a distinguished service of ten years in this State.

Many of you, gentlemen, came in close touch with him both as a Member of Government and as Dewan, and you had many opportunities of appreciating his great ability, tact and quickness of decision. It is not necessary,

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therefore for me to dilate on those qualities which marked him as a man and an administrator nor on the able manner in which Sir Albion presided over and conducted the proceedings of this Assembly You will I am sure join with me in wishing him every success and good fortune in the further career which he has chalked out for himself

To two other changes in the personnel of the Government you will expect me to make a reference here After a devoted service of 34 years to the State Mr K. R. brinivasa Iyengar retired last month from the office of First Member of Council and the members of this House will no doubt remember the useful contribution which from his experience and knowledge, he was able to make to the discussion of administrative problems here It is the sincere wish of us all that his retirement from official service may be but the opening of a long period of non-official service to the public in civic economic and other fields of activity and that he may long be enabled to enjoy his well-earned leisure in peace and happiness

The other officer of the State who used to be here during recent sessions, but is not to be seen in the same position to-day is Rajastantra Pravina Dr Brayendra Nath Seal the distinguished Vice-Chancellor of our University Owing to considerations of health he was obliged some weeks ago to relinquish the office of Extra Member of Council which he had held for the short period of a year and four months During that period however, his deep insight into our educational needs and his profound knowledge of allied matters were of the greatest assistance to Government His enthusiasm for the cause of learning is well known and he will hereafter be able to devote his time and energies

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exclusively to the promotion of that great cause, both as Vice-Chancellor and as Educational Adviser I sincerely hope that the University and the State may long continue to profit by his wide experience and expert counsel

Before I go further, it is my painful duty to refer to the death of Mr C Srinivasa Rao of Chikmagalur, which occurred in April last. He had been connected with the Assembly ever since its inauguration 44 years ago and was one of its most respected members. His death is a great loss to the public life of the country and we shall long miss his familiar figure in this House. I would also refer, with the deepest regret, to the loss we have sustained, since you last met, through the death of Mr K S Channabasappa of Gundlupet.

AN OUTLINE OF POLICY

Let me now try to indicate in a few brief words the ideals and policies which it is my ambition to pursue in endeavouring to discharge the responsibilities which His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to entrust to my care. It is acknowledged on all sides that the policy of the Government of His Highness has always been to devote all its resources and powers to the advancement of the State in all directions—material, moral and, in a broad sense, spiritual, and I would earnestly assure you that those aims and efforts will not suffer diminution at our hands. It is obviously superfluous that I should now traverse the entire ground of our development programme, reciting each item and re-affirming each policy. While we accept all the objects and plans bequeathed to us by previous administrations, and intend to do our best for them in the light of the conditions of our time, let me pause to lay some special stress on one or two points.

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The economic question stands first among all our questions and it will continue to receive our constant and careful attention. To take the simplest the most obvious and yet the most neglected of matters—the production and use of the necessities of life within the State. Home production manufacture and use of the necessities of life are the triple root of material prosperity and the basis of all other forms of prosperity. The first step towards the larger attainment of such prosperity is the improvement of means and methods of agricultural production. To this, the Government will give all possible help. I need not emphasise since it is patent to us all the desirability of the development of agricultural co-operation and of technical instruction. But the success of such necessary movements depends less upon State patronage than upon individual initiative and work not only for one's own benefit but for the benefit of the country at large.

The Government are fully aware also of the need that exists for increasing facilities for industrial enterprise and for the expansion of trade both inland and foreign. Much was attempted in these fields in our State as we all know by way of study and experiment in the past and I am anxious that efforts should be renewed in the same direction on more fruitful lines if possible. Government will be ready to respond to any well-considered and practical suggestion for the encouragement of local enterprise either in the field of large scale manufacture or commerce or in the field of indigenous arts and crafts.

We have all felt the need for the extension of avenues of employment—particularly for the middle and the poorer classes. This is undoubtedly the most pressing and the most widely felt problem to-day. But there is

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no royal road to its solution. Greater prosperity, for which all should work, will cause a natural increase of employment. The State will do what it can in this respect in the various works that are in hand or are under consideration. Such works need not necessarily be merely utilitarian. They may also be beautiful, for beauty and order are as necessary to the welfare of the nation as utility.

Then, look at the housing and sanitary conditions of our towns and villages. They can command neither comfort nor good health. Improvement in this respect must depend very largely on more earning capacity, for improvement means expenditure which affects both the Government and the people. This is another reason why special efforts should be made towards augmenting the natural production of the State. Where material increase flows through the life of a country, it carries better conditions over a wider area. I would, therefore, also urge that the development of handicrafts and village industries should be pushed on as vigorously as possible, and towards this end, I would bespeak the earnest thought and co-operation of non-official leaders. The growth of the agricultural and industrial activities of the people is bound to bring in its train not only material additions to individual and national possessions, but also a more wakeful and more vigorous national intelligence, a quicker civic and social consciousness, a finer aspiration and a better standard of living, and a more effective preparation for the higher objects of human existence.

With economic and educational development goes also political development. Indeed, political advancement is, at bottom, a question of public education, and this means, as all will agree, a process of patient study and careful preparation on the part of both the Government

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and the people. In this respect Mysore affords an unrivalled opportunity for developing a form of Government which may serve as a type for study and perhaps adaptation by other parts of India. For such a form we have no perfect model either in history or in contemporary life. By patient work and gradual thought and adjustment, our political system must be developed in the light of Indian tradition of modern developments in India and elsewhere and of the peculiar circumstances of Mysore. No problem could be more complicated or more inspiring and it calls for clear and dispassionate thought with a mind completely divorced from fad and prejudice, and founded upon a serious regard for the realities of our situation and an honest sense of the attendant responsibilities. Further action is the great teacher of doctrine and strenuous work to improve the people's lot will bring political as well as economic wisdom.

I would therefore appeal to you that you might spare all the time and thought that you possibly can to the task of promoting public work and popular organisation in your localities. We shall be eagerly looking for instances of non-official initiative and effort in reviving rural industries in helping joint action in manufacture or trade in building up co-operative societies and aided schools and in making the institutions of local self-government more successful. You are aware that the Government have been actively considering some measures for the reorganization of our system of local self-government. I can assure you that anything calculated to encourage and develop the civic sense of our people and to stimulate municipal enterprise will have the hearty support of Government. Many non-official gentlemen have already rendered noteworthy public service in this field and we confidently ask for more.

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FINANCIAL

It is usual on this occasion to deal with the financial position in three years, namely, the last closed year for which audited accounts are available, the year which is now current and will soon close and that which will open from the first of the next month. I shall follow this practice and make a brief survey of the realised results of 1924-25 and the anticipated results of 1925-26 before presenting the Budget programme for the coming year.

ACCOUNTS OF 1924-25

The total revenue of the year was Rs 340 lakhs and the expenditure chargeable to revenue was also about the same amount. Railways, Forest, Income and Miscellaneous Taxes and Stamps did better than was expected and the improvement under the first two of these heads was appreciable as it amounted to as much as Rs 15 lakhs. Compared with the budget, there was a falling off under Land Revenue, Excise, Assigned Tract Revenue, Mining Revenue and Interest. The decline under Excise was nearly Rs 3 lakhs and that under each of the other heads, about a lakh or less. The total expenditure was about Rs 4 lakhs more than the budget anticipation. The increased revenue under the four heads to which I have referred helped to offset the deficiencies under other heads, the increased expenditure over the budget expectation, and the current and arrear losses of Rs 7.73 lakhs on account of the operation of the Iron Works.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1925-26

The budget estimate for the current year counted upon an aggregate revenue of Rs 340.79 lakhs and provided for a programme of expenditure to be met from revenue,

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amounting to Rs 340 05 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs 0 74 lakh. According to the revised estimate the total revenue is Rs. 340 lakhs and the total expenditure chargeable to revenue is about the same and on the whole, the position of equilibrium anticipated in the budget will be maintained. There are however important departures from the budget for the current year which are explained in detail in the Financial Secretary's Memorandum already placed in your hands.

Forest shows an increase of Rs 4 lakhs of which about Rs 3 lakhs is from sandal oil. The demand for sandal oil was very brisk during the year the quantity sold being the highest on record.

The revenue from Income and Miscellaneous Taxes is better by over Rs. 2 lakhs and this is chiefly the result of realisation of arrears due from the Kolar Gold Mining Companies.

An increase of nearly Rs 4 lakhs appears under Railways and this is due to the improvement in traffic receipts on our lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and to the refund of about three-quarters of a lakh on account of the customs duty which had been collected on materials used on the same lines.

There is a decline of Rs 2 63 lakhs under Krishnaraja sagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works due to a temporary relinquishment of power by the Kolar Gold Mining Companies.

The budget programme did not anticipate any loss on the operation of the Iron Works but owing to continued fall in prices this expectation has not been realised. The revised estimate takes into calculation an adjustment on this account of about Rs. 8 lakhs of which a sum of nearly Rs 3 lakhs is the loss for the half year ended December 1925 and the balance of Rs 5 lakhs

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represents preliminary expenses and aereal losses which could not, for want of funds, be written off in previous years

Turning now to the expenditure side, it will be seen that noticeable increases occur under Interest, Civil Works and Agriculture

The increased expenditure under Interest is the result of arrear claims to interest on State Loans and of larger balances of Savings Bank Deposits and Insurance Funds than had been estimated in the budget

The increase under Civil Works is about Rs 2 5 lakhs and this is mainly due to the expenditure on repairing the Madhavamantri Anicut and on the improvements to the Mysore City Water Supply Scheme

An additional expenditure of nearly Rs 2 lakhs was necessitated by measures adopted to combat cattle diseases and this explains the excess under Agriculture

The only noticeable decrease is under Education and it amounts to about Rs 2 5 lakhs contributed by savings under most of the minor heads and some lapses on grants are incidental to the nature and scale of operations of this Department

As usual, the outlay on the Bhadra Irrigation Project is met from the Irrigation Capital Works Reserve, and the expenditure aggregating Rs 4 33 lakhs on the following items, which are of a non-recurring character, is met from the Special Reserve —

	Rs
Expenditure on Madhavamantri Anicut .	60,000
Purchase of serum and cost of establish- ment for combating rinderpest	2,05,000
Flood damage works .	1,68,000
Total .	<u>4,33,000</u>

*Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly***BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1926-27**

I shall now proceed to explain to you the budget programme for the next year. The estimate of total revenue in that year is placed at Rs. 341 lakhs and that of expenditure at about Rs. 340.5 lakhs, resulting in an anticipated surplus of about half a lakh.

I should like to draw your attention to some features which characterise our sources of revenue. Some of the sources are on the decline while the annual yield of others is subject to large fluctuations. The revenue from Excise is steadily on the down grade. As pointing to reduced consumption the decline is doubtless a matter for satisfaction but the reduction is a dislocating factor financially. Following the action taken by the Government of India the Excise Duty on cotton manufactures which is now suspended has to be remitted and accordingly no credit is taken for this item in the next year's estimates. This remission means an annual loss of revenue of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs. The surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station payable to the State are also showing signs of contraction. The revenue from the sale of sandal oil is subject to wide variations depending upon market conditions. With the completion of the settlement operations Land Revenue has practically reached its highest level for some years to come besides being subject to variations due to seasonal vicissitudes.

There are not many revenue estimates for the next year to which I need draw any special attention. The Land Revenue is placed at a couple of lakhs higher than the revised estimate on account of the re-settlements coming into force from the next year. It is not safe to count upon the continuance of the record sale of sandal oil in the current year and this accounts for the decrease

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under Forest Having regard to the trend in the last few years, the revenue from Excise is taken at a lakh and a half less than in the current year The reduction under Income and Miscellaneous Taxes is accounted for by the abolition of the Excise Duty on cotton manufactures The Kolar Gold Mining Companies are expected to consume more power than they did in the current year and accordingly, the estimate in the next year under the Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works is better than the revised estimate

There has been a perceptible improvement in the operation account of the Bhadravati Iron Works in the second half of the current year, and in view of this, the Board of Management of the Works do not expect any loss on working in the next year Accordingly, no current loss on account of these works has been provided for in the next year's estimates

The aggregate expenditure for which provision is made in the budget is Rs 349 lakhs and of this amount, it is proposed to meet from current revenues nearly Rs 341 lakhs, leaving the balance of about Rs 8 lakhs to be met from Reserve Funds

A progressive administration needs expanding revenues to meet the increasing demands for expenditure but in view of what I have stated, our revenue position requires close and constant watching Attempts have, I think, to be made to increase our revenues in order to be able to provide the funds necessary for various improvement measures At present, our Rupee Debt amounts to Rs 354.42 lakhs against which we will have set aside by 30th June 1926 a sum of Rs 116 lakhs towards the Sinking Fund The net Rupee Debt at present is therefore Rs 238 lakhs only We have to replace our short term loans by a conversion loan of long currency and,

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as the market rate of interest is showing a tendency to go down and long term loans also are coming into favour we may avail ourselves of the opportunity for conversion very soon. It is possible to spread the present debt over a long period by floating a fresh loan bearing a much lower rate of interest. Even taking interest at 6 per cent (the actual rate will in all likelihood be much less) and Sinking Fund at 4 per cent the yearly contribution required from the general revenues to wipe off this debt in 30 years will not exceed Rs 18.5 lakhs. Instead of this we are now setting aside annually a sum of Rs 42.39 lakhs to meet the charges both for interest and Sinking Fund. Of this sum it seems possible to divert over Rs 20 lakhs towards making provision for new Capital Works such as the High Level Canal about the starting of which every one is agreed and for some of the nation building activities which are inadequately provided for at present. By encouraging such activities, we will be putting heart into the people and indirectly aiding the future growth of State Revenues.

The 7 per cent loan of 1921-22 amounting to Rs. 195.57 lakhs is repayable in 1931-32 when it is expected a sum of Rs 29 lakhs will be released from the debt service. I think it necessary to anticipate the release of the greater portion of this sum by making arrangements for the conversion of the loan in good time or for raising a new long term loan to repay the balance of the old loan.

Considered collectively the State properties so far created are paying a reasonable return. The loan in question was raised to create new property although that particular property may not be paying so soon. After 8 or 10 years, the property in question may also begin to pay and when that time arrives the general revenues may not have any debt charges to meet on its account.

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You will agree it would not be right to make the present generation share all the burdens leaving to the next generation only the enjoyment of the benefits accruing from these works. We have to view the works as a whole. On this question, which is receiving the earnest consideration of His Highness' Government, your views and advice will be very welcome.

I may assure you that His Highness' Government are most anxious to find funds from some source or other to help the people in their economic activities and social betterment. Pending arrangements for releasing some of the funds at present devoted to debt charges, we have decided, as remarked already, to make a sum of Rs 8 lakhs available at once for this purpose and to meet the same for the present from Reserve Funds. The following are the principal measures for which additional grants are included in the next year's budget —

1 A grant of Rs 1,20,000 is made for meeting part of the subvention promised to the Bangalore City Municipality for the improvement of its Water Works.

2 An allotment of Rs 3,00,000 is included for carrying out the second instalment of improvements to the Water Works of the Mysore City.

3 For the additional requirements of the Education Department, a lumpsum provision of Rs 50,000 is made.

4 The present scale of pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons has for a long time been represented to be inadequate and a resolution was also moved and carried some time back in the Legislative Council recommending an increase of pay to these officials. A provision of Rs 16,000 is made for giving effect to this resolution.

5 The present scale of pay of the several units of the Army is low and it has been found difficult to attract recruits of the proper type. Some improvement of the scale is a pressing measure and a provision of Rs 50,000 for the Army

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and a similar amount for the Palace Military are accordingly included in the budget.

6 A proposal is under consideration for installing a plant for creosoting timber sleepers under the supervision of the Forest Department by making use of the tar to be supplied by the Bhadravati Iron Works. A sum of Rs. 85 000 is included in the budget for this purpose.

7 A provision of Rs. 1 80 000 is made for improving the sanitary condition of towns, other than Mysore and Bangalore for which there is a crying need.

8 Attention to sanitary improvements of the villages is another urgent need and a provision of Rs. 1,80 000 is accordingly made under rural reconstruction.

9 Measures of economic development have not been actively pursued for some time past; a provision of Rs. 1 00 000 is made for making a beginning towards the resumption of these activities.

10 An allotment of Rs. 1,20 000 is made for Malnad Improvements, and the usual provision for opening new dispensaries in the Medical and Veterinary Departments is included in this provision.

EXPENDITURE MET FROM RESERVES

The outlay on the Bhadra Project is met from the Irrigation Capital Reserve. The combined grant for the Water Works of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities amounts to Rs. 4.25 lakhs and in view of this fact and also of the non-recurring character of this charge, it is proposed to provide for it from the Special Reserve to the extent permitted by the balance of this reserve. The amount at credit of the Famine Insurance Fund will be Rs. 68 lakhs at the beginning of next year and it is proposed to utilise a part of the interest realised on the investments held on behalf of this fund for original irrigation works and the restoration of minor tanks as

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the expenditure on these works will, in effect, be a form of insurance against famine. The total expenditure to be met from these three reserves amounts to about Rs 8 lakhs.

CAPITAL WORKS

The programme of Capital Works for next year provides for a grant of nearly Rs 50 lakhs. The bulk of this provision is for the Seventh Installation Works of the Electrical Department which are in full swing. A sum of Rs 10.5 lakhs is provided for the Krishnarajasagara Dam and a similar amount for the open line requirements of Railways worked by Government and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

I will now refer to some of the salient features in regard to the administration since you last met in Session.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The seasonal conditions during the year were generally favourable all over the State except in parts of the Tumkur and Kolar Districts. Relief measures were continued in these tracts and a sum of Rs 74,200 was spent for takkavi loans, gratuitous relief and towards tank maintenance and other improvement works.

The whole question of suspension and remission of wet assessment on tank irrigated lands was carefully examined by Government, and revised rules regulating the grant of remissions were issued in October 1925. In accordance with these rules, remissions to the extent of Rs 99,462 were sanctioned during the year.

A little over Rs 90,000 were also sanctioned for restoration work in the districts affected by the floods of

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1924-25 I should not omit to mention the commendable work done by the Central Flood Relief Committee in this connection. The special thanks of Government are due to the non official members of the Committee who so willingly co-operated with Government in bringing prompt relief to the sufferers. The Committee has finished its labours and the question of how best to utilise the unspent balance of Rs. 55 000 at the disposal of the Committee is under consideration.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The Coffee Cess Bill having been passed into law rules for the levy collection and administration of the cess were issued. Work on the Coffee Experimental Station at Balehonnur is making satisfactory progress.

I have already referred to the special grant sanctioned for the purchase of serum for inoculating cattle against rinderpest which broke out in a severe form in several parts of the State during the year. Government have under contemplation the question of manufacturing the serum locally.

WATER SUPPLY TO CITIES AND TOWNS

Schemes for the improvement of the Bangalore Mysore and Shimoga Water supply were sanctioned during the year. A committee with Sir M. Visvesvaraya as Chairman has been constituted to investigate thoroughly the question of Bangalore Water supply and to suggest measures for its permanent improvement. Government have also kept in view the question of improving the water supply in other important towns in the State. During the year schemes for the supply of water to Kalasa, Mandgera and Chitaldrug were sanctioned.

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and similar projects for Dodballapur, Tanikere, Yedatore, Whitefield and Malvalli are receiving attention

EDUCATION

The budget grant for the Education Department was Rs 48 30 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs 8 66 lakhs represents the allotment from local cess and contributions from local bodies. In order to meet the growing demand for high school education, two High Schools were opened at Nanjangud and Tirthahalli, besides additional sections in several of the existing High Schools. Some more High Schools will be needed, but the work of expansion has necessarily to be adjusted to the funds available. The S S L C syllabus was completely revised and introduced into all the High Schools. Provision for the teaching of vocational courses and commercial subjects was also made in several of the High Schools. The Mysore District Board has agreed to the levy of education cess during the year and including this district, six out of the eight districts are now levying the cess. The total amounts sanctioned from cess funds from the beginning till now cover an annual recurring expenditure of Rs 2 60 lakhs, and with this sum, it has been possible to convert 52 incomplete Middle Schools into Middle Schools of the new type, 72 Primary Schools into incomplete Middle Schools, to open 156 primary schools and convert 763 aided schools into Government institutions. The Adikarnataka Boarding Home at Bangalore was expanded so as to provide for 80 students at an additional cost of Rs 9,000.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY

The problems connected with University education in India have entered on a new phase, and Mysore has

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shared in the general movement. These problems may be summed up under two main heads: those relating to constitutional type and those relating to the organisation of faculties and courses of study. Under the first the movement has been generally towards the federal teaching type with constituent or incorporated colleges in one or more University centres and under the second towards original developments which adapt the University courses and faculties to the resources and capabilities of the country and the people.

The University of Mysore has been steadily following this two-fold path ever since its inception. Recently the University has added a Medical Faculty and a Medical College with a Degree as well as a Diploma Examination, a department of teaching in the University College of Arts at Mysore, a department of Electrical Engineering in the University College of Engineering at Bangalore and certain important and much needed extensions of the science installations in the University College of Science at Bangalore. Under humanistic studies the transfer of the Archaeological Department to the University has helped to link up archaeological and epigraphic studies with the courses of history and to give a truly regional bent to our historical studies. Besides scholars have been sent abroad in view of the urgent need for new courses for Applied Science and Technology in one direction and Indology and Culture History in another. New Mathematical and Statistical courses have been started in connection with the departments of Mathematics and Experimental Psychology which will place their studies on a concrete realistic footing.

I will not go further into these technical matters but so much is necessary to draw public attention to the kind of pioneer work which Mysore has recently attempted

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in the field of University education. A great deal of reorganisation work has been already accomplished. And this House will be interested in learning that, with a sound economy in administration, it has been possible to finance all these new developments, both extensive and intensive in character, with practically the same amount of State grant as was enjoyed by the University some five years ago, viz, seven lakhs of rupees more or less.

All these developments have been now brought to a head in the scheme of University Reorganisation which has been passed by the Senate after prolonged and mature deliberation, and placed before the Government. The two fundamental points in that scheme are the institution of Intermediate Colleges and Intermediate Courses in place of the existing Entrance Section, and the opening out of various technological Diploma Courses for imparting a practical scientific training in various industrial and agricultural pursuits for which facilities and resources exist in the State.

The Entrance Course marks no definite stage in the educational curriculum. The students who go through the course of nine months and drop off do not advance much beyond the secondary stage, even those who pass are not recognised for purposes of admission to professional courses or general graduate courses outside the State.

The Intermediate courses, as planned by the University, will postpone the dropping off of students by a year and provide alternative groups to about 2,000 to 2,500 students, suited to their aptitudes and interests. This, it is expected, will open to our young men a wider range of training in technological and professional colleges as well as in the form of post-intermediate diploma courses, and thus help ultimately to establish a variety of agricultural and industrial occupations in the country. Such are the

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aims of the extended and diversified Intermediate Course approved by the Senate and placed before the Government. It is calculated to retrieve University Education from its present parlous state and will go far to relieve the congestion in the channels of pure letters and pure science which swells the ranks of the unemployed with resulting social and economic disorder.

These Diploma Courses are contemplated for several branches of Applied Science and Technology, including Chemical and Engineering Technology applied Chemistry and Agriculture. They will extend over a year or 18 months after the completion of the Preparatory Intermediate Course. Lectures and laboratory work will be provided in the University Colleges of Science and Engineering and practical training in the workshops, factories and farms.

The Senate is of the opinion that the entire expenditure on the Reorganization Scheme as passed by them can be spread over a number of years. The full scheme as given will come into operation in the fifth year after the starting of the Intermediate Colleges and the proposal of the Senate is to open the Junior Intermediate Classes in July 1927. Government have decided to accept this recommendation of the Senate. But it will be possible to give effect to the scheme in successive parts and in selected branches of study if desired and also to graduate its working according to the resources that may be available to the State.

KRISHNARAJASAGARA

Coming to Capital Works I have to state that the work of raising the Krishnarajasagara Dam to its full contemplated level of 130 feet is progressing satisfactorily. The supplies available at the present storage level of 106

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feet are sufficient for irrigating a little over 60,000 acres as against a total of 120,000 when the storage is increased to 124 feet. The question of developing irrigation in the Cauvery Valley is receiving attention, and detailed plans and estimates for the excavation of the High Level Canal at an estimated cost of Rs 250 lakhs are under examination.

RAILWAYS

I have already referred to the improvement in the revenue earnings of the Railways. Attempts by the Department to reduce the working expenses have been successful, so that the ratio of working expenses to gross receipts during the year will be about 67.5, which compares very favourably with the ratio in the previous three years. The Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar Railway construction which was started during the year is nearing completion, and conditions being favourable, the line should be open for traffic by the end of July next. Government have decided to follow the policy adopted by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Ackworth Committee, in regard to the financing of District Board Railways, and have sanctioned the Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway on the understanding that Government will provide the funds for the construction of the line, and the District Board will guarantee the Government against losses in working. The construction of this line will be commenced as soon as possible. The resumption of work on the Shimoga-Ahasalu line, which involves the construction of a new bridge over the Tunga river, is also under contemplation. The construction of other lines, for which there is equally strong demand, can only be considered when our financial resources permit. As a result of the reduction in the working

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expenses it may be possible to give some relief to third class passengers Government are looking into the matter and hope shortly to pass orders reducing the third class fares

IRRIGATION

Among the larger irrigation works under progress the head works and the first 16½ miles of the Right Bank Channels of the Bhadra Anicut have been completed and His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to open the anicut on the 12th instant About 4 000 acres of land will be brought immediately under irrigation The Sowlanga tank work has been completed and the excavation of the High Level Canal is in progress 3 miles of the channel having been completed and water allowed for irrigation Repairs to the bridge across the Tungabhadra at Harihar which was damaged during the floods in 1924-25 is nearing completion and will be open to traffic shortly With a view to ensure more efficient and quicker methods of restoration of tanks a Tank Survey Division has been recently constituted to collect necessary data and prepare a suitable programme of restoration and improvement work Among other important original works I may mention the construction of a bridge across the Cauvery and Kabbini near T Narsipur and the construction of a reservoir across the Kuniudvati near Anjanapur Both these projects have been investigated and Government propose to undertake them as soon as possible

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

In regard to the activities of the Electrical Department I may mention that during the first 10 months of the year there were 11 additions to power installations

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and 600 to lighting installations, bringing the total number of these installations up to date to 299 and 8,904 respectively. The work connected with the Seventh Installation which is expected to generate additional energy to the extent of 14,000 H P is in full swing. Orders for almost all the machinery required have been placed through the Stores Purchase Committee, and the construction of buildings is well in progress. The Bangalore Transmission Lines have been thoroughly remodelled and service rendered more efficient. The question of extending power supplies to important towns along the main transmission system such as, Bowringpet, Yelahanka, Kankanhalli, etc., is receiving attention, as also the question of making electric power available at cheap rates to raiyats willing to instal pumping plants on the banks of the Arkavati for irrigation purposes. The rate for power charged to small industrial concerns has been reduced from two annas to $1\frac{3}{4}$ annas for consumption up to and including 20 H P. The Government have lately ordered that no metric hue be levied where the power consumed is 6 points or less per month. These reductions will, it is hoped, secure to the small consumers the much needed relief they have been praying for.

BHADRAVATI IRON WORKS

In the early part of the year 1925-26, the output of pig iron and by-products was affected by monsoon conditions and the prices underwent a rapid decline. Towards October, the losses rose to serious proportions and the situation called for special measures. The loss on operation during the half-year ended 31st December 1925 amounted to Rs 1,88,827, and that due to the fall in the value of the stock on account of rapid decline in prices to Rs 1,04,386 more, making a total loss of Rs 2,93,213.

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for the half year During the current half year the working has improved and it is not expected that there will be any appreciable loss Since October last, drastic economies have been effected in all sections and special steps taken to improve the output The cost of collection of raw materials was considerably reduced and the output of the furnace raised to its full estimated capacity The various measures of improvement and cost reduction took some time to yield the full results For a period of six months from November 1925 to April 1926 the entire staff of the works agreed to forego a share of their emoluments ranging from 6½ to 10 per cent The spirit of self sacrifice displayed by them deserves special recognition

During the next year i.e. 1926-27 the three subsidiary plants the Pipe Foundry, the Alcohol Refining Plant and the Tar Distillation Plant are expected to be in full operation and to yield additional revenue The operations of the main plant will probably be maintained at its present level and it is not likely there will be any loss even if the present low market rates continue Almost the entire current output was sold during the first half year and a similar result is anticipated during the second half year

The Board of Management have recently issued a statement which gives a clear account of the present situation I visited Bhadravati recently and found that steady progress is being made in every direction The situation of the iron industry all the world over has been very unsatisfactory of late and our works are in worse position than similar concerns elsewhere The following extract from a special review of the Iron and Steel Trades in Great Britain, 1925 published by Messrs Wm. Jacks and Co of London will probably be of special value in this connection —

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“By long years of a depression unprecedented in modern industrial history, the vitality of the British Iron and Steel trade has been reduced to a low ebb. The liquid assets and cash reserves of even the most powerful of the great iron and steel combines have been exhausted, not only have no dividends been earned but heavy losses have been incurred, yet in spite of all the sacrifices, production has still further declined during the past year. Such plant as has been operated has only been kept going at a loss. The plight of the iron and steel industry is now recognised as a matter for grave national concern.”

While such is the experience in the most advanced industrial country in the world, there is every reason to be satisfied with the progress made in the working of this new undertaking during the difficult times through which it is passing. The full benefit of this progress will be visible when the world conditions improve and there is a substantial recovery in the iron and steel trades.

ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY

Gentlemen, this is necessarily a hurried review of the position of the administration in the principal Departments. I realise, as well as anybody, that the machinery of administration needs some repairs and readjustments here and there. Scriptory work must be cut down, and real constructive work must be increased in all public offices. I have every assurance that the officers of the Government will co-operate whole-heartedly in reducing unnecessary correspondence and in getting things done by prompt personal attention. It is generally complained that we Indians have yet to earn a name for business-like habits and expeditious disposal of papers. If the officers of the several departments, in all the various grades, will remember this and put forward greater

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diligence in attending to their routine work not only will much be gained thereby for our general reputation as well as for the advantage of the public but much relief will also be afforded to the Government so that they could apply themselves with a freer mind to the larger questions confronting them

SOME LARGE QUESTIONS

How these questions are growing both in number and complexity must indeed be patent to every one. With each year our responsibilities have been widening and not the least important of them are our moral responsibilities as a modern and progressive Indian State. A large and eager world is watching our work here looking for encouragement or warning according as we do well or ill. Far wider interests than those of Mysore are involved in the sort of reputation that we succeed in winning here. We have to exert ourselves to the utmost in every direction in order to maintain the good name of our State to raise its prestige abroad and to add to its renown as a friend of all progressive movements. Before long the question of devising a mode of fitting in Mysore among the Indian States, in the general scheme of Indian government will have to be considered and as connected with it, there is the question of securing satisfactory arrangements for the fair treatment of Mysore in her external concerns. This is not the occasion for me to go into the details of these questions and I mention them here only to indicate the magnitude of the task that lie before us

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I cannot but address to you a few words more personal in subject and feeling

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I am grateful to His Highness for the opportunity now afforded me of rendering wider service to him and to his people. I regard the office of Dewan less as an appointment than as a great mission of patriotic service. To His Highness, I am bound by gratitude and life-long affection. His approval of such service as I may render the State is of paramount worth to me, and it can be secured only by patient labour for the prosperity and the happiness of the people of Mysore. I assure you, gentlemen, that the labour shall not be lacking on my part, nor the sympathy that alone can give to it the right direction, and I pray also for the clear and unvarying vision through which, despite human weakness and the intractability of human affairs, the ideal has power to dominate the smallest deeds of men. One might well be daunted by a sense of the responsibilities of this office and of one's own limitations. But this is no individual effort. Without your sympathy and support, gentlemen, individual effort would be futile, but working together, we cannot fail. I have perfect confidence that we shall thus work together. This confidence is based partly upon the obviously sincere and earnest expressions of good wishes which I have received from representatives of all classes among you, but its essential foundation is my knowledge of your patriotism and of my own.

We deliberate amidst many difficulties, but these merely accentuate the greatness of our opportunity. We have a fortunate State, fortunate in the nobility and wisdom of its Ruler, in the character and homogeneity of its people, in its vast mineral and other resources, almost untouched, but ours to develop. Few lands are so ready to respond to effort, if the effort be wise and strong and steady and united.

Gentlemen, my thoughts look forward, not without anxiety, yet with hope and resolution, to the day when I

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shall lay down this office and render my account. We stand or fall together you and I. We are one in duty and in aim. I trust we shall also be one in judgment. I find it impossible even in thought to make a separation between us except for one tremendous difference. For a few brief years, the Dewan plans and labours, and then his place knows him no more. He passes and his work is judged. Your office as representatives of the people is for ever. Individuals may come and go but the work of this Assembly will continue steadily through time beyond our foresight. In these its earliest years it is you individually and collectively who are creating its traditions. How important is it then to maintain an absolute purity and nobility of policy and word! And in State affairs, purity and nobility simply mean the disinterestedness of persons and party creating unity and power. Let us by mutual friendliness and good understanding see that the ancient vision of a united national life is restored in its fulness. I feel that any one amongst us, including myself who sought to use this Assembly for purposes narrower than the universal service of the State would thus dishonour his office. If we, as a State are to achieve real progress and to win the regard and the approbation of the outside world it is necessary that we should always look at things from a national standpoint and deal with the problems that face us, and some that distress us to-day on lines of co-operation, co-partnership and mutual good will.

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

[The Bnithday Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly came to a close after six days on the 19th June 1926 In bringing to a close the proceedings of the Session, Sir Mirza M Ismail made the following speech —]

Gentlemen,—In bringing the proceeding of this Session to a close, I wish to say a few words to convey to you my sense of obligation for the sympathy and co-operation which I have received from all sides of the House in the discharge of my duties as President But first of all, I must return my sincere and heart-felt thanks to the members who, individually or as representatives of groups, referred in most kind terms to my appointment and welcomed me to this responsible office I trust this spirit of courtesy and helpfulness will continue undiminished in the relations between the officers of the State and the representatives of the people.

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1926

A USEFUL SESSION

I think we may fairly regard this session as having been a very useful one It has served to bring prominently to the notice of Government several urgently felt wants I am happy to be able to say that its proceedings have been marked by earnestness, reasonableness, and a keen desire to secure redress for genuine public grievances Members have exercised considerable moderation and restraint in the discussion of controversial subjects, and have shown courtesy and consideration towards those holding opposite opinions, whether among themselves or among the officials I trust members will strive to maintain the same high and dignified level in speech and argument, bearing in mind that it is quite possible that

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two or more different opinions may honestly be held about the same subject by persons all having equally worthy motives. We can know truth better after a calm exchange of notes and views.

We have been deliberating for six days now. We have been able to dispose of 12 general resolutions out of 15 about 25 out of 35 resolutions on the Budget and 27 representations out of 92 placed on the agenda. We have also discussed the general principles of Bills and have besides devoted 3 days to the discussion of the Budget. I regret as much as the members concerned that many subjects could not be taken up at all and that many who wanted to speak on the Budget could not get a chance to do so owing to want of time. I may however assure the members that Government will give due consideration to all the suggestions they have made.

SUBJECTS DEBATED

The grievances pressed upon the attention of Government during the debate on the Budget and in the resolutions and representations fall mainly under four heads (1) Public Works, (2) Education (3) Public Health and (4) General Administrative Services. Naturally the bulk of the complaints come under the first category namely Public Works. A very large number of tanks big and small have long remained in a state of disrepair owing to one reason or another and the representatives are quite right in insisting on their early restoration. Government realise that the matter is one that concern not only the well being of the riyat but also their own revenues as well as the permanent assets of the State. A working programme of tank repairs will soon be drawn up and early action will be taken thereon. We hope to be able to spare some more money than we originally thought possible

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out of the Irrigation Cess Fund I hope to be able to tell this House when we next meet, that some tangible progress has been made under this head

I wish to give you the same assurance as regards roads, bridges and public buildings These are also matters of great urgency and importance, and you may rest assured that action will be taken as fast as funds can be made available

Under Education, there is a gratifying demand for its extension and improvement Government realised the necessity for this and will do their best to find the money required It gives me great pleasure to inform the members from Maddur that Government have decided to open a High School in that town, the Inspector-General has been instructed to take necessary action

I would repeat the same assurance in regard to the extension of medical aid We have just been able to make some provision to improve the prospects of Sub-Assistant Surgeons As our financial conditions improve, we shall certainly go on devoting more money to the extension and equipment of hospitals

Under the head of general public service, we have been asked to increase the pay of the menial establishments in public offices, to provide grants for drinking-water wells in villages, to allot more money to the Agricultural Department for the purpose of supplying ploughs, and also to make more funds available to various local bodies for local objects of undoubted public utility I need hardly say how deeply Government sympathise with all these demands and how ready they are to meet them whenever it is possible to do so. In this connection, I am glad to say that, in view of this very urgent need of Bangalore, we have been able, but not without difficulty, to increase the grant to the City Municipality

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to Rs 85 000 No doubt more money is needed for its sanitary and other improvements but to these we can attend only later on. Fresh taxation would obviously be unwelcome

As for retrenchment which has been repeatedly advocated let me assure you that every care will be exercised to economise expenditure on establishments. You will all recognise that there must be a limit even to the policy of reduction, though all may not agree as to the exact point of that limit and I can only promise you that in fixing that limit we shall be guided by no other consideration than that of the efficiency and morale of the services. In this matter we cannot but take note of the conditions in the neighbouring territories remembering that if we cut down salaries and prospects to too low a level there is bound to be corresponding deterioration in the enthusiasm and character of public servants

THE BUDGET

I must say we are gratified at the reception generally accorded to the Budget especially to the loan proposals. The explanation given by my friend and colleague Mr Krishna Rao has, I hope, satisfied those who had any misgivings as regards the policy of drawing upon the interest derived from the Famine Reserves. I can tell you that he is by no means an incautious or venturesome financier and he would not have approved of any financial arrangement that could not stand the test of the most approved canons of public finance

There are some questions of administrative policy which came in for much discussion. One of them was that of weights and measures and I wish to make it plain that Government have no intention of competing with private firms in their manufacture and sale. Another

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question was that of Honorary Bench Magistrates. In regard to this, you may rest assured that Government have no wish to go back upon their declared policy. Government have noted the criticisms made by several members about the constitution of the Bench Courts at present, and we hope to be able to take measures to improve the working of these institutions. We have noted the grievances urged in connection with Forest Administrations, and we hope to be able to modify the rules, where necessary, so as to remove the grounds of complaint. Much interest centred round the question of Hissedars, and, as you are aware, Government have agreed to appoint a committee of enquiry to go thoroughly into this complicated question and submit recommendations for their orders.

PREVENTION OF COW SLAUGHTER

The resolution regarding the introduction of legislation for the prevention of cow slaughter has received very full attention at the hands of this Assembly on this as well as on previous occasions and various conflicting opinions have been expressed on the matter. On behalf of Government, I should like to say that Government are in full sympathy with the suggestion but, at the same time, I should add that the question is full of difficulties and requires the most careful and dispassionate examination. The committee to which the matter will be referred will, I hope, help Government to arrive at a decision acceptable to all.

It only remains for me this evening to thank the members for the work which they have done during the present session, and to wish them Godspeed and a safe return to their homes.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

[The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held at the Jagan Mohan Palace on the 18th October 1926 Besides the representatives, there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion In welcoming the Representatives Sir Mirza M Ismail delivered the following Address —]

PART I

Gentlemen —It is my privilege by command of His Highness the Maharaja to welcome you to another Session.

It is usual in so doing at this season of the year to place before you a review of the events and figure of the past official year For the moment I propose to refer only to a few items of major importance leaving the details to the Second Part of my Address.

There is so much to do and so little time to do it in that I can hardly believe it is already four months and not four weeks as it appears since I addressed you last from this place I was concerned then with an attempt to define the objects to be set before us and the ideals to be aimed at in the administration of the State Since then our time has been taken up mainly with the examination of questions of an urgent nature that needed attention before all others The most urgent of these the question of the supply of drinking water to the town of Bangalore is under examination by an expert Committee the result of whose discussions will I hope be placed before us shortly Meanwhile I am glad to say that seasonable rains have relieved us of our immediate

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anxiety Another matter of great importance, while perhaps of not such great urgency, is the question of proceeding with the extension of irrigation in the State through means of the High Level Canal under the Krishnarajasagara This again is under active consideration by an expert Committee presided over by Sir M Visvesvaraya A number of other questions, such as, the best use to which we can put the old *Anna Chatrams*, maintenance of *Husse Pattis* by Shanbhogs, prevention of cow-killing in the State by legislation, location of toll-gates, and the like, have been or are being examined by various Committees Government also have inquiries in progress as to the best means of applying the Village Panchayet Regulation

Our other main effort in the direction of utilising all the best talent of the State in dealing with the broader issues has been in the revival of the Economic Conference We have had one fully attended session of this and some very interesting discussions, which, I believe, will not be unfruitful, have taken place and we are now proposing to ask the Conference, on which this Assembly is represented, to undertake some still larger spheres of work Of these, I shall speak later

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

There were three sessions of the Legislative Council during the year, and the business transacted therein was, as usual, heavy and varied Twelve Regulations were passed by the Council and received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, the more important of which were —

- 1 A Regulation further to amend the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore
- 2 A Regulation to amend the Factories Regulation

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- 3 A Regulation further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure
- 4 The Mysore Coffee Cess Regulation
- 5 The Cotton Excise Duty Suspension Regulation
(passed as an Emergency Regulation)

LOCAL BOARDS

The policy of Government in regard to District Board Railways, which was under consideration for a long time past was definitely determined in terms which have since been published. A Committee has been appointed to consider the question of the settlement of rival claims of District Boards and Municipal Councils regarding the establishment of tolls, location of toll gates and other matters. Another Committee has been constituted to consider and report on the question of increasing the number of toll gates in the State so that the additional income secured thereby may be utilised for the improvement of old, and construction of new roads.

LAND REVENUE

The seasonal conditions during the year were on the whole satisfactory although the average rainfall in certain parts was somewhat less than normal. There were no heavy and abnormal floods as in the previous year in any part of the State.

As regards the question of utilising the general surplus under the irrigation cess in the several districts, on which there was considerable discussion at our last meeting you will be glad to hear that, in accordance with the assurance given to you that a more vigorous policy in respect of irrigation works will be pursued Government have sanctioned a three years programme of major irrigation works. A selection of tanks that require repairs

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urgently has been made and arrangements instituted to complete their restoration in three years in most cases, and in from four to six years in others. An allotment of Rs 2,61,000 will be made during the current year, and for the next three years, allotments varying from Rs 3 lakhs to Rs 3½ lakhs will be made. As you know, a sum of Rs 10 lakhs is already available from the accumulated funds under the irrigation cess and the balance required will be made available in due course.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN BANGALORE

I feel you will expect me to refer to the labour troubles which have so tragically broken out in our midst. I need not assure this Assembly how truly anxious the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are to secure the well-being of the labouring classes, and when they are in difficulties, to enquire patiently and sympathetically into the causes of their trouble. It was, therefore, with a sense of bewilderment and distress that we were faced in July and August last with a series of strikes in the mills in Bangalore. These strikes have fortunately subsided now, but I do appeal to all who have, as we have, the welfare of the labourers at heart, to teach them not only the strength of organised labour, but also the utter folly of violence.

STRIKE IN THE BINNY MILLS.

I now come to the one case in which the authorities responsible for the administration of the law found themselves compelled to use force. Government have issued an order on the subject, and little remains for me to add in this Address. Justice has been done without consideration of departmental or other prestige. I and my colleague, the First Member of Council, went to the spot

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immediately after the occurrence and heard what the strikers, the Police, the Mills' Management, and the Government Officers had to say. After careful consideration of this and all other evidence it was found that the Assistant Superintendent of Police undoubtedly had grave provocation, and what might naturally seem to him strong reasons for firing on the crowd. But he does not appear to have exercised sufficient care or discrimination in the firing. He has been suitably dealt with and more stringent punishment would have been contrary to justice. An enquiry by non-officials was suggested in some quarters but I cannot think that it would have pronounced a juster or even a different verdict.

I will only add that I have satisfied myself that so far as is possible in such a case the families of the unfortunate mill hands have been amply compensated.

I now turn to more agreeable topics.

RAILWAY EXTENSION

His Highness was graciously pleased to open the Nanjangud Chamarajanagar Railway in August last. In the course of his speech he gave expression to his regret and regret which is shared by all his subjects that he was opening only a small section of a big scheme of railway extension which the Mysore Government have been advocating for the past 35 years. His Highness was pleased to give an assurance that if it was made possible to link up the Nanjangud Chamarajanagar line with the metre gauge system of the South Indian Railway his Government would immediately undertake the construction of the line from Chamarajanagar to the Mysore frontier.

It is a matter of sincere gratification to the Government of Mysore that both the Coimbatore District Board

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and the Ootacamund Municipal Council should have so enthusiastically supported the scheme of a through connection, the former having recorded a resolution undertaking to give the necessary guarantee. It is only a distance of about 35 miles that will remain to be completed between the Mysore frontier and Satyamangalam. This is an important section of the main line that forms the natural connection between the Mysore State and the populous districts of Coimbatore, Madura, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. The link will also help to establish a through connection between Bombay and Ootacamund and between Bombay and Colombo, resulting in a considerable saving of time and distance. The Government of Mysore earnestly trust that this long-cherished desire of theirs may be realised soon, and that a scheme of such incalculable benefit to this part of India may not be delayed longer than can possibly be helped. Meanwhile, I am glad to observe that a motor service has recently been established between Mysore and Satyamangalam, and that the Post Office authorities are taking up the question of a motor mail service from Mysore to Ootacamund, and I hope that a corollary of that will be a speeding up of the train service from Bombay to Mysore.

SOME NEW LINES OF ECONOMIC WORK

I have referred above to some new lines of work that may be undertaken in connection with economic development. The first of these is an inquiry into taxation. In suggesting such an inquiry, I want to guard myself from the outset against the suggestion that you cannot inquire into taxation without wishing to increase it. I want you, Gentlemen, to realise that the reverse ought to be the case. Most of the nations of the world have seen

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the necessity for arranging an equitable system of taxation that can readily be expanded whenever necessary. This is what the Government of India intended to do and they have in the report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee a great amount of material for a decision whether the burden of the taxes recently evolved rests upon the right shoulders, and whether the adjustment between taxes and the methods of levy is the best that can be devised in the circumstances of the country. The report of the Committee is now before the Indian Legislature. In the meanwhile we, in Mysore propose to examine our own system of taxation. I do not think the time is ripe to invite this Assembly to go into this matter. We have I think in the Economic Conference on which both official and non-official opinion is fully represented a more appropriate body which can take up the preliminary investigations. What Government propose to do is to appoint an officer to prepare an accurate and up-to-date statement of the facts relating to each tax or group of taxes that is levied in Mysore to see how far the recommendations of the Committee in relation to each tax or group of taxes are applicable to our conditions and to make his own suggestions. Government propose then to consult the Economic Conference and thereafter definite proposals will be framed and placed before you for acceptance.

Another important matter that is proposed to be referred to the consideration of the Economic Conference is the revival of Exhibitions. Gentlemen I am a great believer in Exhibitions and that for this reason. It is generally accepted that the first essential to the improvement in the quality of goods is the general adoption of the principle of selection. To secure recognition of this an incentive to selection is required and the best means

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of supplying that incentive is by ensuring competition for higher prizes and rewards

The history of the world shows that the countries that have achieved the greatest success in improving the general level of wealth, of intelligence, and of character are those in which concerted action and selection have gone hand in hand. The former enables the pooling of resources and the latter secures better prices by improving the quality of goods through a rigid rejection of such as are not up to standard.

The question is how we are to introduce such a set of conditions in Mysore. The first thing, I think, is to engender a spirit of emulation and through it to teach the lesson of selection. For this purpose, I should like to see shows in every village or important groups of villages in which the villagers would exhibit their produce of every kind, and thus see where their produce is inferior to that of others, and be induced to try, by use of better seed, or better cultivation, or better stud animals, to improve it. From the village shows, I would like to see that the best of the exhibits go to the taluk shows, and from the taluk to district shows conducted under the auspices of economic associations, co-operative societies, district or other local boards and the like. This would result in setting a standard for the village, for the taluk, and for the district, the standard in each successive stage being higher and higher. And if we should revive the grand Exhibition for all Mysore, it would serve the dual purpose, firstly, of setting a high standard for the people of the State, showing the best that can be done with the many natural advantages with which God has blessed us, and secondly, of bringing purchasers and sellers together.

I do not know how far we will be able, in the present state of our finances, to put this scheme of exhibitions

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into operation in its entirety But Government hope to make a beginning in the direction at an early date

THE FUTURE POSITION OF INDIAN STATES

I now come to a question of supreme importance to the State namely the position of the Indian States in the constitution of the future This, as you are aware formed with other matters of common interest the subject of discussion in August last at Bikaner when His Highness the Maharaja invited a number of Ministers from different States to an informal conference

I do not propose to enter into details here of the subjects discussed but as regards the future position of the Indian States I may perhaps say a few words as it is an issue that exceeds in importance almost any other at the present time With the gradual development of self government in India the problem of the position of Indian States enters upon a new phase and Indian prosperity and progress depend in a large measure upon a right solution of this problem In Mysore we desire no voice in the internal affairs of British India and seek for ourselves complete autonomy in such affairs subject to the suzerainty of the British Crown Details of relationship will change with changing times

Economically however no Indian State can stand in isolation Economic union is becoming a world policy making for the mutual understanding of nations and their co-operation in all things In this world wide movement India is destined to play an important part and one of increasing responsibility and power She cannot but develop the same policy within her borders gradually breaking down both barriers and distinctions in economic matters I believe that such an effort will work more strongly towards political unity than the immediate

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rendered to the people Many words are not better than few, while incessantly repeated words discredit intellect and common sense and show but a poor opinion of one's audience And a policy of mere opposition to a Government well known to care as much for the people's well being as does any member of the Assembly is disloyalty to the well being of the State I rejoice to think, Gentlemen, how many of you judged by the false standard I have mentioned, are failures indeed, trusting Government's good will and co-operating in its efforts for Mysore's prosperity and progress Further I have observed in the absence of unseemly controversy and any sort of recrimination your constant realisation that this House is guardian of the dignity of the State. Mysore owes much to you Gentlemen and its Government is deeply appreciative of your wisdom energy and self sacrifice

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S VISIT

And here I have to make an important and pleasing announcement which I think will be received by you with acclamation I am authorised to say that His Excellency the Viceroy has accepted His Highness's invitation to visit Mysore. His Excellency proposes to come here in July next The visit of a Viceroy is an event which is always looked forward to with the greatest interest and pleasure in our State but such a Viceroy as His Excellency Lord Irwin who so quickly has endeared himself to the people of India, not only by his wise and statesman like acts but still more by his nobility of purpose and his keen desire to understand and help them deserves and will receive a specially enthusiastic welcome—a welcome befitting a great English gentleman and a warmhearted Indian people

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MYSOREANS FOR MYSORE

Gentlemen, there is a familiar cry voicing a quite admirable idea, "Mysore for Mysoreans" But there is another cry that one does not hear echoing through our streets and chambers, "Mysoreans for Mysore" I am sure, however, that it echoes through our hearts I cannot conceive that it can be otherwise Those who have travelled the world over tell us that this is one of the fairest lands in the world, full of Nature's loveliness, delectable in climate, rich in resources, rich above all, in patient and kindly human character, a land fit for the devotion of true men How despicable would it be for a man to think more of himself, or of those akin to himself, than of such a country!

Now, on this matter of patriotism we must be exceedingly honest with ourselves Each one of us, without doubt, is sincerely and very firmly convinced of his own patriotism But here is the telling question—what do you think of your neighbour's patriotism? Men's thoughts of their neighbours are, in the bulk, decisive evidence What do our neighbours' thoughts declare of each of us? I am afraid we must admit that, though much devoted service is being done, there is in Mysore, as everywhere else, some self-seeking Let any officer in a position of any power keep a record of his interviews, and how large a proportion of these will be found to concern personal or party advantage How many will have any reference whatever to the good of our country? Both Mysore and our individual destinies demand better of us than this.

WORK FOR NOBLE ENDS

Ours is a State requiring for its prosperity the utmost exertions of its comparatively few people Thus, for

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example, it is a sin against both State and Self to decline municipal or any similar office because one cannot spare the time. It is similarly a sin—and a greater sin—to accept such or any office with a view to any personal advantage. It is to citizen service of an utterly disinterested quality that much of the advancement of the most progressive countries is due. Many citizens we have who thus devote themselves but we need ten times as many. And there are other needs of this country that can be satisfied only by people who do not even think or dream of gain. There is for instance the teaching of the common people. Their ignorance is it seems to me a burden of shame to every one of us, educated people and—not to speak of our schools—our University fails morally if its graduates leave it without a sense of definite personal responsibility to the poor and ignorant the patient labour of whom has actually in the last resort made University training possible. I speak somewhat passionately on these matters, Gentlemen but it is with a passion of hope and indeed of confidence! I know that you are with me. Again our devotion to our country must compel us to that rigorous self training without which we can render but second rate service. All of us here are concerned with administration the mere critic no less than the mere executant. We have to acquire knowledge both comprehensive and remorselessly accurate. By sheer self-discipline we have to train our judgment in spirit and in truth and in unflinching rejection of the irrelevant and the specious fact or argument. For men of intellect and character there could be no more stimulating task than this to become masters of our business that by such mastery we may serve our country two glories in one for the Spirit. I think that this idea of self-development, of acquiring mastery for

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a noble end, provides the highest human happiness, a happiness that nothing can imperil or diminish. To attain this end and to help less privileged fellow-citizens in the fullest possible measure to attain it, is the aim we must set before us. Here lies the salvation of Mysore !

THE HON'BLE MR PEARS

Gentlemen,—Before I resume my seat, let me just make a brief reference to a great and true friend of Mysore, who sits next to me on this dais—one who is as anxious to promote the well-being of the people of Mysore as any of us assembled here. This is an emphatic statement, but I, who know him well and have been working with him, make it deliberately and most sincerely. The Hon'ble Mr Pears, as I have said, is as keen to see Mysore advance on the path of wise and good Government as any of us here. He regards, I am sure, the office of Resident as one held in the interest of the State as much as in that of the Government, which he represents. In these difficult times, it is an incomparable benefit to have such a representative of the Imperial Government with us.

I cannot help paying this tribute, Gentlemen, though I know I am taking him unawares. This is the first occasion on which he has appeared before this Assembly, and I wanted to tell you how we, as a Government, feel towards him. I hope we shall long have him in our midst.

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Agricultural Indebtedness. These are measures which intimately affect the interests of the agricultural community. I take it that the House is generally agreed about the necessity of legislation in these directions. The views to which you have given expression will be noted and the question will be further examined by Government in consultation with all the interests involved.

In regard to Representations and Resolutions I may say that many of these have come up in previous sessions of this House and as they have been fully dealt with in the course of the debates, it is scarcely necessary for me to reiterate the replies of Government to each representation. I will therefore refer here to only a few of the more important ones. I must express my surprise that the question of the grant of extension of service to certain Government officers should have elicited so much discussion. Government are not unmindful of the considerations for and against the grant of extensions and in deciding whether an extension should be granted or not in any individual case they will always be guided solely by considerations of efficiency and public interests. I trust the House will be satisfied with this assurance from me.

Two other subjects that were debated at length related to the recent Government Order regulating the levy of *Hulbanni* cess and the transfer of the revenues from *Amrai* and *Hulbanni* to the Village Panchayats. That the revised rules regarding the levy of the *Hulbanni* cess have been causing some inconvenience to villagers came to my notice during my recent tour in the Tumkur district. I am having this question examined and whatever relief is possible will be rendered without unnecessary loss of time. The other question was as I explained at the time fully discussed at the last meeting.

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of the Deputy Commissioners. I am aware that for the satisfactory working of the Panchayats adequate financial assistance is necessary. We have called for certain statistics which, I hope, will help us in arriving at a satisfactory decision on this matter without trenching too much upon the present revenues of Government from these sources.

The restoration and repair of tanks, both Major and Minor, has been, as usual, the subject of much discussion. The importance and urgency of this matter are fully realised by Government. The State's prosperity, like that of the individual *ranyat*, depends very largely upon the condition of these and other irrigation facilities. We have laid down a definite programme for the next three years, nor shall we be satisfied until every tank in the State which is worth restoration is in thoroughly good order. I confidently and hopefully look forward to that result.

OTHER IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Provision of housing accommodation for Government officials serving in Malnad areas, exemption from Stamp Duty of petitions presented during *jamabandy*, the question relating to the administration of Income-tax Regulation and Rules thereunder, forest grievances, regulation of motor-bus traffic, procedure in regard to the appointment of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of local bodies by direct election, abolition of Octroi Duties and substitution of some other form of taxation, the question of revising the Remission Rules, the extension of the Chickjajur-Chitaldrug Railway line to Rayadurg, and the appointment of District Economic Superintendents, were some of the other important subjects discussed during this Session. The question of the modification of the

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Remission Rules raises important issues affecting our settlement policy and requires careful examination and deep consideration. This will be done as expeditiously and let me add as sympathetically as possible and I hope that we shall be able to formulate a satisfactory scheme. As regards the extension of the railway from Chitaldrug to Rayadurg I may say that this will be taken up as part of the programme of railway extensions in due course as several more urgent lines have to be given immediate preference. I am glad to see that on the whole the majority of the members are in favour of the revival of the posts of District Economic Superintendents. I wish to say again that these officers have been appointed on trial and if actual experience shows that their continuance is uncalled for Government will at once abolish the posts.

The Government Order recently issued directing the levy of penalty in cases of wilful default in the payment of *Khistbandi* has I find evoked the unanimous disapproval of the House. I may say that I and my colleagues were impressed by the arguments urged by the members against the levy. The Revenue Commissioner has explained the circumstances in which alone the new rule will be used. Nevertheless in deference to your wishes the Revenue Officers will be instructed not to enforce it.

BINNY MILL AFFAIR

The discussions on the Binny Mill affair were conducted with much warmth and pertinacity. The debate has cleared the air. It has I hope removed many misconceptions. I was glad to notice that many among you recognised that Government's action was both sympathetic and just. This will in time be the verdict of all.

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COMING RE-ELECTION

With this session, your office as members of this Assembly comes to a close. Many of you, I have no doubt, will seek and obtain a renewal of office. To all who will seek re-election, I give my cordial good wishes. I trust you will all find the electorates reasonable and duly appreciative of your merits. As members of the first Representative Assembly after the Reforms, you have many achievements to your credit and you may therefore prepare yourselves in good heart for the coming elections. It may be that in the printed transactions of this House, the individual records of some of you may not be found to occupy the same length and breadth of space as those of others. But that need hardly be counted against those who chose to be more brief. You will, I am sure, be judged by the electors—as I said in my opening speech—not merely according to the length or the frequency of your speeches, but according to the good sense, earnestness, and disinterestedness with which, even if silent or saying little, you have sought to secure practical benefits for them. They will also enquire, I think, whether a member thought only of his own sect or party or threw the weight of his vote on the side of the wider interests of the people. I hope that, judged by these standards, you will obtain again the suffrages of your fellow-citizens. I shall confidently look forward to greeting many of you here once again.

But no one can be absolutely certain as to the disposition of popular electorates. It is not unlikely that we may miss some familiar figures when we next meet here. But they have no reason to let their temper grow sour. They have rendered their bit of service in their day, and the good they have done will survive their presence here.

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I need hardly add that those who wish well to this Assembly should recognise that there is as much work to be done for it outside as inside it. Those who have had some experience of work here will be furthering the interests of this very institution if when out of it they devote their time and enthusiasm to the education of the public as to its objects and functions and to the development of that atmosphere of public intelligence and civic thought without which no representative institution can hope to lead more than a mere mechanical existence.

Gentlemen I thank you all most warmly for your patient and thoughtful co-operation and wish you all a pleasant return to your homes

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

[The Birthday Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly began its sittings at the Jagan Mohan Palace Mysore, on 13th June 1927 for considering the Budget for 1927-28. In opening the Session Sir Mirza M Ismail delivered the following Address —]

NE *Members of the Representative Assembly* — It gives me great pleasure to extend a welcome to the members of the Second Assembly elected or appointed under the Reforms scheme and in so doing to welcome so many new faces among you. I do not say this because I do not regret the absence of many members who were prominent in the late Assembly with whom our relations were of the most cordial nature and on whom we relied for sound advice and steadfast guidance. On the other hand the fact that so many changes have taken place

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may be taken as evidence that the people value the privilege of representation, and I look to the newly elected members to inspire us with new ideas and show us new ways of looking at old problems, while the faithful remnant of the old body will supply that element of continuity which is so essential in an assembly of this sort. I therefore welcome old and new alike, and trust that we may all be enabled in our term of office to do good work for the prosperity of the State and the general advancement of Mysore and its people.

The election that has just been completed was the second general election held after the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms in 1923, and it may be interesting to examine the manner in which the voting franchise has been exercised by the people. Out of 130,000 persons who were eligible as voters, more than 60,000 persons actually attended the poll. There were as many as 782 candidates who contested the 204 seats reserved for the rural and urban constituencies. These facts may, perhaps, not justify the belief that there has been a general awakening of political consciousness in the country, but they give unmistakable proof that the membership of this Assembly is coming to be sought more and more as affording a valuable opportunity for public service.

IMPORTANT MEASURES

It will not be out of place here to refer to a few of the more important events which have taken place since the last session.

The failure of rains in parts of the Bangalore District and in the Chamarajnagar Taluk of the Mysore District caused apprehension of distress and measures of relief had to be organised. With the consent of the Legislative Council, additional grants to the extent of Rs. 60,000

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were sanctioned for giving Takavi loans and sinking temporary wells. Remission of land revenue amounting to Rs 72 000 has been sanctioned or proposed for the Maidan Districts. Tank and village works were started in order to give employment to labour and every preparation was made to extend the measures of relief if the situation should deepen into distress. Fortunately however that contingency has been averted by the recent rains which were unusually plentiful in the affected parts and all cause for anxiety has now ceased.

The Village Panchayet Regulation has come into force from 1st February 1927 and more than 7 000 Village Panchayets have already been constituted. The Taluk Boards have been abolished. The Mohatarfa revenue which had previously been assigned to the District Boards is now transferred in a modified form to the Village Panchayets. The question of the future treatment of this revenue in some Inam and Jahgir villages will presently be referred to you for an expression of your views.

IRRIGATION WORKS

In my last address to the Assembly I outlined a programme of irrigation works to be carried out during the next three years. I am glad to be able to say that estimates amounting to over 10 lakhs of rupees on account of these works have already been sanctioned and that the remaining works are being actively investigated. The more important among these are the high level canal project under the Krishnaraja Sagara, the excavation of the left bank channel from the Bhadra Aicut and the construction of a new reservoir at Anjanapur in the Bhikarpur Taluk and of another across the Bhadra at Lakkavalli.

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OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

The bridge across the Hemavathi at Gorur was opened by His Highness the Maharaja in January last. Two bridges across the Cauvery and the Kapila at T-Narsipur, at a cost of Rs 8½ lakhs, have been sanctioned and the construction of the former will shortly be commenced. A new electrical power station has been opened at Kankanhalli and estimates have been sanctioned for the supply of electric power to Tumkur, Bowringpet, Channapatna and Kolai. I hope it will be possible to supply power to Shimoga, Nanjangud and Seringapatam, too, before long. The reconstruction of the Mysore-Bangalore telephone line will shortly be taken in hand and the service will be thrown open to the public. The rate for electric power supplied to small industries was reduced to 1½ annas per unit not long ago, and still further reductions have since been sanctioned.

RAILWAYS

The construction of the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway up to Ragihosahalli—a distance of 19 miles—has been resumed and is expected to be completed during 1928. A detailed survey has been made of the final alignment of the Bangalore-Hosur Railway. The extension of the railway from Chamaraajnagai to join the metric gauge system of the South Indian Railway is under consideration. I regret that it has become necessary to abandon the Kadur-Chikmagalur line as investigations showed that it would be a hopelessly unremunerative project.

JUDICIAL

Orders have been passed on the recommendations of the Laws' Delays' Committee and action is being taken

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to introduce the necessary legislative changes. Sanction has been accorded to the establishment of an additional Subordinate Judge's Court, four Munsiffs' Courts and two Courts of Small Causes for the two cities, the one for Mysore being in lieu of the existing temporary Subordinate Judge's Court. Some of these Courts are to be maintained on a temporary footing and will be abolished when the work in the existing Courts is reduced to manageable proportions.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The Department of Public Health has been revived and strengthened.

Steps are being taken to constitute a well-boring section in the Department of Industries and Commerce and to equip it with efficient and up-to-date machinery. Steady and organised effort is necessary if the question of adequate supply of drinking water to our towns and villages is to be solved satisfactorily and we trust that the new agency will make an effective beginning in this direction.

Changes in the organisation of the Education Department are under contemplation so as to secure greater unity of control and more effective co-ordination among the several inspecting agencies.

The Co-operative Department has been enabled by means of liberal grants to devote special attention to the uplift of the depressed classes and to the promotion of house-building activities in the mofussil towns.

ADI KARNATAKAS

Let me say a special word about the policy that Government have been following in respect of the amelioration of the condition of the Adi Karnatakas which they regard as one of their special cares.

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Exceptional facilities have been created for the education of members of these classes, and methods have been adapted to suit their special circumstances. Scholarships have been sanctioned, exemptions have been granted from school and examination fees, provision has been made for the free distribution of clothes, slates and books. Special free hostels have been instituted at Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Hassan. The Adı-Karnatakas have not only the right of admission to all schools, but 605 special schools have been provided for them. There are altogether 16,575 students now under tuition. In regard to agriculture and sericulture, special concessions have been sanctioned in the way of grants of land and other facilities.

No external improvement has enduring quality without a corresponding internal improvement, in courage, hope and self-reliance, and the most potent means of promoting these qualities is co-operation. Strenuous efforts have been made to foster the co-operative spirit among these classes, funds have been sanctioned to finance their co-operative societies, and to reward good work, special facilities have been created to encourage thrift, and to provide workers with the implements of their business. The latest measure is the organisation of a co-operative agricultural colony, with due provision of land, capital, live-stock and direction. This is an important scheme, for, if it succeeds, it will have indicated some lines of further action.

Government have extended to the Adı-Karnatakas representation on all the great constitutional bodies of the State, and have ever listened to their voice with respect and sympathy. Inequalities in the constitution of society, there will always be, for such inequalities are in the nature of things, but it is the duty of the State to

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from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent and that under Army is attributable to retrenchments effected in the Mysore Horse and Transport Corps under the re-organization scheme. As evidence of the persistent way in which retrenchment is being practised, whenever opportunity offers I may perhaps point out here that apart from these savings reduction in the expenditure under Salaries and Establishments amounting to no less than two lakhs of rupees a year has been effected. Further savings may be expected from the amalgamation of the separate workshops maintained by the Electrical Industries and Military Departments at Bangalore. The net result of the year's operations excluding a sum of Rs. 8.85 lakhs met from reserve funds will be a deficit of Rs. 7½ lakhs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1927-28

The estimates for 1927-28 count on a total revenue realization of Rs. 340.10 lakhs and provide for expenditure amounting to Rs. 339.80 lakhs chargeable to revenue the prospective result of the programme being a surplus of Rs. 80,000. The detailed figures are explained at length in the Memorandum of the Financial Secretary which has been placed in your hands, and I shall only refer here to some of the main features of the budget.

The receipts from Income tax, which are exceptionally low in the current year will it is expected show a recovery and the budget under this head is accordingly placed at Rs. 1½ lakhs in advance of the current year's level. A fall of Rs. ½ lakh is estimated under Excise, taking into consideration the results of the recent auction sales and the course of this revenue during the past few years. The Assigned Tract Revenue is placed at Rs. 1 lakh less than in the current year. A small improvement under Railways is anticipated. The Hydro-Electric

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revenue, estimated at Rs 26 81 lakhs, shows an apparent improvement of Rs 3 76 lakhs over the Revised But this is due not to any real increase in the gross receipts but to the reduction of the contribution made from revenue towards the Depreciation Fund The fund has now accumulated to over Rs 55 lakhs, in addition to which a heavy programme of renewals has been provided for and the annual contribution to the fund during the next year will be reduced from Rs 8 to Rs 4 lakhs

The aggregate expenditure for which provision is made in the budget is Rs 355½ lakhs Of this, a sum of Rs 10 lakhs intended for the construction and restoration of irrigation works will be met from the Irrigation Capital Reserve, the current interest on the Famine Insurance Fund and contributions from the Irrigation Cess Fund The provision made for other items of non-recurring expenditure to be met from special reserves amounts to Rs 5 63 lakhs This includes the re-grant of the unspent balance of the current year's provision for the improvement of the water works of Mysore City Over and above the expenditure that will be met by these drawings from the reserve fund balances, the expenditure chargeable to revenue will be Rs 339 80 lakhs Among the more important items for which provision has been made under this head may be mentioned an allotment of Rs 1 lakh under "conservancy and works" in the Forest Department to provide for expenditure which, it is hoped, will be more than recouped later on, such as the supply of sleepers and fuel to railways on fairly large scale, Rs 90,000 for the establishment of new Courts and other measures of reform sanctioned on the recommendations of the Laws Delays' Committee, a sum of Rs ½ lakh for expenditure in connection with the All-India Exhibition at Mysore, and a small tentative

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provision for the introduction of Record of Rights in two selected taluks

The grant for the Economic Conference has had to be reduced to Rs 75 000 but grants for public improvements have been maintained more or less at the current year's level viz Rs 6½ lakhs

The grant for capital works for the year has been tentatively fixed at Rs 44 89 lakhs distributed as follows —

	Rs.
Bailways and Tramways	20 95 lakhs.
Hydro Electric Works —	
Electric Department	17 68
Krishnaraja Sagara	5 95
Kolar Gold Fields Water Supply	
Works	0 12
Sandal Oil Factories	0 19
Total	<u>44 89</u>

The Committee appointed by Government under the presidency of Sir M Visvesvaraya to investigate the question of the construction of a high level canal under the Krishnaraja Sagara have sent in their report which is under the consideration of Government. The question of financing the works that may be decided upon in this connection will be settled in the course of the year

Another important scheme for which provision will be necessary is the improvement of the water supply to Bangalore for which proposals have been received from the special Committee appointed for the purpose under the presidency of Sir M Visvesvaraya

MYSORE IRON WORKS

During the current year the operations of the Bhadravati Iron Works have shown marked improvement in

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every direction. The output anticipated at the time the budget was framed will be realised in all departments except in the Pipe Foundry which is a new industry started during the year. The sales show perceptible improvement and it is expected that there will be equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure for this official year. The estimated surplus of Rs 1,60,000 would have been realised but for the low output of the Pipe Foundry during the early months and a sudden fall of 2 dollars per ton in the price of charcoal pig iron in the American market.

The estimates for the year 1927-28 have been based on the results now being secured and the Board of Management expect that under present conditions, the operations during the next year may give a surplus of Rs 35 lakhs which will be set apart as the nucleus of a Depreciation Fund. No credit is therefore taken for this amount in the General Budget Estimates.

During his recent visit to Europe and America, Sir M. Visvesvaraya visited many industrial concerns and made a special study of Wood Distillation and Iron and Steel Industries. He has consulted a number of experts and brought a large volume of information in regard to industries generally associated with a plant like that at Bhadravati. In order to obtain the full benefit of the forest and other resources available in the neighbourhood and to improve the financial results of the undertaking, the Board of Management have under their consideration a number of schemes for removing inequalities in the present plant and for building up a few allied industries. They have requested that a provision of Rs 15 lakhs may be made for capital expenditure during the ensuing year. Detailed schemes are under preparation but pending their receipt no provision is made in the budget.

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Government have also received a detailed review explaining the present position of the Bhadravati Works and the developments under contemplation. Copies of this review are being circulated among the members of the Assembly and the Legislative Council. The review will I am sure convince the members that the works are being run on efficient lines and it should dispel any doubts that may be entertained in regard to the future of this industry in Mysore.

TOURS IN THE DISTRICTS

Gentlemen you are probably aware that I have spent some considerable portion of my time since I last addressed this Assembly in tours in the different parts of the State with a view to studying in some detail the local wants and requirements of the people. These tours have given me an opportunity of meeting many of you in your own homes. You will perhaps let me mention to you some of the general impressions gathered by me during my tours. The first is the great necessity of keeping our tanks in proper condition. I found tanks silted up feeder channels blocked or breached and the sluices and bunds not maintained in an efficient condition. Over 20 000 tanks are in need of repairs. All this, you will agree acts prejudicially on the production of food crops and interferes with a proper supply of drinking water. I have told you already of the efforts that Government are making to restore some of these works but restoration will be fruitless unless tanks are maintained in a good condition after they are once brought up to standard. This is largely a matter for the raiyats to attend to both by custom and the practical necessities of the case. Government officers in the Revenue and the Public Works Departments are being instructed to

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inspect the tanks frequently and to enforce the customary obligations of the people for their upkeep, and very often Government are also contributing towards the cost of maintenance. But the task is manifestly too big for any department of Government or combination of departments to undertake with success. Enlightened self-interest and voluntary labour of the *talayats* and the village communities, as experience has shown time and again, can alone offer a satisfactory solution of this very serious problem.

The next point I would like to emphasize is the utter lack of sanitation in the rural parts of our State. Everywhere one sees pools of stagnant water, roads unmended and unswept, houses in a tumbling condition, backyards overgrown with noxious vegetation, manure heaps lying in front of houses, and men and cattle living side by side. The remedying of these defects is the first task to which the new Panchayets should address themselves. As I said before, more than 7,000 Panchayets have already been constituted, and if one-half or one-third of this number begins to function during the coming year and to develop a sanitary conscience in the villages which they represent, we should have no reason to be disappointed with the result. The utility and permanence of their work, however, will depend in a large measure on the extent to which they are able to revive the traditions, not altogether extinct, of joint labour for the benefit of the village community. Taxes in money may suit the wealthy few, but the means and the genius of our rural population call for an organised system of voluntary labour, and Government trust that this will be forthcoming in a satisfactory measure.

In spite of a good deal that was discouraging, I could not help noticing, with gratification, signs of awakening

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public spirit. Nothing touched me more deeply than the generosity and spontaneity with which men of means came forward with donations for the construction of schools hospitals and the like. I wish to take this opportunity of publicly expressing the warm appreciation of His Highness Government to these gentlemen who have set a noble example of enlightened philanthropy and have given this practical expression of the love for our motherland which animates us all.

I have impressed upon the district officers the necessity of more leisurely touring. This is particularly desirable in the case of Amildars. They should camp at each important place in their taluk for a reasonable length of time. Flying visits do no good. They should spend a night or two at a place get to know the wants of the people establish close personal touch with them and assist them by friendly advice and guidance. No grievance of the people should be unknown to the Amildar and every grievance must be redressed or good reason shown for not having redressed it. I do not believe in leaving the villagers to manage things for themselves. Some co-ordinating influence some guiding hand is necessary and it is best supplied in our present circumstances by a Government official like the Amildar. But in these days the Amildars—or for that matter any Government officers—real usefulness and power for good depends rather on himself on the moral respect he can command than on the fact that he represents authority. I appeal to the district officers to spare no effort and to lose no opportunity to do the utmost that in them lies for the countryside.

COMING EVENTS

I may refer here to two joyous events to which we are all looking forward with eager anticipation. The first is

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the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to our State. It is now settled that His Excellency will arrive in Bangalore on the 25th July and visit Mysore on the 29th. This will give the people of the Mysore State in general, and of the two cities in particular, an opportunity of welcoming His Majesty's representative and showing their attachment to the British Throne and Empire.

The next is the proposal to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the reign of His Highness the Maharaja. This, as you know, has evoked unparalleled enthusiasm throughout the State. People in every part of the State are arranging to celebrate the Jubilee in a fitting manner and to erect a permanent memorial which will serve to remind future generations of the era of well-being and progress which the State has enjoyed under a benign and far-sighted Ruler. I am sure you will expect me to convey to His Highness the most loyal and respectful congratulations of this Assembly on the happy event and to express the fervent hope that Providence will permit long continuance of a reign which has been so auspicious to his people.

CONCLUSION

Gentlemen, in all the progressive countries of the world, it is clearly recognised that the pressing questions of the moment are not so much political in the narrow sense as economic and social. Human welfare, for which, in a vague and general sense, governments were built, has now become in a precise and specific way a main object of government everywhere. The up-building of character and intelligence by providing opportunity and instruction, the securing of comfort and prosperity through justice as well as philanthropy, the protection of the individual from disease as well as from attack, are all tasks which demand collective effort. Only a beginning

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has been made in this new order of political thought and action in our country. Parliaments and legislatures everywhere are busying themselves with these newer problems. The political fabric that has been built up in Mysore is strong and enduring and will we need have no doubt acquire strength with the passage of time. It behoves us therefore to devote all the time and thought at our command to constructive work for the improvement of the people economically and socially. For I believe it is in these directions that our salvation really lies.

Let us resolve at the beginning of the new Assembly that before we part when its last session is out we shall have set Mysore on a new road to progress and made a more prosperous people and a firmer State than we found

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY

[The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly opened at the Jagan Mohan Palace Mysore on 7th October 1927. There was a large and distinguished gathering present on the occasion. Sir Mirza M Ismail, in opening the proceedings of the Session delivered the following Address —]

7TH OCT
1927

Gentlemen — It is with more than ordinary pleasure that I address you on this occasion for I venture to think that the House has seldom come together under happier auspices than it does to-day. Several events of outstanding importance have taken place since we last met events on which the country has every reason to congratulate itself. I referred to them in my last address to

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the Assembly, and now we can recall them with pleasure of fulfilled anticipation

The Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja was celebrated in August last with an enthusiasm unparalleled in the annals of Mysore. There was no town or hamlet throughout the State that did not celebrate the joyous occasion. His Highness's memorable procession through Bangalore City, which followed a month later, afforded thousands of His Highness's subjects—not only the people of the city but others who had flocked into it from distant parts—a unique opportunity of demonstrating their love and loyalty towards their Ruler. The whole spectacle was most magnificent and inspiring, and will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. His Highness was deeply touched by all these manifestations of devotion on the part of his people, and he commands me to express to you, and through you to them all, his deep gratitude and his sincere appreciation. Before I leave this subject, I invite you to join with me in wishing His Highness all health and happiness in the course, so auspiciously begun, from his Silver to his Golden Jubilee.

The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy was another great event, and has been made unforgettable by the decision in regard to the Subsidy which His Excellency was pleased to announce in his Banquet Speech at Mysore. The announcement was doubly welcome to us, coming as it did immediately before the Jubilee celebrations. This decision opens a new chapter in the Government of India's political dealings with Mysore. We regard the reduction as a recognition by the British Government of the high character of our illustrious Ruler, and of the efficiency of the administration which he has been guiding with such remarkable success all these years. Even before the announcement was made, His Excellency had

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captured the imagination of the people of Bangalore by his courtesy and kindness and charm of manner. No other Viceroy came in such close contact with the masses as did Lord Irwin. His Excellency's two drives through the most congested parts of Bangalore City have left an indelible impression on the hearts of the multitudes who had gathered to greet him. And the ovation which he received from the crowds collected in the Palace courtyard at Mysore was a superb demonstration of warm regard. It is not a small thing to win the sincere esteem of thousands of one's fellow beings and Lord Irwin has succeeded in doing this in a wonderful degree. His Excellency's name will long be cherished by the people of Mysore as that of a true friend and a far seeing and noble statesman and their good wishes will always be with him.

It gives me great pleasure to announce that His Excellency has graciously consented to the High Level Canal under the Krishnarajasagara being named after him thus affording a further proof of his solicitude for the development and prosperity of the State.

FINANCIAL

I am glad to be able to tell you that our financial position of last year as shown by the actuals which are now available is viewed as a whole better than the anticipation formed in the Revised Estimate which I presented to you in June last. As will be seen from the statements appended to the second part of the Address the total Revenue stands at Rs. 338.69 lakhs and the total Expenditure including amounts met from the Reserve Funds at Rs. 351.62 lakhs. The revenue under Forest and Railways was better than the expectation. Our cash position also shows an improvement of about Rs. 11 lakh mainly

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as the result of some lapses on Capital grants and of increased Savings Banks deposits. Our revenue position for some years past has been one of bare equilibrium and we have had to draw upon some of the Reserves for maintaining it. Thanks to the reduction of the Subsidy, our annual budgets may be considered as having been stabilised, without our having to lean largely upon Reserves. The question of settling our future financial policy in view of the relief obtained from the reduction of the Subsidy, and the improvement anticipated from the contemplated floatation of a conversion loan is under consideration.

BUDGET FOR 1927-28

In the current year, we have, as you are aware, budgetted for a total revenue realisation of Rs 340 lakhs, and have provided for a total expenditure chargeable to revenue of about the same amount. Since the budget was framed, certain important works have become necessary in the interest of agricultural and industrial development of the State, and additional funds have to be found for financing them. Demands for supplementary grants will be placed before the Legislative Council in due course. I shall mention for your information the more important of these works.

In the budget of last year, a provision of Rs 80,000 had been made for the purchase of a Timber Creosoting Plant, but it lapsed owing to delay in the arrival of the machinery ordered. A re-grant requires to be made this year.

During my tour in the Shimoga District in January 1927, the question of opening a left bank channel from the Bhadia Anicut near Gopala was investigated, and in view of its importance to the economic development of

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the Malnad it has been decided to take up the work. Estimates have been prepared and the work is likely to cost about Rs 9 lakhs. It is proposed to start it as early as possible.

Government have realised that provision for housing facilities in the Malnad is a much needed relief and as a first instalment in furtherance of this scheme have sanctioned a programme for constructing residential quarters for the use of officials drawing a salary of less than Rs. 30 per mensem at a cost of about Rs 1 19 000. This expenditure will be spread over three years.

The budget of the Economic Conference was as you know reduced from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 75 000. This provision has been found to be quite inadequate and an additional sum of about Rs 90 000 is required in the course of the year for carrying out the experiments and schemes recommended by the Conference.

The improvements in the Mysore Water Supply Works are in full swing. In the budget provision has been made for an expenditure of Rs 1 35 lakhs but as the supply of cast iron pipes from the Bhadravati Iron Works has been more rapid than was anticipated at budget time the Chief Engineer has applied for an additional grant of Rs 2 lakhs for this work. This item of expenditure will to the extent possible be met from the special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.

In the Budget no provision was made for capital expenditure under Iron Works pending receipt of the schemes of development contemplated by the Board of Management. Some of these schemes have since been received and a sum of about Rs 11 lakhs is required for so talling an additional Pipe Foundry for the purchase of additional retorts and for other items of expenditure intended to improve the working and output of the present

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plant It is proposed also to undertake an investigation into the possibilities of steel manufacture and the development of forest industries at Bhadiavati

Another important scheme for which provision will have to be found from capital resources is the improvement of the water-supply of Bangalore, which will involve an expenditure of about Rs 36 lakhs

IRRIGATION

I propose to refer briefly to the programme of Irrigation Works which Government have in view and which they intend to pursue during the next few years

The total irrigable area under tanks, river channels and wells in the State is at present a little over 10 lakhs of acres, which is nearly one-nineteenth of the area of the State, and the revenue from this source is roughly Rs 50 lakhs While fairly full use has been made of small streams by means of tanks, the bigger rivers in the Cauvery and Bhadra valleys have not so far been utilised as fully as they might be

There is scope for further development of irrigation as indicated below —

	acres.
1 In the Cauvery valley, including the area proposed under Krishnarajasagara, permissible according to the Agreement with Madras	250,000
2 In the Bhadra valley, by means of a reservoir, the Bhadra Left Bank Channel and the Anjanapuri scheme	170,000
3 Small new tanks and well irrigation	80,000
Total	500,000

The development of new irrigation to this extent will involve the construction of a reservoir, as big as

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Krishnarajasagara on the Kabbani near Kalsargur and another reservoir near Lakkavalli on the Bhadra

The construction of the High Level Canal under the Krishnarajasagara has been sanctioned for Rs 222 lakhs and is expected to bring under irrigation 120 000 acres in the tanks of Mandya Malvalli and T Narsipur. Projects are under preparation for bringing under irrigation the remaining area of 125 000 acres, to which Mysore is entitled in the Canvery Valley by constructing the reservoir on the Kabbani. It is also proposed to sanction the Bhadra Left Bank Channel and the Anjanapur Reservoir schemes irrigating (the two together) about 20 000 acres. Projects for these are almost ready.

The schemes that have been sanctioned or are about to be sanctioned will in all bring under irrigation an area of 150 000 acres in the next 5 to 7 years. Government will lay down a suitable programme in regard to the development of the remaining area of 850 000 acres, as outlined above.

As you are aware Government are allotting increased grants for the construction of new and the maintenance of existing tanks. It is expected that an additional area of nearly 7 500 acres will be developed by this means in the course of the next few years. Repairs of tanks and development of new irrigation will call for increased expenditure and sustained effort on the part of both the people and Government. But we may be confident that the benefits that will accrue to the people will fully justify the trouble and expense.

RAILWAYS

The construction of the line from Shimoga to Ragi hosahalli—a distance of 18·96 miles—at an approximate cost of Rs. 18 02,383 has been taken up from November

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1926 and it is hoped that the line will be ready for traffic by October 1928

Under orders from the Railway Board, the Chamaraj-nagar-Satyamangalam-Tripplur lines are being surveyed. The South Indian Railway have agreed to associate one of our own officers with their Traffic Survey Officers in order that a joint report may be submitted.

The survey of the Bangalore-Hosur Railway line will be completed shortly, and on receipt of the report and the recommendations of the Agent, further action will be taken.

The question of using bus services as feeders to railways is engaging the attention of the Railway Agent.

ELECTRICAL

In order to encourage the use of electric power in local industries, a further reduction of rates has been ordered.

For industrial power installations of 10 H P or less, the charge will be one anna per unit, and this rate is subject to rebates in the case of larger installations.

Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for the supply of small electrically-driven pumps, on the hire-purchase system, for pumping water from wells. Power will be supplied to these installations at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per unit, plus Re 1 meter hire, and without any stipulation for a minimum charge. The Electrical Department will supply and install the pumping outfits complete, and put them into operation, the purchaser paying 20 per cent of the cost of the installation at the start and the balance in three equal annual payments. No interest will be charged on the deferred payments, and no extra wet assessment will be levied when dry lands are irrigated by means of these pumping installations.

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Government have recently sanctioned the supply of power to Bowringpet Kolar Channarayana, Tumkur and Kankanhalli. Investigations are being made with a view to the electrification of Nanjangud Seringapatam Mandya Closepet Dodballapur Chikmagalur Shimoga and several other towns and villages. The possibility of encouraging the use of electric power for pumping water from wells and for small industries is particularly kept in view in these investigations.

The department is engaged in the introduction of an up-to-date telephone system in the Mysore and Bangalore Cities. Our State is at present very badly served so far as this important adjunct of modern business and social life is concerned. Telephone development will to some extent alleviate unemployment and in creating this employment Government will add to the business and social equipment of the country and give an impetus to trade and industry generally.

FORESTS

Little has been done hitherto to exploit the potentialities of the great forest wealth of the Malnad tracts. The marketing of the valuable varieties of timber in commercial sizes and the utilisation of the less popular species have been the subject of spasmodic investigation for several years. But systematic work in this connection has yet to be taken up. As has already been stated, the erection of a plant has been sanctioned for the treatment of jungle wood sleepers with the wood preservatives at Bhadravati. Investigations are being revived regarding the scope for the manufacture of paper bobbins and tea-chests and for the development of other forest industries. In order to ensure adequate attention to these activities it is proposed to constitute a new Forest

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Circle, comprising the revenue districts of Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Chitaldrug, to be placed under an officer stationed at Shimoga. Ever since the Deputy Commissioners were relieved of the forest administration of districts, a great deal of routine work has devolved upon the Conservator of Forests, and it is hoped that the arrangement now proposed will result in greater attention being paid to the commercial aspects of forest work.

THE MYSORE IRON WORKS

The Board of Management of the Bhadiavati Iron Works have just published a brief report on the operation during the year 1926-27 together with Trading and Profit and Loss Statement and Balance Sheet as on 30th June 1927. You will have noticed that the anticipations forecasted in my address to the Assembly at the June Session have been realised and there has been an equilibrium between the Revenue and Expenditure of the year.

I recently visited the Works and found that steady progress was being maintained in every direction. The operation and the output show marked improvement while the cost of manufacture has been appreciably reduced. Further economies can be secured only by increased output and the expansion of activities in other directions as already indicated by me.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Conference and its constituent bodies have been reconstituted, and started on a fresh course of activities. The Central Boards investigated several very important questions, and submitted recommendations, on which action is being taken.

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We have also seen within the last few days the re opening of the Mysore Dasara Exhibition which is drawing the large crowds it deserves. I hope that this will now become an annual fixture that as the years go on the proportion of the exhibits derived from Mysore will steadily increase and that instead of being an isolated event it will become the culminating point of a whole series of taluk and district exhibitions each teaching its own lessons of selection and improvement.

The District Boards were subsidised to the extent of Rs. 15 500 and were able to devote Rs. 82 484 out of their own resources to economic work.

Special committees were formed for going into the important questions of Industrial Finance and of banking facilities for special crops such as coffee. Several important industrial schemes such as the manufacture of manures alkali and paper are under investigation.

The question of the satisfactory housing of labour in Bangalore is receiving attention and it is to be hoped that with the assistance of the large employers who are no less interested than Government in the matter something tangible will be done before long towards the solution of this problem.

Among social problems, perhaps the most important of those confronting Government at the present time is that of *middle class unemployment*. Not only have palliatives to be found for the present but a policy has to be evolved that will steadily tend to endow the population with capacity to work and to create avenues of employment in agriculture and in industries suited to our environment. A special committee, with Mr C S Balasundaram Iyer Member of Council as Chairman has been formed to go into this subject and formulate a policy.

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EDUCATION

In the Education Department, a re-organisation of the Inspectorate has been sanctioned, which is expected to conduce to greater efficiency of administration. The Director of Public Instruction, as the head of that department is now called, has been relieved of much of his merely routine duty and enabled to devote more time to important problems of direction and policy. The question of the devolution of control over primary education to local bodies is under consideration. The extent to which vocational instruction should be interwoven with general education in the curricula of the various grades of schools, and the general policy connected with technical education are receiving attention.

UNIVERSITY

In concurrence with the views of the University, based on the recommendations of the Re-organisation Committee, Government sanctioned the establishment of Intermediate Colleges with effect from 1st July 1927. A sum of Rs 15 lakhs has been provided for giving effect to the scheme. Four such colleges have been opened for men at Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga, and two for women in Mysore and Bangalore. Provision has been made for teaching Arts and Sciences at Mysore and Bangalore and Arts only at Tumkur and Shimoga. In the Maharani's College, Mysore, a course in Arts is provided, and the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, has both Arts and Science. The necessary buildings are under construction at Mysore and Shimoga, and the High School Building at Bangalore will be appropriated for the Intermediate College.

The institution of the M A . course in Kannada and

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the M A. and M Sc courses in Mathematics has met a long felt want

LAW AND JUSTICE

The decisions of Government on the recommendations of the Law s Delays Committee have been before the public for some time and need no detailed reference here I may however say that it has been found to be more expedient to appoint a Fourth Judge to the Chief Court than to establish an additional District Court at Bangalore as was originally intended. The Subordinate Judge s Court which was ordered for Bangalore will work at Shimoga in the first instance. The three temporary Munsiffs Courts will be located for the present at Bangalore Chitaldrug and Shimoga Orders have also been passed for the re-organisation of the clerical and process establishments of the Judicial Department The maintenance of a separate cadre for Special Magistrates having been found inconvenient it has been decided that the majority of these officers should be absorbed in the Judicial Department and employed either on civil or criminal work or both, according to the exigencies of the public service.

In giving effect to the recommendations of the Law s Delays Committee, steps have been taken to modify the Regulations and Rules and the Chief Court will issue necessary instructions to the subordinate judiciary to minimise delays in the administration of justice.

TAXATION ENQUIRY

As was proposed in my address at the Dasara Session of 1926 a special officer was appointed to examine the system of taxation in the State. He was asked to prepare an accurate and up-to-date account of the facts relating

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to each tax or group of taxes levied in Mysore, and to examine and report how far the recommendations of the Government of India Taxation Enquiry Committee are applicable to the conditions of our own State. He has sent an *ad interim* report and the final report is in print and will issue shortly. On this, Government propose to consult the Economic Conference in the first instance and to place definite proposals before you in due course for consideration.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SANITATION.

The necessity for extending medical relief to rural areas has been repeatedly urged on the attention of Government by this Assembly. To achieve this object, Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for affording facilities to private medical practitioners who are prepared to settle down in selected villages. Rural dispensaries under this scheme have already been started in two places in the Tumkur and Hassan Districts.

The pay and prospects of Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been improved by raising their maximum pay to Rs 150 per mensem.

TOWN AND VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT

It is pleasant to be able to say that considerable activity is in evidence in regard to the improvement of towns and villages. Town-planning schemes have been prepared and submitted to the authorities concerned by the Executive Engineer, Sanitary and Town-Planning Division, for 21 municipalities and villages during the last nine months. Even so, we have hardly touched the fringe of the problem. Very little thought, and still less forethought, plays its part in the growth of our towns and villages, and it is most necessary that each one of them should have its

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town planning scheme making due provision for its growth and amenities. We are all resolved that our towns and villages shall be healthier and more beautiful places than they are now. Our people generally do not realise the value of cleanliness and sanitation. No effort should be spared to develop a sanitary conscience in them and to make them realise that without sanitation there can be no health and without health, no happiness. One constantly sees places where a slight effort would spell the difference between health and disease, and yet how lamentably that is lacking! Inertia and ignorance—these are the real enemies. So far as the Government are concerned I need not give you an assurance that it is their general policy to help local bodies in beneficial measures when their resources permit it, provided that the local bodies in question have themselves first demonstrated that they have taken every possible step in the direction of financial self help by the levy and collection of local rates and by economies in administration. It is, I think proof of our sympathy with your needs in these directions that Government sanctioned a grant of Rs 6 86 000 for Public Improvements last year and that a nearly equal provision appears in the current year's budget.

CONCLUSION

In the foregoing remarks I have attempted to touch upon the principal items of the programme on which we are now engaged. In framing a programme of work there is always a risk either of doing too little or of attempting too much. A happy mean which will appeal to everybody is difficult to strike. But I think it will not be denied that in this matter it is wise within the limits of our resources to avail ourselves of every opportunity that offers and to remember that they who are

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ever taking aim make no hits, to be ever safe is to be ever feeble, and to do some substantial good is the compensation for much incidental imperfection "

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY

[The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, which began on 7th October 1927, came to a close on the 14th following after the usual debates. In concluding the sitting, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan-President of the Assembly, made the following speech]—

Gentlemen,—I do not propose to make any lengthy remarks on this occasion. It seems to me scarcely necessary to do so, as I would only be repeating what has already been stated in the course of the debates. I shall, therefore, confine myself to one or two matters of general interest. 14TH OCTOBER 1927.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL

The principles of the Workmen's Compensation Bill were accepted by the House by a unanimous vote. But I am sorry that the Bill for the relief of agriculturists from indebtedness did not receive the same amount of enthusiastic support and that a majority in the House—I think 80 were for and 91 against it—expressed themselves averse to the measure. I do not attempt to disguise the fact that the Bill presents openings for controversy, but we are proceeding, as you will probably agree, in a very cautious manner. Provisions of doubtful feasibility contained in the original Bill have been eliminated and the

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main object of the present Bill is to empower courts to substitute fair for unfair contracts and reasonable for unreasonable rates of interest. I do not suppose that it will be beyond the capacity of our judicial officers to administer these provisions with intelligence and discrimination. It is a baffling problem we are faced with but Government feel that it is time a really serious attempt was made to solve it. It is not the intention of Government to apply the measure to the whole State it is proposed to restrict it for the present to two or three taluks in the Malnad. The Record of Rights the Land Mortgage Banks and the Agriculturists Relief Bill are all intended to supplement one another and will together afford as we hope a substantial measure of relief to the *rayat*.

REMISSION ON WET AND GARDEN LANDS

Government have agreed to modify the rules for the grant of remission on wet and garden lands generally on the lines recommended by this House. The lands constituting the *atchhat* of a tank will be treated as a 'tract' for the purposes of the rules and will be entitled to remission if the other conditions governing the grant of relief are satisfied. I hope this decision will remove a longfelt grievance.

IMPROVEMENT OF TANKS

As regards the improvement of existing and the construction of new tanks, Government are taking the greatest possible interest in the matter and no effort is being spared either on their part or on the part of the Public Works Department to ensure satisfactory progress. I hope that our policy in this matter is thoroughly understood and appreciated. According to the programme of

Speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

irrigation works placed in your hands during the last Dasara Session, it was proposed to carry out 76 works at a cost of Rs 12 lakhs in three years. The programme has since been largely supplemented and 87 major works are in progress at present. The outlay budgetted for this year is Rs 5,71,000, against Rs 3,20,000 in 1926-27, and an average of Rs 2½ lakhs during the previous years. This is exclusive of the allotment made for the restoration of minor tanks and ordinary maintenance works. It may interest you to know that in the taluk of Shikarpur, which was specially mentioned in yesterday's discussions, Government have sanctioned 16 major and minor works at a cost of over Rs 50,000, not to mention the large Anjanapur project for which detailed investigations have just been completed. Here, I would like to say a word of appreciation of the good work that is being done by the Public Works Department under the able direction and supervision of the Chief Engineer, Mr Bhole. Now that sufficient momentum has been gathered, I am confident that henceforward the Department will show more and more progress in regard to all these works.

This has been a most pleasant session and while I cannot say that we have been able to dispose of many of the subjects included in the agenda, I feel that our discussions have covered a wide field and elicited many useful suggestions from the members.

With these few words, I will now conclude, and in adjourning this Assembly, I wish you all a happy return to your homes.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

[The Birthday session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held at the Jagan Mohan Palace Mysore, on 31st May 1928 before a crowded house of representatives and visitors. Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan President in welcoming the members and declaring open the Session delivered the following Address —

DAY *Gentlemen*—I am glad that in presiding over this meeting of the Representative Assembly I am able to place before you what may be considered a satisfactory statement of accounts, indicative of a thoroughly sound financial position.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING YEAR

I take it that you have all read the statement of the Financial Secretary which has been before you for some days and you must have also studied the Budget proposals for the coming official year

I hope that those documents have enabled you to gauge the financial position of the State correctly and to feel that no anxiety need be entertained on that score. If we have not been able to hudget for a larger surplus than a lakh it is due entirely to our keen desire—a desire with which you will all I hope sympathise—that the manifold activities upon which the State is engaged shall not be starved that on the contrary a courageous as well as consistent policy should be pursued in regard to all such activities and that we should not hesitate to embark on new enterprises—industrial agricultural or irrigational—whenever circumstances justify such a course. It was quite possible to provide a much larger

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surplus, but I believe, and I venture to think that you will agree with me, that it is better to spend money, provided, of course, you can do it with the necessary wisdom and foresight, than to allow it merely to accumulate in the Treasury

I do not, of course, wish to convey the impression that the State is so well off financially that it can rest satisfied with its present income, for nothing could be further from the fact. We need more funds and we need them badly. The crying needs of the people, I mean especially those living in the rural parts—and they form the bulk of the population—have yet to be met, and no administration worth the name can remain indifferent to those wants. The Government of Mysore cannot be happy and cannot feel that they have discharged their duty to the people unless they make successful efforts to secure to every village of any size in the State all those things which are essential to their well-being. The *rajyat* has to be made prosperous and happy. That is our supreme object and we should bend all our energies to its accomplishment. There should be no village of any importance in the State which does not possess the following things — a drinking-water well which does not dry up when water is most needed, a tank in good repair not silted up, with the sluice neglected, a satisfactory school with at least one competent teacher, a well-managed co-operative society, and a dispensary with a sufficient stock of medicines

It is a truism that these form the basic necessities of life—be it town or village life. The towns are able to look after themselves. But how many of our villages can boast of these things? Providing them means, no doubt, enormous outlay and no small effort, but these difficulties need not deter us from making the attempt,

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and that attempt must and will be made. I appeal to you Gentlemen for your earnest co-operation in that great task. Let us address ourselves to it with all the ardour that we can summon. If we cannot command success let us at least deserve it.

It is never wise to express a definite view of the future and in referring to our prospects I base my views upon the position as I see it to-day. I am an optimist and I feel that the financial resources of the State will improve year by year not only in consequence of the progressive policy pursued by the State but also as a direct result of the labours of the Indian States Committee, who are now engaged on a task of tremendous importance to the States. Whether the political aspect of the problem will receive their attention or not it seems to me pretty certain that the financial side of it—and it is the one in which we are really more interested—will find a satisfactory solution at their hands.

ITS MAIN FEATURES

I should like now to dwell for a moment on the main features of the Budget before us. My comments upon them will be very few and very simple.

I shall first deal with the Revised Estimates for 1927-28.

The Budget of the year which is coming to a close was framed on the expectation of a revenue realisation of Rs. 840.10 lakhs and it provided for an aggregate expenditure chargeable to revenue of Rs. 889.80 lakhs with a surplus of Rs. 80,000.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the revenue side will show a net improvement of Rs. 9.62 lakhs. The total revenue which we hope to realise by the close of the year will be nearly Rs. 8½ crores.

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The major heads which contribute towards this satisfactory position are Forest, Excise, Mining Revenue, Civil Works and Railways

The budget of net receipts from sandal-oil was prepared on the expectation of a sale of 175,000 lbs of oil. It is now likely that an additional quantity of about 20,000 to 25,000 lbs of oil, valued at about Rs 3 lakhs, will be sold before the end of the year.

As you are aware, the working of the Byrapur Chrome Mines was taken up by Government agency during last year. The result has justified the action, and Government have so far realised a net profit of Rs 1.60 lakhs from this source.

The improvement under Civil Works is partly contributed by the new toll-gates established on important Provincial roads with effect from 1st March 1928 for augmenting the resources available for the improvement of roads.

We expect a substantial increase of about Rs 4½ lakhs in the net receipts from Railways, of which about Rs 2¾ lakhs will be contributed by the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahattha Railway Company, and Rs 1¾ lakhs by those worked by our own Department.

On the other hand, there has been a falling off in the realisation from Income-tax. The decrease of about Rs 4 lakhs under this head is mainly due to the fact that enhanced provision had to be made for refunds in the current year for discharging certain arrear claims of the Gold Mining Companies for the year 1926-27, as well as those expected to be preferred during the current year.

In the Budget, we had provided for an aggregate expenditure of Rs 355.43 lakhs, of which the allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs made for Irrigation Works charged to Revenue and some special non-recurring items aggregating

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Rs 5 63 lakhs were proposed to be met from the balances at the credit of the Reserves

During the year we have had to meet several pressing demands from departments for additional expenditure and supplementary grants to the extent of about Rs. 15 lakhs were sanctioned with the assent of the Legislative Council. As a result of the strict control exercised over out-goings the total expenditure is not expected to exceed the Budget provision by more than Rs 10 lakhs.

Increase of expenditure occurs chiefly under Forest General Administration, Medical Civil Works, Agriculture and Grants for Public Improvements and Army. The details in respect of each of these heads are given in the Financial Secretary's Memorandum and need not be reiterated here.

I would only remark that the bulk of the increase under Agriculture (about Rs 2 lakhs) represents grants made for the purchase of serum and for the manufacture of the product locally. You will be glad to hear that this experiment has been a great success. We shall now be able to make our expenditure go much farther than at present and carry on a more active campaign against rinderpest and other diseases of cattle.

The improvement in the revenue position to which I have already alluded, and the strict control exercised over expenditure, will enable us to maintain in the accounts of the year the position of equilibrium assumed in the Budget. The result of the revenue transactions will be a surplus of Rs 51 000.

CAPITAL OUTLAY 1927-28

The budgetted programme of Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue was Rs 70 lakhs. This is likely to be exceeded by Rs 13 lakhs. Two important new works

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have been undertaken during the year, namely, the Irwin Canal and the transmission of electric power to Metur in the Madras Presidency. The Canal work is in full swing. The working organisation has been developed, and it is expected that the outlay on this project will be about Rs 28 lakhs during the year, the total estimated cost being Rs 222 lakhs.

The VII Installation at Sivasamudram, which is nearing completion, will give us an additional supply of 12,000 H P. I am glad to tell you that negotiations with the Madras Government have been completed for the supply of power from Sivasamudram to Metur. The cost of transmission is expected to be about Rs 10½ lakhs, of which about Rs 7 lakhs will be spent before the end of June 1928. Including this additional provision, the total Capital outlay during the year is expected to be about Rs 83 lakhs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1928-29

The Budget for the year 1928-29, as now framed, is expected to show an improvement in revenue of about Rs 6½ lakhs over the revised figures of the current year, with a slight decrease in the aggregate expenditure. The total revenue is estimated at Rs 356 lakhs, the highest figure so far reached and provision is made for an aggregate expenditure of Rs 365 lakhs, of which Rs 10 lakhs will be drawn from the Reserves, for financing the bulk of the outlay on Irrigation Works. The year's revenue transactions are expected to result in a surplus of one lakh of rupees.

The important heads which are expected to contribute to the improvement in revenue are Land Revenue, Excise, Income-tax, Miscellaneous, Railways and Hydro-Electric Works.

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The introduction of the Revision Settlements in the T Narsipur taluk and the anticipated sales of large blocks of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands released for cultivation with the speedy disposal of irrigable lands under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel account for the improvement in Land Revenue

An increased income of about Rs 1½ lakhs is expected under Miscellaneous from the sale of building sites in the new extension formed near the Central Jail in Bangalore

The net receipts from Railways are expected to show a further advance in the ensuing year owing to normal improvement in traffic earnings from the lines worked by the Company and by the State, and the anticipated opening of the Shimoga-Raghosahalli line from 1st January 1929 and also to the decrease in the working expenses of the Railways managed by the Government

In accordance with the agreement with the Madras Government the Metur transmission line will be completed and put in service by November 1928 The work is expected to yield a revenue of about a lakh of rupees in the ensuing year Consumption of power in connection with the tunnel works at Hulikere and the new installations already completed or expected to be completed before the end of the next year in several towns viz Channapattana Bowringpet Kolar Tumkur and Nanjangud also account for some improvement in the electrical revenue. The supply of electric power to various parts of the State through these installations opens out a vista of great possibilities in agricultural development Let me hope that the day is not far distant when every owner of land in the area served by the Electrical Department will take advantage of the facilities afforded to him and irrigate his land by electric pumps

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly

EXPENDITURE

The expenditure grants provided under Irrigation Works and Education are Rs 1 lakhs and Rs 5 lakhs, respectively, over the Revised

In my Dasara Address of 1927, I briefly reviewed the programme of Irrigation Works which Government intended to carry out during the next three years. In pursuance of this policy, the grant for Irrigation Works in the next year's Budget is enhanced from Rs 10 lakhs to Rs 11 lakhs. Of this sum, Rs 10 lakhs will be met, as heretofore, by drawing on the Reserves earmarked for the purpose, viz, Irrigation Capital Reserve, Interest on Famine Fund and Irrigation Cess Fund, and the balance of Rs 1 lakhs will be met from the year's revenues.

The Education Budget of next year shows a rise of Rs 5 lakhs over the Revised. A sum of about Rs 2 lakhs out of this increase does not represent any real addition to the normal budget of the Education Department, as the revised estimate records a lapse of about Rs 2 lakhs in the current year's grant, owing mainly to reduced expenditure under building and other special grants and to the receipt of arrear contributions from the Cess funds.

The grant to the University will be enhanced by Rs 2 lakhs, *i.e.*, from Rs 7.75 lakhs in the current year to Rs 9.75 lakhs next year, to meet the cost of the new Intermediate Colleges and of the proposed transfer of the Medical College to Mysore. The resources of the University will also be improved to the extent of Rs 30,000 by the transfer of the fees of the First Year Intermediate Class.

I will now refer to some of the other important provisions made for new activities and developments

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly

The scheme of Record of Rights introduced as an experimental measure in three taluks in the current year is proposed to be extended to a few more taluks. This measure while benefiting the agricultural population is expected to be self-supporting

A special grant of Rs 1½ lakhs will be allotted to the Forest Department for the exploitation of timber on a large scale and for undertaking other development works.

There is need for strengthening the supervisory and preventive establishment in the Excise Department. Government have recently sanctioned the revival of separate District Excise Officers in the districts of Mysore and Shimoga and a sum of Rs. 10 000 is allotted for this purpose in the ensuing year's Budget

The question of improving the pay and prospects of Sub-Registrars and other subordinate establishments has been repeatedly urged on the attention of Government. It is proposed to allot a sum of Rs. 25 000 for the re-organisation of this department

More money is required for properly equipping our hospitals and dispensaries. The District Boards are pressing for the opening of more dispensaries in rural parts. The Medical Department will accordingly be given an enhanced provision of Rs. 11 60 lakhs, which is Rs. 1 42 lakhs over the expenditure of last account year

Dr Sweet of the Rockefeller Foundation, has for some time been engaged in making a Health Survey of the State. He has drawn up an interesting report (which will be published shortly) of the work done by him so far and has made several useful suggestions for initiating health measures of vital importance to the State. It is proposed to allot a sum of Rs. 50 000 as a first instalment for health work in the ensuing year

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An additional sum of Rs 90,000 is provided for developing the work of the Agricultural Department

The Malnad Improvement grant is raised to Rs 1½ lakhs

The results of well-boring experiments with power drills have been encouraging. To provide greater facilities for drinking water in towns and villages, it is necessary to carry out well-boring work with power drills in a systematic manner. An enhanced provision of Rs 69,000 is made on this account.

The quarters provided for Military Forces in different parts of the State require urgent repairs. Provision has been made in the Budget for this work.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

The Capital Programme of next year involves an outlay of about Rs 89½ lakhs, the bulk of which (namely, Rs 83½ lakhs) will be required for works in progress. This grant has been provisionally distributed as follows —

	Rs. in lakhs
Railways and Tramways	19 54
Hydro-Electric Works—	
Electrical Department	20 00
Krishnarajasagara Dam Works	2 50
Irwin Canal Works	36 00
Industrial or other Works	1 51
Iron Works	10 00
	<hr/>
Total	... 89 55
	<hr/>

The construction of the Shimoga-Arasalu line up to Ragihosahalli is expected to be completed by the end of this calendar year. It is proposed to undertake the extension of the line beyond Ragihosahalli up to Arasalu, and

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly

a provision of Rs 6 lakhs for this work is included in the Capital grant for Railways, ~~viz~~ Rs. 19 54 lakhs.

The new Bangalore Water Supply Scheme to which I referred in my last Address is still under consideration and when the proposals mature measures for financing the scheme will be formulated

As the House is aware Government are contemplating the replacement of high interest bearing securities by a long term loan on a lower rate of interest at the earliest possible opportunity and suitable action in this direction will be taken as soon as the conditions of the money market admit of the floatation of a conversion loan. In the meantime we hope to finance the capital as well as revenue expenditure without resort to market borrowing

Such in brief is the Budget programme for the coming year

Gentlemen, before concluding I must express my regret which I know is shared by many of you that Rajasabhabhushana Mr K. Chandy First Member of Council is shortly to retire from service He has always taken a keen interest in constitutional problems and particularly in the development of local self-government in the State I hope that his retirement from service will not prevent his taking an active part in the public life of the country a part for which he is so well qualified by reason of his broad outlook and ripe experience Our good wishes go with him into whatever activities he may select to fill his leisure

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[The Birthday session of the Mysore Representative Assembly closed its deliberations on 7th June 1928. In winding up the proceedings, Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan-President, made the following speech —]

Gentlemen,—In closing this Session of the Representative Assembly, I should like to make a few observations in reply to some of the many criticisms and suggestions that have been made in the course of the discussions. I am sorry to find that there are still gentlemen in the House who seem to think that if we did not take Rs. 10 lakhs from the Irrigation Reserves, there would be a corresponding deficit in next year's budget. As we tried to explain to them during the discussions, if this money was not available, we should have been obliged to reduce the grant of Rs. 14 lakhs now provided in the Budget by 10 lakhs, unless we were prepared to curtail expenditure on some other items and utilise it for this purpose. Further, may I ask whether they wish that the Irrigation Funds should be kept intact in the Treasury, or whether they would rather not see them utilised for the purpose for which they are intended, namely, the improvement and restoration of tanks? The question is a simple one and to my mind admits of only one answer.

7TH JUNE
1928

SOME UNFOUNDED CRITICISMS

Criticism has been levelled against Government in regard to expenditure on establishments, especially on the salaries of superior officers. I shall give a few figures which should convince the House that this criticism is wholly unfounded.

Speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly

When the total revenue was a little over a crore of rupees in 1881 the expenditure on establishments including the salaries of Officers was about Rs 41 lakhs. The present level of revenue and establishment charges is about Rs 356 lakhs and Rs. 148 lakhs, respectively. The proportion of establishment charges to total revenue is about 41 per cent which is almost the same as it was 48 years ago.

Let me take another set of figures for comparison. About ten years ago the total revenue was Rs 813 lakhs and the expenditure on salaries was about Rs 26 lakhs and that on subordinate establishment Rs 92 lakhs. According to the Budget of next year the total expenditure on salaries is about half a lakh of rupees less than what it was at the beginning of the decade while the expenditure on subordinate staff has increased by about Rs 28 lakhs. Speaking generally the salaries of most of the high officers of the State not excluding the Dewan stand at no higher figure than they did 45 years ago when the revenues of the State were less than a third of what they are to-day and the purchasing power of the rupee was nearly three times as much. I hope you will not misunderstand me if I express the view that economy in salaries is an un-economical policy.

SOME SUGGESTED LINES OF IMPROVEMENT

Emphasis was rightly laid in the course of the discussions on the importance of primary education improvement of villages and the need for more and better communications. Let me assure the House, especially those members of it coming from the outlying parts of the State, that Government are in entire agreement with all that they said about these questions.

It is not often realised that a considerable and increasing proportion of our revenues is being set apart for these

Speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

and analogous objects. The allotment for primary education, including buildings, training institutions and scholarships, accounts for 4 per cent of our total revenue, while the total expenditure on all grades of education comes to 14 per cent. For medical relief and public health, the provision made for the budget year shows an increase of 10 per cent over that of the current, as I stated in my opening remarks. Besides, more than Rs. 70,000 has been set apart for medical buildings. Our expenditure on irrigation is about 4 per cent of our total expenditure and is appreciably higher than the corresponding proportion in British India.

As regards rural improvement and communications, it is scarcely to be expected that these could be financed solely or even largely from State revenues. In relinquishing *mohatarfa* revenue and the proceeds of Local Fund General in favour of local bodies, it was hoped that these bodies would take up improvement work in right earnest. The Village Panchayets have already at their credit a sum of about 8 lakhs and a real beginning ought to be possible even with a limited grant from Government.

We all wish to see these services more amply provided for, but unhappily wishes cannot be translated, in this hard world, always and immediately into acts. One has to reconcile what is desirable with what is possible. You need, I hope, no assurance from me that every effort is being and will be made to do what you so greatly desire and what Government also desire very keenly.

Gentlemen, in adjourning the Assembly, I wish you all a happy return to your homes.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

[The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held at the Jagann Mohan Palace, Mysore, on 26th October 1928 and the following days, before a large gathering of members and visitors. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan and President of the Assembly in opening the proceedings of the Session, delivered the following Address —]

26TH OCT
1928

Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this Session of the Representative Assembly and to lay before you a brief review of the administration of the State since the last Dasara Session

LAND REVENUE—SEASONAL CONDITIONS, 1927 28

Except in two districts the rainfall during the year 1927 28 was in excess of the average. Owing however to unequal distribution tanks in some of the taluks did not receive adequate supply and wet cultivation under them suffered in consequence necessitating remission of assessment. In parts of the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts difficulty was felt for drinking water but funds were promptly sanctioned for sinking temporary wells and deepening existing ones. Except for such difficulties in particular tracts the agricultural conditions of the year viewed as a whole were not unsatisfactory. Applications for land came in freely and the net area under occupation showed an increase of 17 500 acres. The land revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 130 lakhs which constitutes a record. It is gratifying to note that this result was achieved in spite of a marked decrease in the number of coercive processes issued.

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SEASONAL OUTLOOK, 1928-29

The agricultural outlook since the beginning of the current year has been one of hope alternating with anxiety. The south-west monsoon began very well, but its course proved to be unusually short. In parts of the Malnad, the rainfall is 20 per cent in defect of the average, but I am glad to say that the drier tracts did not fare quite so badly. Heavy falls have since been recorded during the north-east monsoon all over the State, and we can now feel re-assured about the agricultural prospects of the year.

The deficiency of rainfall had been most marked in the Mysore District. I toured recently in the most affected parts of the district, viz., Mandya, Nagamangala and Krishnarajpet. It was found desirable to provide the people with some work, though actual distress was not felt anywhere, and the Deputy Commissioner was instructed to start the sinking of drinking water wells and maintenance work of tanks on as large a scale as possible. Facilities were also given to graze cattle in State Forests without payment of fees. Steps are also being taken to carry out some large irrigation works in these taluks, such as the Hidava, Chikkayagati and Bommanahalli tanks while restoring as many minor tanks as possible.

In this connection, I may state that our policy in dealing with agricultural distress, as explained in a recent Government Order, is to organise relief on the first appearance of signs of distress, without waiting to test its prevalence by the elaborate methods prescribed in the Famine Code. The order that I have referred to has been issued so as to enable Revenue Officers to deal in a prompt, liberal and comprehensive manner with the initial stages of distress during the pre-test period.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly

The rules for the grant of remission have been further liberalised. Prior to 1925 remission of half the wet and garden assessment used to be given only when there was a widespread failure of rains over a large tract and that too only if the condition of the people had become impoverished. The revised policy adopted since last year is to grant remissions in respect of individual tanks which have failed to receive an adequate supply of water.

VILLAGE PANCHAYETS

The Village Panchayet Scheme which was partially introduced in the year 1926-27 was brought into operation throughout the State during the year (1927-28). So far 8 863 Village Panchayets have been constituted. One of the main causes for the failure of schemes of village improvement in previous years was that the village organisations had no power to levy taxes and therefore possessed no assured income. Under the new Village Panchayet Regulation, the total annual demand on account of Village Panchayet revenue is expected to exceed Rs. 10 lakhs. This with the closing balance of Rs. 14½ lakhs which the Panchayets had at the end of the year at their credit will enable them to start their existence with ample resources and they should find no difficulty with adequate assistance from Government and District Boards in carrying on village improvement work on a large scale in future. About 430 Panchayets have levied optional taxes, and 3 000 Panchayets have made arrangements for half a day's labour in each week. It has been estimated that including Government grants actually spent on works and cost of labour supplied by the villagers the total value of the work done in all the villages in the past year came to nearly Rs. 5 lakhs.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

RECORD OF RIGHTS

The Record of Rights Scheme was introduced in the taluks of Davangere (including the Hanihal Sub-Taluk), Sagai and Bangalore during the year under report. The preliminary investigation work to be done by the Revenue agency has been completed in the Sagai and Davangere Taluks and is nearing completion in the Bangalore Taluk. Survey operations have been started already in the Davangere and Bangalore Taluks, and the Sagai Taluk will also be taken up shortly. A programme of work for the current year has been sanctioned, and orders have been passed already for the introduction of the Record of Rights in the Kolar, T-Naisipuri and Holalkere Taluks. It is proposed to take up five more taluks during the year. It is the intention of Government to extend the scheme to all taluks as rapidly as circumstances permit.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

In order to facilitate the acquisition of lands in connection with the new Irwin Canal, the resettlement of the *rayats* and the disposal of questions connected with the cultivation of the newly irrigated tracts, a new Revenue Sub-Division was constituted with Mandya as its head-quarters. The question of bifurcating the Mysore District is engaging attention.

Two of the sub-taluks, *viz*, Closepet and Koratage, have been converted into taluks, and proposals are under consideration in respect of some of the other sub-taluks. The Bangalore Taluk has been split up into two charges with a separate Amildar for the Bangalore City and two adjacent hobbles. A new sub-taluk has been sanctioned with head-quarters at Periapatna, so that special attention may be bestowed on the needs of this tract.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly

FINANCIAL—ACTUALS 1927-28

In addressing you at the Budget Session in May last I stated that I was able to place before you what might be considered a satisfactory statement of accounts indicative of a thoroughly sound financial position. You will I am sure, be gratified to learn that the actuals of last year which are now available show a substantial improvement over the anticipation formed in the Revised Estimate presented to you. We had then forecasted that the revenues of the year would exceed the budget by about Rs. 9½ lakhs, and that after meeting the additional requirements of departments, the year's revenue transactions would stand balanced with a small margin of half a lakh of rupees on the right side. From the statements appended you will observe that the year has ended in a revenue surplus of about Rs. 11 lakhs. The total revenue has reached Rs. 361 lakhs showing an improvement of Rs. 11 lakhs over the Revised Estimate. The Major Heads which have most largely contributed to this result are —

	Lakhs of Rupees
Forest (including Sandal Oil Factory)	5.89
Land Revenue	1.34
Stamps	1.06
Krishnarajasagara and Hydro-Electric Works	1.05

It is particularly pleasing to note that the total expenditure of the year which stands at about Rs. 366½ lakhs (including the amounts met from Reserve Funds) has not far exceeded the Revised Estimate.

Compared to the budget the total revenue realised was better by Rs. 21 lakhs while the expenditure advanced

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly

by Rs 11 lakhs Government have decided to appropriate the additional revenue realised in the actuals towards the replenishment of the Irrigation and Special Reserves, which are being drawn upon for financing Irrigation Works and special non-recurring items of expenditure in accordance with the sanctioned arrangements in force

The budgetted programme of Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue was Rs 70 lakhs The Irwin Canal work is being pushed on In view of this and the transmission of electrical power to Mettur in the Madras Presidency, it was expected that the total expenditure on Capital Works would amount to Rs 85 lakhs at the end of the year The actuals, however, show a lapse of Rs 15 lakhs in the revised grant

Owing mainly to this lapse and to the improvement in the revenues above referred to, the cash balance on 1st July 1928 rose to Rs 80 lakhs as against Rs 60 71 lakhs estimated in May last

BUDGET, 1928-29

The sanctioned Budget of the current year counts on a total revenue realisation of Rs 356 lakhs, against which we have provided for expenditure chargeable to Revenue aggregating Rs 355½ lakhs, leaving a margin of half a lakh of rupees The actual position of only the first quarter of the current year is known, and it is too early to judge what the result of financial transactions will be at the close of the year Thanks to the recent rains, which have relieved anxiety, we may hope that the position of equilibrium anticipated in the Budget will be realised After the Budget passed through the Legislature, certain urgent works and important measures of development requiring additional

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly

grants have been undertaken, chiefly in the Forest Public Works and Agricultural departments. Demands for supplementary grants to the extent necessary will be placed before the Legislative Council in due course. The departmental requirements of the year aggregate about Rs 7 lakhs. These will be financed partly from the anticipated improvement in certain revenue heads and partly from the Special Reserve.

I shall now mention for your information the more important of the additional requirements of the year —

Timber Creosoting Plant—The Timber Creosoting Plant which arrived towards the close of last year has been installed at Bhadravati. It is now in operation. The Chief Conservator of Forests estimates an output of 70 000 treated sleepers and 2 000 *balagi* poles and expects to realise from the sales a sum of Rs 3 lakhs during the year. His proposals for working the plant have been sanctioned by Government and a sum of one lakh of rupees has been placed at the disposal of the Forest Department for the present for operation expenses.

Manufacture of Rinderpest Serum—In view of the favourable results achieved so far in the manufacture of rinderpest serum locally and the increasing demand for it from all parts of the State Government have accorded sanction to the continuance of the Serum Institute till the end of June 1929. The Institute has been expanded and improved. The amount saved to the State as a result of these operations may be safely stated at over 10 lakhs of rupees. The Department of Agriculture needs an additional grant of Rs. 1 80 000. In the interests of the agricultural population this demand will receive the earnest consideration of Government.

Road Fund—The roads in Mysore have deteriorated badly in many places owing to heavy traffic and other

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly

causes. To restore the provincial roads to proper condition, the Public Works Department estimates that a lumpsum grant of Rs. 10 lakhs is required for expenditure on special repairs during the next three years, over and above the grant for ordinary maintenance.

The question of forming a Road Fund and finding ways and means of providing adequate funds for undertaking a continuous programme of maintenance and development of roads in the State has been under consideration for some time. You will be interested to learn that Government have recently passed orders sanctioning a Road Fund Scheme, the main features of which are —

(i) The realisations from tolls and fees levied on motor transport will be definitely earmarked for expenditure on roads (including bridges) and these receipts will be supplemented by suitable grants from General Revenues so as to assure the Public Works Department of a minimum annual grant for expenditure on roads and bridges.

(ii) The earmarked revenues as well as the Government grant will be credited to the Road Fund, to which the amount actually spent on communications during the year will be debited.

(iii) The grant unspent in any year will not lapse but will be available for expenditure in future years.

(iv) The Public Works Department will be assured of a definite annual grant, fixed at Rs. 11 lakhs for a period of 3 years, to enable it to draw up a programme of works and carry it out with the certainty of completing it.

The Budget provides a sum of Rs. 8½ lakhs for roads and communications, and in accordance with the arrangement referred to above, the Public Works Department will be given an additional grant of Rs. 2½ lakhs for road works in the current year.

The construction of a bridge at Akkihebbal will be started very soon.

Address to the Mysore Representatives Assembly

Quarters for Officials—The want of housing facilities for Government servants residing in the mofussil particularly in the Malnad has been insistently brought to the notice of Government. As a first instalment of relief in this direction a triennial programme of construction of quarters for officials at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 1 19 000 was sanctioned last year. It is now proposed to undertake the construction of some quarters at a cost of about Rs. 1½ lakhs in localities where suitable accommodation is difficult to get. The rent leviable may be expected to cover the interest and maintenance charges. Type designs for quarters for 12 Revenue Sub-Division Officers and 12 Amildars are under preparation. This programme will be worked out in 8 years.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

As you are aware provision has been made for an aggregate capital outlay of Rs. 89½ lakhs.

Government have passed orders for the re-railing of the Birur Shimoga Section being taken up immediately and completed within a period of 12 months and have accorded administrative sanction to an estimate costing about Rs. 7 lakhs, of which about Rs. 1½ lakhs are chargeable to Capital and the rest to Revenue (Depreciation Fund).

The Railway Department is at present making heavy payments to Foreign Railways towards hire on interchanged rolling stock. To avoid this loss, a programme of construction of Goods wagons and Passenger vehicles costing Rs. 3½ lakhs has been sanctioned.

The Irwin Canal works are in full swing. With a view to expedite the completion of the first stage the department wants the annual grant to be enhanced from Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs.

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Estimates for the electrification of certain towns and localities costing in the aggregate about Rs 7½ lakhs have been sanctioned or are about to be sanctioned

The total additional demand for capital expenditure is about Rs 16 lakhs. We hope to finance these requirements partly out of the improvement in the opening cash balance and partly out of the unavoidable lapses in the Budget grants

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION

I have referred on previous occasions to the steps taken to extend and improve irrigation in the State. Steady progress was maintained during the year on the selected major works included in the triennial programme. The Bhadra Right Bank Canal has been excavated practically to its full length, and endeavours are being made to dispose of about 2,000 acres of irrigable land under this canal, which are still available for assignment. The extension of the channel from the anicut across the Bhruvu river in the Heggaddevankote Taluk has brought an extent of 600 acres under command. An estimate for Rs 17,85,000 has been sanctioned for constructing a reservoir near Anjanapur in the Shikarpur Taluk, and work is in progress. Among other works newly included in the programme may be mentioned the construction of a tank near Bidadi in the Bangalore District, and the completion of the Nidasale tank in the Tumkur District, at an estimated cost exceeding Rs 2 lakhs in each case. I have already referred to the steps proposed to be taken for the restoration of tanks in the drier tracts of the Mysore District recently visited by me.

A sum of Rs 1,32,000 was spent on the restoration of minor tanks during the year.

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The progress on the Krishnarajasagara and allied works was *satisfactory* the total expenditure being Rs. 85 lakhs against a grant of Rs. 36 lakhs. The greater portion of this outlay was incurred on the new Irwin Canal in connection with which tunnelling and other works are proceeding at a rapid pace.

The construction of the Krishnarajasagara dam to a height of 130 feet was completed leaving the crest of the weir at R. L. 106. The original estimate of the project was closed at this stage. But it is felt that the raising of the weir to the final R. L. of 124 and the completion of other deferred works should now be taken up and necessary estimates have accordingly been called for.

Sanction has been accorded to the detailed investigation of the Kabbani reservoir project for ensuring the development of irrigation to the full extent authorised by the agreement with the Madras Government.

ELECTRIC POWER

In my Address to this Assembly at the last Session I alluded to several schemes for the supply of electric power to small towns in the State. The electrification of Channarayana and Bowringpet has been completed and work is in progress in Kolar, Tumkur, Nanjangud and Closepet. Schemes for the supply of power have also been sanctioned for Doddaballapur, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Devanahalli, Mandya and Seringapatam. The capital outlay on all these schemes amounts to Rs. 15.82 lakhs which is expected to yield a return of 5.4 per cent, a major portion of this being guaranteed by the Municipalities concerned. The extension of power supply to some more towns viz. Hassan, Shimoga, Hole Narsipur, Sravanabelgola, Melkote etc. on similar terms of guarantee is under contemplation.

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With the idea of encouraging the use of electric power for industries, Government have, during the past few years, steadily reduced the rates for power, and the result is reflected in the increase of power installations, the addition to their number during the year being 110

The facilities offered for the supply of small electrically driven pumps for irrigation are also being availed of to an increasing extent. Applications for 144 pumping installations were received during the year and 55 were complied with. The demand is steadily growing.

It may be of some interest to note here that even Village Panchayets are asking for supply of power to their villages, and wherever this can be done without disproportionate cost, their requests will receive every consideration.

Judging from present indications, it would be reasonable to assume that, before very long, our resources for the generation of power will fall short of the demand, and it is necessary to explore other sources of power supply. Some action has been taken in this direction already. The Government are in correspondence with the Government of Madras with a view to constructing Hydro-Electric Works at Mekadatu when the need arises for additional power. The question of harnessing the Jog Falls at Gersoppa in order to supply the power requirements of the Bhadiavati Iron Works and of the western districts of the State is also under investigation.

RAILWAYS

There was an increase of Rs 4.86 lakhs under revenue of the lines worked by the State and the M & S M Railway Company and a reduction of nearly Rs 1 lakh under expenditure of the former. Further measures are in progress to reduce the working expenses. In this

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connection it gives me pleasure to state that the M. & S M Railway have been good enough to agree to the reduction of the freight on coal and it is expected that the next year a bill for coal will show a saving of about Rs 1 78 lakhs as compared with the year 1927-28

The question of extending the line from Chamaraj nagar towards the south is still under correspondence with the Government of India.

The extension of the line in the Shimoga District will be continued up to Arasalu, instead of stopping at Ragihosahalli. Government are also considering the possibility of extending it to Anantapur and beyond.

The traffic survey of the contemplated extensions in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts is in hand. There is every likelihood of the lines being constructed if the traffic prospects are found to be satisfactory and sufficient guarantees are forthcoming from the District Boards concerned.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The equipment of the Coffee Experimental Station at Balehonnur has been improved and a small advisory committee consisting of Indian and European planters has been constituted to assist the Director. I am glad to say that the United Planters Association of Southern India have recently come forward to co-operate with the Department in coffee work and that at their request Government have permitted a European Scientific Officer employed by them to work under Dr Coleman on the station.

Agricultural education has made steady progress. In addition to the residential school at Ramakrishnapur which owes its existence to the munificence of Mr G Venkataramanaiya a citizen of Bangalore a school has recently been sanctioned at Hassan at the instance of

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the District Board, which has accepted half the financial responsibility for the undertaking. The co-operative movement is being increasingly availed of for the distribution of implements, seed, and manure.

The Agricultural Department has been recently reorganised at an additional average cost of Rs 58,071 per annum, and the scientific sections and district staff have been considerably strengthened. The equipment of the farms and laboratories has also been improved.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

The Civil Veterinary Department had to devote its energies to combating rinderpest, which broke out virulently in various parts of the State. No effort was spared to afford relief, and 72,535 head of cattle were protected by serum simultaneous inoculation. The situation emphasised the need for expanding serum production, and for taking steps to ensure an effective control of movements of cattle in and from affected parts.

Seven new dispensaries were opened, and three more have been sanctioned.

CO-OPERATION.

The subordinate staff of the Department was strengthened and re-organised at an average extra cost of Rs 10,286 a year. The work of the Department during the year consisted both of consolidation and expansion. A notable feature was the development of non-credit co-operation in such directions as agriculture, weaving, sericulture, and house-building. This is to be welcomed as a sign that the co-operative spirit is permeating the everyday life of our people.

Special mention is due to the part co-operation is playing in the uplift of the Depressed Classes. The

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movement is making appreciable progress among them and wherever it has gone it has brought relief to the distressed and a spirit of thrift self respect and self confidence. The Adikarnataka Agricultural Colony at Gottigere has been a success and the experience obtained there will be useful in dealing with problems relating to landless classes in other parts of the State

The Apex Bank has done useful work in financing societies. Government have recently sanctioned a loan of one lakh of rupees and a cash credit of one lakh more on concessional terms in order to enable the institution to lend at favourable rates to House Building Societies

EDUCATION

The higher Inspectorate of the Education Department was re-organised so as to secure unity of control and effective co-ordination of work in the districts and some measure of decentralisation of powers was also sanctioned. Steps were taken to ensure more efficient inspection and supervision.

Consequent on the establishment of Intermediate Colleges, the Entrance classes of the Collegiate High Schools were transferred to the University along with their staff and equipment.

Government have accepted as an experimental measure the offer of the Municipalities of Doddballapur and Sagar to start High Schools on the basis of Government bearing half the initial expenditure and making a recurring maintenance grant of Rs 50 *per mensem* for each form, the rest of the expenditure, both initial and recurring being met by the Municipalities concerned. High Schools have been opened at these places and I hope that other Municipalities will not be slow to profit by this example. The staff and equipment of High Schools

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have been improved, and the vocational side of High School education has also received some attention, though a good deal yet remains to be done in this direction.

The revised rules regarding the Middle School and Lower Secondary Examinations were approved, and the first examination under them will be held in 1929. The conversion of the Incomplete Middle Schools into either Complete Middle Schools or Primary Schools is progressing.

During the year 1927-28, Government sanctioned the levy of education cess in the Kolar District, which now comes into line with the other districts in the State. The total amount sanctioned from the education cess since its levy came into force covers an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,35,407 and with the aid of these resources, 73 Incomplete Middle Schools have been converted to Middle Schools, 1,164 aided schools have been converted to Government institutions, 503 new Primary Schools have been opened, and the staff of 303 old schools has been strengthened. Also, practical instruction classes have been started in 35 centres.

Other matters in which the Education Department has made some progress are the organisation of physical training and the training of teachers, in which connection mention may be made of the institution of a Women's Training College at Mysore.

A scheme of medical inspection for boys is in operation and a progressive expansion has been sanctioned. It is intended to extend the scheme to girls' schools also.

In regard to Mahomedan education, the Advisory Committee was reconstituted, and committees of ladies have been formed at Mysore and Bangalore to go into the question of the improvement of the Urdu 'Girls' Schools in those cities. A Boarding Home was

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sanctioned for girls of the Urdu Middle School at Sultanpet Bangalore City

Some encouragement in the way of facilities and scholarships has been extended to students taking technical courses such as Engineering Shorthand and Commercial training

Provision has been made for the admission of a larger number of boarders to the Sri Narasimharaja Hostel at Bangalore and it is under contemplation to provide a Boarding Home for Adikarnataka girls at Bangalore Special rates of grant-in-aid have been sanctioned for Adikarnataka Students Hostels.

UNIVERSITY

The newly sanctioned scheme of Intermediate Colleges was brought into full operation Arrangements are being made for the transfer of the Medical College to Mysore next year The syllabus of the B.E Degree was revised, with the effect of raising the standard of the course and making it more comprehensive and a higher qualification was also prescribed for admission The L M P syllabus was similarly revised Eight endowments of the value of Rs 7 803 were accepted during the year bringing the total sum to Rs 2 81 300 I take this as a sign that the University is winning its way to the hearts of the people as one of the country's cherished institutions and I trust that it will attract in ever increasing measure endowments from those who realise the importance of learning and culture in the life of a country

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

The Industries and Commerce Department has been instrumental in bringing into existence 76 new industrial

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installations, besides discharging its important function of assisting all such concerns already at work, whether started with Government help or not. In view of the growing demand for the services of its expert staff, it has been found necessary to sanction the levy of a moderate scale of fees.

The amalgamation of the Electrical, Military and Industrial Workshops into one combined institution has resulted in a saving of Rs. 18,000 per annum.

The Weaving Factory has begun to work at a profit, and there is a perceptible improvement in the condition of the other concerns run by the Department. Government have recently sanctioned an arrangement whereby the profits earned by the concerns can be utilised, under certain conditions, for their own improvement and expansion.

The Well-boring Section rendered much service in relieving the scarcity of drinking water at Chitaldrug and other places. Boring has obviously great possibilities in solving the drinking water problem of our rural parts. The section has recently been strengthened and additional equipment is being provided for so as to ensure greater progress in the important work entrusted to it.

Six demonstration parties have been sanctioned to improve and expand weaving. In hand-spinning, the Badanaval Centre has proved a success, and bids fair to stimulate intensive work in other parts of the State.

SERICULTURE

This was an anxious year for the sericultural industry, owing to the competition of foreign silk, and to some extent, of artificial silk. Special attention was devoted to reducing the cost of production by improvement of methods at every stage of the industry, and to grading

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up the quality of the reeling The Central Sericultural Association suffered a great loss in the death of its first President Mushir ul Mulk Mir Humza Hussein. His place was taken by Mr K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar The Association promises to be a powerful ally of the Department in the propaganda work which is essential to a comprehensive improvement of the industry throughout the State A very appreciable expansion in the output of disease-free seed and vigorous propaganda for the popularisation of more efficient reeling appliances, are other features of the work of the Department It is gratifying to note that new markets for high grade Mysore silk have been found in Northern India The Board of Industries and Commerce have taken up an intensive study of the present state and future requirements of Sericulture.

GEOLOGY

A careful and systematic investigation of the occurrence of minerals of economic value is in progress and some interesting results have already been obtained You are no doubt aware of the successful work that is being done at Byrapur The rates of royalty on manganese have been revised and the claim of Government to a share of the profits which was found to entail hardship in practice has been waived

MEDICAL AND SANITARY DEPARTMENTS

The Medical Department has been receiving special attention at the hands of the Government The staff of the Department is being increased and the equipment of hospitals considerably improved Wherever possible steps are being taken to provide separate hospitals for women in charge of competent Lady Medical Officers

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Government realise, however, that the provision of medical relief is still inadequate. There are approximately 330 doctors in the State or one for every 18,000 of the population. Of these, only 40 are private medical practitioners, most of whom reside in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. As the extension of medical relief through the agency of a Government-paid Staff is necessarily slow and costly, Government have recently introduced a scheme for subsidising private medical practitioners with a view to induce and enable them to settle down in rural parts. Government have also introduced a cheaper type of local fund dispensaries under qualified doctors. If these measures become popular, it may be possible to bring about a rapid expansion of medical relief in rural areas.

The College of Indigenous Medicine at Mysore has been re-organised at a cost of Rs 35,000 per year with a view to provide advanced teaching in the Ayurveda and Unani Systems of Medicine.

I have no doubt you have noticed with pleasure that during recent years private philanthropy and charity have taken the very useful form of donations for providing complete hospitals, wards or beds. This is a welcome tendency, and I trust that the example set by gentlemen like Dharmaprakasa Mr Chandre Gowda, Mr Nagappa Setty and Asthana Vidwan Gundlu Pandit Lakshmanachar will be more widely followed in the coming years.

Government have before them the question of re-organising the Sanitary Department so as to increase its activities and usefulness. Dr Sweet, the Public Health Expert, whose services have been lent to us by the Rockefeller Foundation, has proposed a comprehensive scheme of re-organization. He has shown very

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clearly that the Central Health Organisation should be largely extended and that local organisations should be established for examining problems relating to rural sanitation. Government have accepted Dr Sweet's scheme in its main outlines and will endeavour to give effect to it as funds permit. Apart from increasing the staff by re-introducing the appointment of District Sanitary Officers and wherever possible Taluk Health Officers they propose to widen the activities of the Public Health Department and to establish efficiently staffed Bureaus or Units in connection with Sanitary Engineering Vital Statistics Epidemiology Malarial and Hook worm Investigations Rural Health etc.

In this connection I may refer to a report drawn up by Dr Sweet after a rapid but comprehensive survey of health conditions in the State with special reference to the Malnad. Copies of the report will be supplied to the members in due course. I need only assure this House that Government will give their first attention to the improvement of the Malnad.

MYSORE IRON WORKS

From the report of the Board of Management on the operation of the Bhadravati Iron Works during the year 1927-28 copies of which will be furnished to members, it will be seen that there was a reduction in the output of pig iron during the year. But this was counter balanced by a substantial improvement in the yield of bye-products, and the operations, as a whole resulted in a surplus of Rs 1 10 444. This amount has been carried over to form the nucleus of a Depreciation Fund. The blast furnace was blown out for relining on 20th June 1928 and opportunity was taken of the shut-down to enlarge the blast furnace to a maximum daily capacity

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of 80 tons. The relining has been completed and the blast furnace has been blown in, after the close of the official year. Government have sanctioned proposals for the construction of two additional batteries of retorts, the enlargement of the Pipe Foundry and the installation of a small experimental steel plant. A Committee of Visitors has been appointed from among the members of this House and the Legislative Council with a view to their obtaining and disseminating first-hand information regarding the Iron Works.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

The work of the Economic Conference and of the three Central Boards was satisfactory. The District Economic Superintendents devoted special attention to various aspects of village improvement. An All-India Exhibition was held last Dasara at Mysore and an Exhibition on similar lines has, as you are aware, been arranged this year also. The present position of Sericulture and the problem of unemployment are under examination by committees of the Conference.

THE BANGALORE DISTURBANCES

Pending the report of the Committee of Enquiry, I can make but a passing reference to the regrettable events which took place in Bangalore a couple of months ago.

Events in themselves trivial and without significance led to excitement and violence, and to the creation, in the minds of many, of an entirely imaginative picture of a State disrupted by rivalry and hate. Such a picture is strangely false to fact. I do not suppose that anywhere in India there is a firmer tradition of tolerance and friendliness among communities than in Mysore. I

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believe that now the strongest desire of all communities and their leaders is to re-emphasise and confirm that harmony on which depends the health not merely of single States but of that new India of which Mysore will be a vitally important part. We all realise that this end can be attained only by wise restraint in policy and speech, and by a determined effort towards a more complete understanding of each other. There is plenty of disinterested patriotism to be found in every community. We must have done with charges of blind selfishness. Such charges always irritate and antagonise because they are felt to be unjust. We have enough common ends in all conscience. We are one in all the purposes that matter most. Working together for such purposes will mean the deepest and most secure reconciliation.

**SPEECH AT THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY**

[The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly closed its sittings after a discussion ranging over several days on the 3rd November 1928. Sir Mirza M Ismail Dewan President of the Assembly in winding up the proceedings of the Session made the following speech —]

Gentlemen —I have to thank you for your co-operation in the work of another busy session and of one that has been in many ways the most interesting and successful that we have had for a long time. The level of discussion has been very high and some really fine speeches

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have been made. What is more, they have conveyed to us of the Government the real feeling of the people—feelings of trust and confidence in those who have to bear the responsibilities of administration. There are some people who are apt to assume, in Lord Curzon's famous phrase, that all the misguided men in the country are inside the Government and all the enlightened outside it. It is comforting to feel that there is ample enlightenment as to our policies inside this House and that the assumption I have referred to is made principally by some misinformed persons outside.

SOME CRITICISMS ANSWERED

This being so, I am in the happy position in replying to criticisms to-day, not so much of answering criticisms made on the floor of the House as of asking your co-operation in convincing the minority outside.

STATE FINANCIAL POLICY

Let me take first the criticisms of our financial policy. It is said that the era of surpluses cannot last and that we are not warranted in frittering away the money we have on grandiose schemes of doubtful utility. Let us grant, for the sake of argument, that we have been fortunate. Let us grant that, if we have money to spare, we ought to consider reduction of taxation. What then? I would ask our critics, have they studied the rainfall statistics for the last twenty-five years, and compared them with those for the twenty-five years previous? Have they realised how the climate has changed? Have they forgotten the famines of the past? If they have not, is it better to hoard the surpluses and draw small interest on them until another famine comes and then to lose the whole in desperate efforts for relief, or to

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spend them carefully now on tanks and canals that if they give the Government only a small return will give the *raiyats* a much bigger one in itself equal to a remission of taxation, while protecting them and the whole State against the dangers of scarcity? Gentlemen I make no excuse for inviting attention to the fact that at no period in the history of the State have so many tank works been undertaken or so much money spent on irrigation as at the present time I am convinced of the wisdom of doing everything possible to extend the benefits of irrigation and Government intend to continue so far as in them lies to provide money for it without stint

IRWIN CANAL

It is next said that the Irwin Canal Scheme is a grandiose scheme and of doubtful utility I ask you to believe that this Government does not undertake grave responsibilities lightly that the bearing of them is a heavy burden that the timorous path of shirking responsibility and *laissez faire* is much the easier path. It would have been much more comfortable to let things slide May I add that it would have been much easier? For we do not embark upon a large scheme like the Irwin Canal without testing it in every possible way and we have fifty years of enquiry to digest We have tested it to the best of our ability and we have found it good and if any of you are of a different opinion I ask of you to go out to Hulikere and examine the work that is being done and the minute care with which our engineers have planned not only the engineering details but every detail concerning the expansion of village sites the extension of communications the prevention of water logging and fever and experimentation with crops

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and I am sure they will come back convinced that everything that is humanly possible is being done to make the Irwin Canal a work of immense and lasting benefit to our country

And I take this opportunity to make an appeal to you all. Our engineers can do much, but they need the people to work with them. They have planned ahead. They want the *rayats* to plan ahead too. They want to secure that, when the water is ready for distribution a couple of years hence, there shall be ready to take it a body of cultivators with their plans laid for using by rotation certain areas for paddy, and others for semi-dry crops and leaving others waste, a body of men who will be ready to experiment with the best duties of water and with the crops most suited to the soil and most likely to find a sale. Is it too much to hope that there will be also another body who will be ready to develop the industries for which these crops will provide the raw material? The Irwin Canal is going to bring us great potential wealth, and we want you all to help us to think out how this can be used to the greatest advantage.

A CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

And this leads me to another question that is much in the public mind, that of unemployment. If only our young men will make up their minds to take up one of the most noble, interesting and health-giving occupations in the world, agriculture, the Irwin Canal offers them an extensive field. I will go further and say it is offering them one now. The officers in charge are employing an army of workmen and a host of contractors. It is hardly to the credit of Mysore that for much of the skilled labour we have to go outside the State, while there are

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numerous small contracts to be had on which we should be only too glad to employ our educated youth if they would come forward and undertake them. Apart from that we are providing other avenues in agricultural colonies, in the electrification of towns and villages and in the expansion of the Survey Department. We are not unalive to the gravity of the problem of unemployment but we want co-operation here also and we believe that if we receive it hundreds of young men who are now swelling the ranks of the unemployed may achieve self-support in a happy healthy and independent life.

BEAUTIFICATION OF CAPITAL CITIES

We are charged with beautifying the two capital cities at the expense of the villages. To the charge of doing all that in me lies to beautify the cities of Mysore and Bangalore I plead guilty. My one regret is that we cannot do a hundred times more. And I ask you whether it would be a sin or an ignoble ambition to have the capital of our beautiful State a city beyond compare in India. My regret is that we can do so little. After all what are we spending? Rs 35 000 in Bangalore and Rs one lakh on Mysore and while a great part of the latter sum already goes, not in beautification but in drains the lesson of the last year's health statistics teaches us that not one lakh but many will be needed before this one city can be brought up to the level of European cities in point of sanitation and prevention of disease.

To the charge of neglecting the smaller towns and villages I must return an emphatic negative. I have spoken to you already of the progress of electrification. I ask you to consider one concrete case of this namely

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that in a short time there will be a chain of electrically lighted towns and villages from Kolar Gold Fields to Nanjangud, a distance of 170 miles. Where else in India will you be able to see the like? In the villages generally, a sincere and patient effort is being made to improve the condition of the peasantry, fostering in them a spirit of responsibility and of self-reliance, and though the work is only just begun, and there is a staggering amount of it still before us, I feel that we have no reason to be ashamed of what has so far been achieved.

WANTED CO-OPERATION

But here too we want co-operation all along the line. Let me take one instance, the question of the extension of village sites. Several members have complained of the delay and inconvenience experienced in this matter. I fully sympathise, and will see that strict orders are issued to ensure that no avoidable delay occurs in the disposal of such requests. But this deals with only one aspect of the problem. For an extension to be carried out in a thorough and systematic manner, we need considered proposals and comprehensive plans, and above all, a knowledge of the wants of the villagers as a whole and of the best means of meeting them. To ensure this, we need the co-operation especially of panchayets and local bodies, and I can assure these bodies that, if they will devote themselves to this most necessary task, they will be doing work that is of benefit to the whole State. The strength of a chain is that of its weakest link, and the welfare of the State and its people is determined by the condition of those living in the least satisfactory surroundings, for insanitary conditions affect the minds and bodies of the people who are the backbone of the State.

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In a word, Gentlemen what we need is a higher standard of living all round, and the way to secure it is not by carping criticism but by active co-operation all the way in the pursuit of health and of wealth, but no less in the pursuit of beauty and high ideals of living.

In conclusion I thank you again for your valuable co-operation in the work of a memorable session and I declare this Assembly adjourned

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

[The Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore on 10th June 1929 before a large and representative gathering. In opening the proceedings of the session Sir Mirza M Ismail President delivered the following Address —]

10TH JUNE
1929

Gentlemen of the Representative Assembly—For the fourth time it is my privilege to address this House regarding the disposal of the finances of the State

A RETROSPECT

The three years that we have just passed through are years which I hope we shall be justified at some future period in looking back upon as years of transition from a condition of stringency to one of prosperity and ease. We entered upon them with many arrears of administrative progress to make up and with every department in the State crying out for advance and we entered upon them with our treasury depleted and with our prospects of improvement in revenue none too satisfactory. In the budgets that it has fallen to me to present to you I do not mind confessing that I have been optimistic throughout and I do not mind admitting now that I

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have had many anxious moments lest my optimism should not be justified. I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to you that you have shared that spirit with me, and have given me your consistent support throughout.

I am an optimist still, and propose to demonstrate that fact in the budget for next year by an endeavour to translate into permanent conventions some of the arrangements for expansion which we have been carrying out together in a more or less hand-to-mouth way in the past three years. To do this will be in a sense to fetter your discretion and that of the Government in the disposal of the funds, but I feel sure you will agree with me that it is the only sound course, since no head of a department can work out a satisfactory programme for developing his department in the best way if he never knows from year to year what resources he can rely upon.

Of that more anon. Meanwhile, I think, it is well that we should take stock together of our assets and liabilities, as exhibited in the accounts of the period under consideration, so that we may better be able to appreciate the proposals that follow.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

I include under the head of material assets the total expenditure on capital works such as railways, hydro-electric works, the Krishnarajasagara Works and such other works as are classed as productive, but I exclude the expenditure on irrigation works charged to revenue, such as the Vani Vilasa Sagara and the Bhadia Anicut and channels. The total of these material assets at the end of June 1926 amounted to $11\frac{1}{2}$ crores. At the end of June 1930, we expect that the amount will be in the neighbourhood of $14\frac{1}{2}$ crores. In addition to these, we

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have cash and investments which three years ago amounted to about six crores, and are expected to remain at almost the same figure in June 1930. As against these two categories of assets we have liabilities which amounted three years ago to 11.16 crores, and which are expected to amount on June 30th 1930 to 18.94 crores. On these figures, the net result of our assets and liabilities account is an increase of material assets by three crores with no reduction under cash and investments. In other words, we have expanded our business by that amount.

	June 1926	June 1930	
	crores	crores	crores
Assets	11.16	14.1	+3
Cash and investments	6	6	—
Liabilities	11.16	18.94	-2.1

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

I think it may interest you if I supplement this statement of our capital and liabilities by another short comparison showing how our revenue and expenditure have progressed and are progressing in the same period. In the year 1927-28 we had a revenue of 360.81 lakhs. We charged an expenditure of 360.40 lakhs to revenue and a non-recurring expenditure amounting to 7.99 lakhs to reserves, making a total of 368.39 lakhs and leaving a surplus of Rs. 41 lakh. In the year 1928-29 we had

Year	Revenue (in lakhs)	Expenditure charged to revenue (in lakhs)	Expenditure charged to reserves (in lakhs)	Revenue surplus (in lakhs)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1927-28	360.81	360.40	7.99	41
1928-29	369.08	369.68	10.41	30
1929-30	370.93	370.43	15.17	50

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a revenue of 369 98 lakhs We expect to charge 369 68 lakhs of expenditure to revenue, and 10 41 lakhs to reserves, making a total of 380 09 lakhs, leaving a surplus of 30 lakh For the year 1929-30, we anticipate a revenue of 370 93 lakhs, we expect to charge 370 43 of expenditure against that revenue and 15 17 lakhs to reserves, making a total of 385 60 lakhs, leaving a balance of 50 lakh in hand

You will thus see that we are in the position of a Company which is steadily increasing its capital and applying it to a legitimate expansion of revenue-earning assets, and I think, perhaps, you may be interested in some remarks made by one of the world's leading business men, Lord Melchett, when presiding the other day over the annual meeting of one of the largest Companies in the world, in which he had to deal with a similar situation He said he was glad to think that in only one exceptional case had the Company received a letter from a shareholder who had objected to the programme of expansion, and continued as follows —

“Far from being happy that he was a share-holder in a Company, who thanked God it was an expanding business and one of the few expanding businesses in the old country, he actually wanted us to confine our attention to the amount we could save out of our annual revenue, which either meant that you would have no dividend at all, or even if you had been denied that dividend, it would be entirely insufficient to carry out the legitimate expansion of a great industry and manufacture of products which were an urgent call, and without which the country could not go on at all, and which would lead to other people coming in and making the things if we were so foolish or faint-hearted as to refuse to go on making them ourselves ”

I think you will agree with me that there is much in

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his remarks that is applicable to the conditions in Mysore at the present day

CONVENTIONS PROPOSED FOR THE FUTURE

Having thus shown you how though we have been working on very narrow margins, we have been able to find money in a fairly regular fashion for a continuous programme of expansion I now propose to indicate to you the measures by which we propose to ensure a still more regular progress of expansion by definitely assuring heads of departments, in advance, of the sums that they may expect to receive and so enabling them to work out with confidence programmes that will cover a series of years

(1) You have already heard that Government have recently constituted a Road Fund. Into this will be paid all realisations from tolls, and fees levied on motor transport and these will be supplemented by suitable grants from Government so as to provide a sum of at least 11 lakhs a year for expenditure on roads and bridges. This annual grant will not be allowed to lapse, and any sum that is not expended in one year will be carried forward as part of the fund for expenditure in the next

(2) In the case of irrigation works we have already expended vast sums but these are not adequate to ensure the prosperity of the *rasyats* and we have therefore decided to provide, in addition to the sums provided for capital works, an annual grant of at least ten lakhs from general revenues. We propose further in order to ensure a programme of steady and consistent progress, to have a separate budget covering all irrigation work whether financed from revenue or capital funds or loan funds. This will be presented to you as an appendix to the general budget estimates.

(3) In the interests both of general finance and of the Sandal Oil Factories which are yielding handsome returns the Government have decided to adopt a convention of

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regarding the excess over five years' average net revenue from the factories as not available for the ordinary recurring expenditure of the administration, and of crediting such surpluses to the Special Reserve. I hope that this arrangement will meet with your approval.

(4) It is further proposed, in order to enable the authorities responsible for the University to determine the progress to be made over particular periods, to give them a normal annual grant, which will be determined for periods of three to five years, in addition to which special grants for new and non-recurring expenditure may be made when occasion arises. Thus, for the ensuing year, it is proposed to fix the normal grant at $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, with an additional $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for the construction and equipment of the Medical College buildings.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1928-29

Let me now proceed to review briefly the anticipated results of the current year's revenue and capital transactions.

The Budget of the year which is about to close was framed on the expectation of a revenue realisation of Rs 355.91 lakhs, and it provided for an aggregate expenditure of Rs 365.48 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs 10 lakhs was chargeable to the Irrigation Reserves. We budgeted for a small surplus of Rs 43,000. You will be glad to learn that the Revenue side will show a substantial improvement of Rs 14 lakhs by the end of the year, and we hope to realise in the accounts a surplus of nearly Rs $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, of which Rs 4 lakhs will be credited to the Special Reserve.

REVENUE FOR 1928-29

The major heads which contribute to this satisfactory position are —

Forest,
Excise,

Interest and Communications
Stamps and Registration

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The budget of net receipts from Sandal Oil was prepared in the expectation of a sale of two hundred thousand pounds of oil. It is likely that an additional quantity of about fifty thousand pounds valued at about Rs 7 lakhs will be sold before the end of the year.

The auction sales of Excise shops held last year resulted in increasing the annual rentals and we expect an improvement of about Rs. 4 lakhs in the budget under Excise.

The increase under Stamps and Registration is about Rs 2½ lakhs, and is mainly due to satisfactory seasonal conditions. A portion of the increase under Stamps is accounted for by the levy of Record of Rights fees in the shape of stamps in the Bangalore Taluk.

There is an improvement of about a lakh and a half under Interest which is due, partly to better realisations on our investments and partly to a change in the method of accounting of interest realised on Takkavi and Land Improvement Loans recoverable by way of annuities.

Increased receipts are expected under Tolls on Bridges and Roads and Motor License Fees which will be credited to the Road Fund.

Against these improvements we expect the realisations under Miscellaneous and Electrical revenue will fall below estimates. At the time of framing the Budget we expected a revenue of Rs. 1½ lakhs from the sale of buildings sites in the new extension behind the Central Jail Bangalore. The sales held were not confirmed owing to adequate prices not having been realised. Fresh sales will be held during the course of next year.

In the Electrical Department we anticipate a falling off in revenue mainly as the result of the power consumption at Metur being less than was expected.

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EXPENDITURE FOR 1928-29

Turning to the Expenditure side, we find that, against the budget estimate of Rs. 365 48 lakhs, the revised estimate is placed at Rs 380 09 lakhs, of which Rs 10 41 lakhs will be debited to the Reserves. The expenditure chargeable to Revenue will be Rs 369 68 lakhs.

During the year, we have had to meet several pressing demands from departments for additional expenditure, mostly of a non-recurring nature, and supplementary grants have been sanctioned with the concurrence of the Legislative Council. Increase of expenditure occurs chiefly under —

Forest,	Civil Works, and
General Administration,	Communications
Courts of Law,	Education
Agriculture,	Police

The large increase under 'Communications,' viz, Rs 2½ lakhs, is accounted for by the forward policy adopted by the Government for the improvement of our roads and the constitution of a Road Fund. In this we have followed the recommendation of the Indian Road Development Committee and have anticipated action in British Provinces.

The bulk of the increase of about Rs 2 lakhs under Agriculture represents grants made for the purchase of serum and for the manufacture of the product locally. This experiment has been a great success, and we shall now be able to carry on a more active campaign against rinderpest and other diseases of cattle.

Full details in respect of the rise under each of the other heads are given in the Financial Secretary's Memorandum, and I do not wish to trouble you with them here.

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CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The budgeted programme of capital expenditure not charged to Revenue was Rs 89½ lakhs. The Irwin Canal Works are in full swing. During the course of the year an additional grant of Rs. 6 lakhs was sanctioned for expediting the work. The total outlay on all capital works at the end of the year is expected to be about Rs. 95 lakhs.

CLOSING BALANCES

The surplus of the year is expected to be Rs 48 lakhs, and a sum of Rs 4.18 lakhs, representing the improvement in the Sandal Oil net receipts, will be transferred to the credit of the Special Reserve in accordance with the new policy to which I have already made reference.

The balances at the credit of the Special Reserve and the Irrigation Reserves at the end of the year will then be as follows —

	(In lakhs of Rs.)
Special Reserve for non recurring expenditure	10.51
Irrigation Capital Reserve	4.04
Irrigation Cess Fund	4.00
Total	18.55

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1929-30

The Budget for the year 1929-30 as now framed anticipates a revenue realisation of Rs 370.93 lakhs, thus showing an increase of about a lakh over the Revised. The Expenditure programme contemplates an outlay of Rs. 385.60 lakhs of which about Rs 15 lakhs will be drawn from the Reserves. The year's transactions are

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expected to result in a position of equilibrium, with a surplus of Rs 50,000

I shall now indicate the main features of the next year's revenue estimates. With the exception of the Nanjangud Taluk, which will be taken up next year, the resettlement of land revenue assessments in the State has been completed, and the budget of Land Revenue for the coming year is based practically on the Revised Estimate.

The sales of Sandal-Oil have been exceptionally good during the current year. The condition of this market is, however, very uncertain, and it would not be prudent to budget for a larger revenue than the actuals of 1927-28, viz., Rs 23 lakhs. Meanwhile, the creosoting plant installed at Bhadiavati is in full operation, and we hope to realise a revenue of about half a lakh from this source, and this accounts for some improvement under Forest Department proper.

The Excise sales recently held point to a tendency towards decrease in the consumption of excisable articles. We have accordingly budgeted for a revenue of Rs 67½ lakhs, which is about Rs 1½ lakhs less than the Revised.

As I have already stated, it is expected that the sites in the Bangalore Central Jail Extension will be sold during next year, and a revenue of Rs 2 lakhs is anticipated from this source.

The traffic receipts under Railways have been exceptionally low during the current year, and normal expansion is anticipated. The Shimoga-Ragihosahalli line will be opened for traffic early next year. We have budgeted for an increase of Rs ¾ lakh in 1929-30.

The Electrical revenue is expected to show an improvement of Rs 1.81 lakhs. According to the agreement with the Madras Government, the minimum power

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the previous year. This will provide material for the inoculation of over two lakhs of animals, and in fact it is anticipated that about 2½ lakhs of animals will have been inoculated by the end of the year. The financing of this Institute is one of our most important agricultural commitments.

It is not enough, however, to save our animals from epidemics. We must take measures to improve them by the provision of better breeding stock. To this end, Government have decided to organise a Modern Cattle Breeding Station on which there will be breeding under scientific control from selected animals from our Amrut Mahal Herd. A sum of Rs. 1 00 000 is included in the budget of the Agricultural Department for this purpose. It is hoped that in the course of a few years we shall be able to supply first class breeding bulls from this station at the rate of from 150 to 200 per annum to individual breeders, co-operative breeding associations and village panchayats. The cumulative effect of this upon our livestock industry and upon our agriculture in general is certain to be very great.

CROP IMPROVEMENT

If we turn to crop improvement two measures recently sanctioned are calculated to have far reaching effects. The first is the conversion of the Nagenahalli Farm into a paddy breeding station where work on the improvement of this important crop will be actively pursued. The second is the organisation in the Agricultural Department of a section to control the distribution of pure seed of the new varieties of crops originated on our various farms. This section will supervise the organisation of seed farms and the distribution of seed from the farms to the villages. The Royal Commission on

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Agriculture lay stress in their report on the importance of providing an agency such as this, and the Mysore Government will, I believe, be the first in India to take action on their recommendation

**AGRICULTURAL COLONIES UNDER THE
BHADRA CHANNEL**

Another important and interesting scheme for which money will probably have to be provided this year, is the formation of Agricultural Colonies under the Bhadra Channel

The interests of the State require that the Agricultural potentialities of the State should be fully developed, and if, in securing this object, we could also give an opportunity to our agriculturally trained young men to prove their mettle, and the practical value of the training they have received, we would have taken an important step towards solving another of our urgent problems—that of unemployment

The details of the scheme have been fully set forth in the order which was recently published, but Government, in giving their general approval to it, have thought it desirable, in view of the importance of the principle involved, to give this House and the Legislative Council an opportunity of discussing it fully before any expenditure is actually incurred

My only regret is that it is not possible to give the department a much larger grant, for I feel that this is a department on which too much money cannot be spent by the State

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

I will only make a brief reference to some of the other activities and developments for which provision has been made in the next year's budget

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The reorganisation of the Land Revenue Department establishment is long overdue and in the interests of the administration it is desirable that some encouragement should be shown to the junior officials of this department. A sum of Rs 15 000 is accordingly provided as a first instalment of the cost of this reorganisation. The scheme of Record of Rights introduced as an experimental measure last year is being extended. This measure, while benefiting the agricultural population has been self-supporting. The receipts during the past and current years have amounted to Rs. 1½ lakhs against Rs one lakh spent.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

A special grant of Rs one lakh will be allotted in the current year to the Forest Department for the supply to the Electrical Department of *balagi* poles, for exploitation of timber on a large scale, and for other development works. Provision has been made for the working expenses of the timber creosoting plant. This expenditure is productive and will be covered by increased receipts.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

In the Excise Department, we have provided a sum of Rs 1½ lakhs for the purchase of the machinery and other plant in the Central Distillery. The arrangement hitherto in vogue was that at each change of contract for the manufacture of arrack the in-coming contractor was bound to take over from the out-going contractor the plant and machinery at a fair valuation. The working of this system has not been satisfactory. The prices at which spirits were sold to Government were put up by

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the contractors so as to cover interest on capital and depreciation charges with a wide margin Government will now take over the entire plant and machinery and recover from the contractor for the time being interest and depreciation charges A sum of Rs 12,500 is anticipated as additional revenue under Excise against this investment.

INTEREST ON DEBT

The use of a little over Rs 2 lakhs under Interest on Debt and other obligations is accounted for by the deposits received under the new Five Year Fixed Deposit Scheme

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Our pension scheme, which is modelled on British service regulations, is defective in that it provides for no relief in cases where officers die before or soon after retirement Government have decided to remedy this defect and have sanctioned a scheme of compassionate gratuities for the families of officers dying in harness or soon after retirement without enjoying the benefits of their pensions, and provision has accordingly been made for this new item of expenditure

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The pay of the constabulary is low There is also need for improving the strength of the police force We have provided a sum of Rs 50,000 towards the reorganisation of the Police Department It is hardly adequate, but it is not possible to give more at present

IRRIGATION WORKS

The grant for Irrigation Works charged to Revenue is fixed at Rs 15 lakhs Of this, Rs 10 lakhs will be the

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grant from General Revenues including the interest on the Famine Fund and Rs 5 lakhs will be drawn from the Irrigation Reserve

CAPITAL OUTLAY

The grant for Capital Works during the next year has been provisionally fixed at Rs 92.78 lakhs as follows —

	Lakhs of Rs.
Railways and Tramways	18
Irwin Canal Works	41.86
Krishnarajasagara Dam and other works	8.96
Electrical Department	15
Industrial or other works	1.65
Iron Works	7.86
Total	<u>92.78</u>

The construction of the Shimoga-Arasalu line up to Ragihosahalli is expected to be completed by the end of this year. It is proposed then to undertake the extension of the line up to Arasalu and a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for this work is included in the capital grant for Railways in addition to the amount of Rs. 13 lakhs required for open lines.

The construction of the Irwin Canal is being speeded up and it is expected that 30,000 acres of land will be brought under irrigation by June 1931. It is proposed to take up the construction of the masonry works at the Krishnarajasagara Dam according to the sanctioned estimates and the erection of gates for storing water up to +124 at the reservoir so that full supply may be available when irrigation commences under the Irwin Canal. An

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aggregate sum of Rs 50 lakhs is accordingly provided for all these works

The grants allotted to the Electrical and other departments are for the completion of sanctioned works already in progress

The new Bangalore water-supply scheme is, as you are aware, under the active consideration of Government. It is a big undertaking, and the technical and financial aspects of the scheme require to be very carefully examined. As soon as the special committee finally send up their proposals, Government will consider the question of financing the scheme

REPORT OF THE INDIAN STATES' COMMITTEE

I may appropriately conclude by a brief reference to the financial aspects of the report of the Indian States' Committee.

In my address to this House in 1926, I referred to the problem of the Indian States in the following words —

“I now come to a question of supreme importance to our State, namely, the position of the Indian States in the constitution of the future. This, as you are aware, formed with other matters of common interest, the subject of discussion in August last at Bikaner, when His Highness the Maharaja invited a number of ministers from different States to an informal conference

“I do not propose to enter into details here of the subjects discussed, but as regards the future position of the Indian States, I may perhaps say a few words, as it is an issue that exceeds in importance almost any other at the present time. With the gradual development of self-government in India, the problem of the position of Indian States enters upon a new phase, and India's prosperity and progress depend, in a large measure, upon a right solution of this problem. In Mysore, we desire no voice in the internal affairs of British India, and seek for ourselves complete autonomy in such affairs, subject

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to the suzerainty of the British Crown. Details of relation ship will change with changing times.

Economically however no Indian State can stand in isolation. Economic union is becoming a world policy making for the mutual understanding of nations and their co-operation in all things. In this world wide movement India is destined to play an important part, and one of increasing responsibility and power. She cannot but develop the same policy with her borders, gradually breaking down both barriers and distinctions in economic matters. I believe that such an effort will work more strongly towards political unity than the immediate planning of any political federation. For it will bring a living unity of purpose and action, out of which political unity will naturally and fitly arise.

"Prominent among the conditions of economic unity is the formation of an Indian Customs Union with adequate representation of the Indian States, and the determination of the share of Imperial customs, and other Imperial receipts (as from salt, posts and telegraphs and coinage) which should be paid to these States or accepted definitely as their share of payment for services by the Imperial Government. There can be no doubt of the justice of this claim since these receipts are contributed by our people precisely as by the people of British India. To Mysore as to other Indian States, this matter is of the most critical importance not only as a matter of immediate finance, but also because the real economic unification of India is impossible under present conditions."

The Committee's Report more than confirms the views expressed in that statement.

The Committee makes no definite pronouncement as regards the constitutional side of the question. It has left its adjustment to the future while keeping the door open to a closer union between the two Indias. I feel myself—and that I believe is the general view—that the spirit of the times and the inexorable logic of events will inevitably bring the two parts of India together both economically and politically.

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It is doubtful wisdom to force the pace in such matters. A step at a time, a firm and sure step, is likely to be productive of more lasting good than precipitate action against the wishes of many of those concerned. There is no doubt that the trend of events is towards a political federation, but such a federation can only endure if it is based on the sure foundation of common ideals and mutual interests. I dare say the Statutory Commission will have something to say on this subject.

While Mysore is quite prepared to join in any well-devised scheme of federation which would ensure her legitimate share in the settlement of common questions, she can, it seems to me, well afford to wait upon events. What we do desire, however, is that the economic and financial relations of our State with British India should be placed on an equitable basis as soon as possible. It was chiefly with that object in view that the appointment of a Committee was urged by us. The views that the Committee has expressed on these questions and the recommendations which it has made to give effect to those views seem, on the whole, very fair to all concerned, and if its recommendations are carried out, Mysore can reasonably expect to be a gainer financially.

The Committee recognises that the adoption of the policy of discriminating protection, which has raised the revenue from maritime customs from five to nearly fifty crores of rupees, has reduced the taxable capacity of the subjects of the States and created a situation in which they are entitled to relief. It adds, however, that, if the States are admitted to a share in the customs revenue, British India may legitimately claim that they should bear their full share of imperial burdens, and it accordingly proposes that a committee of experts should be

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of opinion in favour of one policy and in which the funds at our disposal enable us to provide for what that opinion desires.

RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY

I should like to refer first to what has been said on the one hand on retrenchment and on the other on the conventions which I proposed to you. It has become a truism since the effect of many retrenchment schemes has been seen, that retrenchment is a great enemy of economy and I feel sure that you who are acquainted with the wants of the countryside, must have met with many instances in which the measures of retrenchment undertaken out of dire necessity a few years ago have led to heavy loss in the long run. Take for instance the sudden stoppage of half-completed irrigation works, and consider the state of mind of the villagers who after years of agitation had got these started when they found them suddenly stopped short for reasons they were quite unable to understand and then year after year watched the work that had been done being gradually destroyed by time the weather and their own cattle. I am sure you will agree with me that economy which dictates a programme that can be carried through to completion whatever happens is a much better thing than the shears of *retrenchment, which are apt to cut off the growing plant* just when it is getting ready to bear fruit. I do not propose to discuss in detail the minor retrenchments that cut off an appointment here and an allowance there further than to say that our watch-dogs in the Finance Department are continuously on the look out for any excess and that I could quote you numbers of orders in which they have effected economies in the course of the year. I should like to add that we want the best men

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available for the service of the State and that to get them we must pay them an adequate wage

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

I come next to the question of public instruction, where we have the wailing claims of higher and lower education. As regards the former, I may tell you that the University asked for over Rs 15 lakhs, but that Government could not comply with the request and fixed the recurring grant at Rs. 10½ lakhs, the intention being that there should be no further increase in the next three years. After that, we shall have to reconsider the matter. With the spread of primary and secondary education in the State, the requirements of the University too, must grow, and it is for this reason that I laid stress on the necessity for the University also to take steps to improve and develop its resources. As regards elementary education, your ambition and ours is the same, subject only to the proviso that we feel it essential (as I am sure you do also) to see that the education given is carried sufficiently far to have some lasting effect. In other words, that we do not get universal elementary education, as some countries have done, merely on paper. You are naturally anxious that more funds should be provided for this purpose, and in that insistence I fully agree with you. At the time of framing the Budget, we did not see our way to allotting more than Rs 25,000 for the expansion of primary education in rural areas, but in view of the very strong expression of opinion that has been given in favour of a further increase, we have decided to withdraw Rs 25,000 from other sources and so to increase the grant to Rs 50,000. If we can go still further as the year goes on, I can assure you we shall not hesitate to do so.

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You will also be glad to hear that Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Municipal Councils of Ohintamani and Malavalli to open High Schools on a grant-in aid basis at those places and that the new High Schools will commence work immediately

RURAL UPLIFT

In the third case to which I should like to refer namely rural uplift the controversy is rather one as to methods. You gentlemen have brought to the notice of Government various local wants which all have a bearing on rural uplift such as irrigation, village improvements and communications, and particularly drinking water wells. And, again I am glad to be able to assure you that we have in view of your strong insistence upon the point, succeeded in allotting a further sum of Rs 25 000 for the latter object. I need hardly repeat the assurances I have often times given you that Government fully realise that rural uplift is one of their most urgent as it is one of their most sacred duties. You have been very anxious that all the newly established toll-gates on provincial roads should be abolished and if that cannot be done, that agricultural carts might at least be exempted from payment of toll. Government will be pleased to accede to your request in this matter and orders will issue exempting from 1st July 1929 all country carts from the payment of tolls at the newly established Provincial Toll Gates except those located at bridges and the frontier. Timber carts will however be subject to the levy of tolls as heretofore.

AGRICULTURAL COLONIES

It is really as a measure of uplift that Government have decided to embark upon the scheme for the formation

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of agricultural colonies which has evoked so much criticism I must confess that this criticism came as a great surprise to me, for I should have expected that this scheme, which represents an attempt at the solution of a great problem, would have been welcomed by everybody. As His Excellency the Viceroy observed not long ago, "one of the chief contributory causes of the middle class unemployment, which is one of the most disquieting features of Indian life to-day, is the refusal of the young man of education to return to his old village and use his knowledge on the land." This experiment, if it succeeds—I see no good reason why it should not—will give an impetus to the agricultural development of the country. A large number of such "scholar ploughmen" will prove a real asset to the country. I trust, therefore, that those of you, gentlemen, who, for one reason or another, are opposed to the scheme will give Government the benefit of the doubt, and will not mind if they go on with it, feeling as they do—and I believe they have a large body of public opinion behind them—that they are planting the seed of a policy which will prove its merit increasingly as time goes on. In any case, I can assure you that the development of the scheme will be carefully watched, and, personally, I am confident that you will not be disappointed either with the efforts made by Government in the direction of rural development or with the results achieved. All we ask of you is to give us a little time, and what is still more important, your hearty and active co-operation, in our efforts to that end.

FRIENDLY RECEPTION OF THE BUDGET.

In conclusion, I should like to express my gratification at the friendly reception generally accorded to the Budget. Criticisms there have been in plenty, but, as I have said,

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helpful criticism is what we all of us on this side welcome, and on the whole I think I can say that the Budget has been received by the House in a spirit of approval and sympathy. In particular, I am glad that the conventions that are proposed to be established in connection with road works, irrigation works, sandal-oil factories and the University have generally been recognised as designed to tend to the steady and continuous development of the business of the State, which as I have endeavoured to show makes for true economy in the long run.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY

[The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore on 14th October 1929. Besides many officers of Government and the members of the Assembly there were present on the occasion several distinguished visitors European and Indian. Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan in opening the proceedings delivered the following Address —]

Gentlemen of the Representative Assembly — It is my privilege and pleasure to welcome you to another session, and to place before you a survey of the policy and the practical activities of Government in the many directions in which our energies have been employed.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S VISIT

Let me first refer to His Excellency the Viceroy's approaching Visit. You will be gratified to hear that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to accept the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja to pay a second visit to Mysore next month and will spend a

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week in the State His Excellency is sure to receive an exceptionally cordial welcome, for Mysore owes him a special debt of gratitude

SEASONAL CONDITIONS

The seasonal conditions were, as you know, far from satisfactory till about four weeks ago, especially in the *mandan* districts. Scarcity of fodder was keenly felt in many taluks, and necessary action was taken to relieve the situation by throwing open State Forests for grazing. The question of providing relief in other ways was also under consideration. But, thanks to the copious rains that fell all over the State in September, the situation has greatly improved and all fear of acute distress has disappeared.

FINANCIAL

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the finances of last year, as shown by the actuals, are better than the expectations formed in the Revised Estimate which I presented to you in June last. We had anticipated that the total revenue would amount to Rs 369 98 lakhs and the total expenditure chargeable to Revenue to Rs 365 55 lakhs, with a surplus of Rs 4 43 lakhs, of which it was proposed to transfer Rs 4 13 lakhs to the Special Reserve. As will be seen from the statements appended to the second part of this address, the total revenue realisation of the year stands at Rs 374 58 lakhs, the gross expenditure, excluding adjustments, at Rs 375 04 lakhs, and the expenditure chargeable to the revenues of the year at Rs 368 25 lakhs. The result of the year's transactions is thus a revenue surplus of Rs 6 33 lakhs, showing an improvement of about a couple of lakhs over the Revised Estimate.

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This improvement is due to several causes and may broadly be attributed to the better sales of sandal-oil and also to the fact that the realisations from the Timber Creosoting Plant were not fully taken into account in framing the Revised Estimate under Forest.

Compared with the budget the rise in revenue is Rs. 18½ lakhs. The revenue heads which have contributed to this improvement are Forest including Sandal Oil net receipts (Rs. 12 lakhs) Excise (Rs. 4½ lakhs) Stamps (Rs. 1 lakh) Interest (Rs. 2 lakhs) and Communications and Civil Works (Rs. 2½ lakhs). The net receipts under Railways have shown a decline of about Rs. 2½ lakhs, owing chiefly to payment of heavy arrears on net receipts due to the Kolar District Board.

Out of the realised surplus of Rs. 6.88 lakhs it is proposed to give an additional grant of Rs. 2.07 lakhs to the Road Fund in view of the urgent demands for the improvement of roads and communications, and to transfer a sum of Rs. 3.70 lakhs to the Special Reserve. The account surplus of the year will thus be Rs. 56 lakh. The position of the reserves at the end of last year was as follows —

Particulars	Balance on 1st July 1929	Net Credits + or Debits —	Closing Balance on 30th June 1929
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Special Reserve	6.88	+ 3.70	10.08
Irrigation Capital Reserve	3.76	— 1.66	2.10
Irrigation Cess Fund	11.29	— 2.88	8.41
Road Fund		+ 2.13	2.13
Total	21.43	+ 1.29	22.72

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From the above statement, it will be seen that the credits to the Reserve Funds will exceed the debits by about Rs 1½ lakhs, and the improved revenue position of the year has enabled Government to balance the two sides of the Budget, and at the same time to strengthen the Reserves

In the current year, we have, as you are aware, budgeted for a total Revenue realisation of Rs 371 lakhs, and have provided for a programme of expenditure chargeable to Revenue of about the same amount. I need only mention here one important additional item of revenue expenditure. I refer to the expenditure of Rs 3 lakhs provided in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit in November next.

TRIENNIAL RESULTS

I should like to place before you a few figures indicating the general trend of our finances in the last three years, and the prospect for the near future under normal conditions.

The statistics are shown in two parts. Under Revenue, Part I comprises the principal Heads of Revenue, Assigned Tract Revenue, Mining Revenue and Receipts from Service Departments, while Part II includes the Receipts from Financial Investments and Productive Works. Similarly, the expenditure is classified in two groups—Part I comprising all the Heads of Service Expenditure except Interest and Sinking Funds, which are shown separately under Part II.

*Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly**In Lakhs of Rupees*

Head of Revenue or Expenditure	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PART I			
Principal Heads of Revenue	288 15	299 77	313 59
Assigned Tract Revenue			
Mining Revenue			
Receipts from Service Departments.			
PART II			
Interest and net receipts from Productive Works	50 55	61 04	60 99
Total Parts I and II	338 70	360 81	374 58
EXPENDITURE			
PART I			
Service Expenditure including Charges against Mining Revenue	301 48	313 84	318 72
PART II.			
Interest and Loan Sinking Fund	53 14	54 55	56 32
Grand Total, I and II	354 62	368 39	375 04

From the above statement of actuals it will be seen that in the triennium under review the revenues have shown an aggregate improvement of about Rs 36 lakhs and there has been an advance in the expenditure by Rs. 20 lakhs making allowance for the reduction of the subsidy by Rs 10½ lakhs in 1928-29. The receipts under Part II in 1928-29 fully covered the expenditure

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly

chargeable to this group and left a surplus of about Rs 5 lakhs. The expenditure under Service Heads in Part I is in advance of the revenues in that group by this amount and every endeavour will be made to bring about an equilibrium in this Part, so that it may be possible to utilise the surplus in Part II for a larger expenditure upon development works.

**IMPROVEMENT OF PAY AND PROSPECTS OF
SUBORDINATE SERVICES**

Government realise fully the great necessity for some improvement in this direction. The question is as urgent as it is important, and we shall strive our utmost to find the means to solve it. As a proof of Government's desire to improve the lot of the low-paid officials and the menial staffs, I may refer to the orders passed during the last three years sanctioning increases to the extent of Rs 3 lakhs in the Revenue and other departments. Government have been able to revise the scales of pay of subordinate establishments in about thirty-three offices. As you are aware, some provision has been made in the current year's budget for the reorganisation of the Police Force, for the revision of the Land Revenue Establishment and for increasing the pay of the staff of Special Magistrates' Courts. Government are conscious that this is hardly sufficient, but it was all that could be done. It is the hope of Government to raise the minimum wage of clerks and of teachers in the Education Department to Rs 25 a month. The pay of the constabulary has to be increased to at least Rs 15 in the case of the District Police and to three or four rupees more for the City Police. All this will mean a large recurring expenditure—perhaps some 10 lakhs a year—and it will be some time before we can find this money, but I

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cherish the hope that it will be found much sooner than we have dared to think. Those concerned may be sure of our determination to help them as soon as it is found possible to do so

It should however be borne in mind that if there is to be any substantial improvement in the rates of pay the question of effecting possible reduction in the strength of the services will have to be considered as part of the same problem. There is a general tendency for establishments to grow and if attempts are not made to reduce the number of posts as occasion arises, it will be very difficult to raise the minimum or to give incremental rates of pay

TOLL-GATES

In response to the repeated requests made in both the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly, all country carts except those that carry timber for commercial purposes have been exempted from the payment of toll at all the newly established interior provincial toll-gates. The question of getting refund from the Government of India of the petrol tax now paid by Mysore is under correspondence

LAND REVENUE

A scheme for the recruitment and training of Revenue Inspectors was sanctioned in April 1929

On the recommendation of a special committee appointed to go into the question of the revision of the pay and prospects of the revenue establishments orders have been issued sanctioning the revision of the scales of pay of officials drawing Rs. 50 and below. One hundred posts—15 in District and 85 in Taluk Offices—have been abolished. A uniform scale of pay has been sanctioned for the several appointments so that

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an interchange of officials, whenever necessary, may easily be effected

The Bangalore Taluk was bifurcated and a separate Amildar was appointed for Bangalore City for a period of two years in order to facilitate despatch of work. Closepet and Koratage Sub-Taluk were converted into *pucca* taluks with effect from 1st July 1928 and 1st January 1929 respectively. The pay and status of the Revenue Inspectors were improved, and a reduction of 15 hoblies was effected from 1st October 1929.

VILLAGE PANCHAYETS

From the information available, you will see that this scheme is gaining in popularity. Village and District and District Panchayet Conferences were held and were largely attended by delegates. As a tentative measure, Government have directed the abolition of the Village Panchayet Inspectors' posts in the districts of Kolar and Chitaldrug, their work being entrusted to the Revenue Inspectors. Some villages in each hobli were selected for being made "model" villages, and special attention was bestowed upon them so that they might serve as examples to other panchayets. A Village Panchayet Court has been organised in connection with the Dasara Exhibition of this year, wherein all conditions of village life are represented.

BHADRAVATI IRON WORKS

Sir M. Visvesvaraya has retired from the Board of Management of the Bhadravati Iron Works and his place has been taken by Rajakanyaprasakta Diwan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, who is the Member in charge of the Forest, Industries and Geological and Mining Departments.

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Sir M. Visvesvaraya undertook this responsibility at a very critical time at the special request of Government. By his retirement the Works have sustained a great loss. The debt which they owe to him and his unremitting devotion to their interests during the period of his Chairmanship can scarcely be overstated. He worked with a zeal and self sacrifice characteristic of him. I feel sure that you will all join me in this expression of sincere appreciation of his services and of deep gratitude to him for placing the Works on their present basis.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya laboured for 6½ long years in the interest of the Works without rest and without remuneration. He travelled all over Europe and America at his own expense to make a special study of such works in those continents. It is not possible to acknowledge in adequate terms work and devotion of this kind.

It is hardly necessary for me to give an assurance to this House on behalf of my esteemed colleague Mr. Krishna Rao that no effort will be spared by him to continue with undiminished faith and vigour the good work that has been accomplished so far at Bhadravati. We must feel grateful to him for assuming this additional burden of responsibility. I am sure I echo your sentiment when I wish him all the success which I know he will deserve in his difficult task.

SANDAL-OIL FACTORIES

Recent experience having called attention to the defects in the arrangement that existed till recently of entrusting the sale of sandal-oil to private agents, Government deputed Mr. N. Madhava Rao to make a close investigation of the entire question in England and America and to formulate proposals for the realisation of the moneys due to Government and for the adequate safeguarding

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

of the sandal-oil business Reports have been received from him from time to time, and action has been taken upon them He has completed his work in America and is at present engaged in London in investigating certain problems requiring solution there.

I may, in this connection, invite the attention of the Assembly to an administrative measure which, though primarily suggested by the requirements of the sandal-oil business, has, as it has finally developed, a very important bearing on the trade interests of the State in general I refer to the appointment of a Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London This officer will, in addition to duties connected with the sandal-oil business, be entrusted with functions of great importance to the development of the industries and commerce of the State He is expected to study closely the exports and imports of the State and furnish proposals in regard to the manner in which our transactions could be conducted to the best advantage He is required to investigate the extent to which existing markets for Mysore products can be extended, and the possibility of supplying the requirements of foreign countries by the development of industries for which Mysore enjoys natural advantages He is also to keep in touch, as far as may be possible, with scientific and technical improvements in manufacturing methods and report such of them as are likely to be useful in connection with the industries of the State He has been entrusted with the task of collecting commercial and industrial information which has a bearing on our existing or potential industries and of making it available for Mysore enterprise The establishment of the Trade Commissioner's Office thus creates great opportunities of furthering the commercial interests of the State, and I trust our industrial and commercial men will not be slow to profit by them

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IRRIGATION WORKS

Appreciable progress was made in the construction restoration and repairs of both Major and Minor Irrigation Works. The Bhadra Anicut was completed, and the anicut across the Bhrugu river in the the Heggad devankote Taluk is nearing completion. Among other important works in progress may be mentioned the construction of a reservoir near Anjenspur and of tanks at Thumbadi Nidasale and Bidadi at a total cost of Rs. 26 lakhs and the restoration of the Niduvu tank in Nagamangala Taluk. The construction of a tank across the Vrishabhavati near Kamasamudram has recently been started. This work will cost Rs. 2 lakhs. Fresh triennial programmes for Major and Minor Irrigation Works are under preparation. The Government of India have communicated their willingness on behalf of the Civil and Military Station to participate in the new schemes for the supply of water to Bangalore and arrangements will be made to put the work in hand soon. I anticipate an enormous increase to the growth and prosperity of Bangalore as a direct result of this scheme.

The expenditure under all heads in the Krishnaraja sagara Works amounted to Rs. 45,51,699.

The excavation of the Irwin Canal made good progress during the year. The tunnel was bored to a length of nearly 4,000 feet against a total length of nearly 6,300 feet. The total expenditure on the canal works was nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. It is anticipated that canals will be ready for irrigating 30,000 acres by June 1931. It may also be possible to irrigate a further area of 50,000 acres, or in all 80,000 acres by about the year 1936.

It has been proposed to adopt an improved method of irrigation by the introduction of a system of triennial

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rotation of crops, and to develop cultivation of sugarcane to as large an extent as possible under the canal. Special measures and sustained efforts are necessary for handling the irrigation problems arising in this connection and Government are devoting close attention to the problems involved with a view to the rapid development of irrigation in the area.

It may be mentioned here that steps have also been taken to secure further extension of cultivation under the existing channel systems to the extent permissible under the agreement with the Madras Government.

The dispute which was pending settlement with the Madras Government regarding the interpretation of certain rules of the Agreement of 1924, was settled by compromise through the good offices of the Hon'ble Mr. S. E. Peais, the Resident, and the arbitrator, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Page of the Calcutta High Court.

RAILWAYS

The traffic control and working of the narrow gauge stations at Bangalore City and Bowringpet have been taken over from the Madras and Southern Mahattra Railway Company by the Mysore Railways from 1st August 1929.

Construction work on the Ragihosahalli-Arasalu Section, a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is in progress.

Traffic surveys of the following lines are to be undertaken during the year —

- 1 Mysore-Coorg
- 2 French Rocks to Nittur *via* Nagamangala
- 3 Chintamani to Dodkurgod
- 4 Chikballapur to Chakallapalli *via* Bagepalli
5. Kolar to Mulbagal
- 6 Maddur to Kollegal

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Through train services between Mysore and Shimoga, with running power between Arsikere and Birur were introduced from 1st October 1928. An extra passenger train on Chickajalur Chitaldrug Railway and an additional mixed train service between Bangalore and Maddur were also introduced during the year. The Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway was opened for through booking of goods traffic from 1st April 1929. Out-agencies were opened at Gundlupet and Gudalur from 1st January 1929 for receipt and despatch of parcels and goods in local and through booking.

Through train service between Mysore and Hnblh via Guntakal and between Mysore and Poona via Bangalore will be introduced from 20th October 1929. Our night Passenger trains (No 3 Up and 4 Down) will run to Poona and Mail Trains (Nos 1 Up and 2 Down) will go direct to Hnblh via Guntakal. It is hoped that this will add greatly to public convenience and improve punctuality of service.

An Advisory Committee for the Mysore Railways similar to the Advisory Committees on other Railways in India was appointed during the year.

ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT

During the year under report there were 256 additions to power installations and 1186 to lighting installations. Every facility is being afforded to the ryots to instal power-driven pumps for irrigation purposes and the concessions allowed in this connection are being utilised in increasing measure. There were 107 pumping installations in service at the end of the year against 56 in the previous year. Power was supplied to Channarayana, Nanjangud, Closepet and Serugapatam and the electrification of the following towns is in progress—Kolar

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Tumkur, Malvalli, Doddballapur, Chikballapur, Devanahalli and Sidlaghatta Sanction has also been accorded for the electrification of Mandya and Anekal towns, and the work will be taken up in the near future Power has been supplied to Metur since 23rd November 1928 The Chief Electrical Engineer and his staff are to be complimented on the very expeditious and satisfactory manner in which the work was executed

The Automatic Telephone is being introduced in Bangalore and Mysore Cities, and between them, and it will be open to the public before the end of this month

AGRICULTURE

There is a growing demand for agricultural instruction, of the grades respectively provided for at Hebbal and in the Vernacular Agricultural Schools

The splitting up of the Eastern Division into two circles has improved the efficiency of supervision over District work The District staff has been increased and there are now roughly one Agricultural Inspector and two Fieldmen for every two taluks in the State

The demand for improved implements has generally increased, and 2,000 improved ploughs were sold by the Department alone during the year as against 1,600 in the previous year There was also a large demand for improved sugar-cane and paddy seed The Co-operative Societies and Panchayets have increasingly helped in the work of the Department, and the supplying of implements, seeds and manures was entirely handed over to Co-operative Societies in the Anekal and Goribidnur Taluks

A scheme for the establishment of an Agricultural Colony under the Bhadra Channel has been sanctioned, and work will be started shortly

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly

The whole question of the improvement of live-stock in the State was referred to a Committee and its report is under consideration

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

The main feature of the work of the Department during the year was the very intensive campaign carried on to control rinderpest black quarter and other infectious diseases. The number of preventive inoculations against these diseases rose from 101 098 in 1927-28 to 268 077 in 1928-29. Five new Veterinary Dispensaries were opened at Belur Pavagada, Heggaddevanhote Hiriyur and Devanhalli.

Two Assistant Superintendents have been appointed to conduct research work on cattle and sheep and a beginning has been made in connection with the study of some important cattle diseases.

EDUCATION

The following are some of the more important events in connection with Education in the State during the year —

(1) Opening of Municipal High Schools at Sagar Dodballapur and Chaintamani on a grant in aid basis to meet the growing demand for High School education. Two more High Schools on the same lines have been opened during the current year at Malvalli and Hole Narsipur. In acceptance of the principle that where local bodies come forward with proposals within their financial ability to provide for High School education, Government permit them to do so and contribute a certain proportion of the cost subject to the maintenance of a certain standard of efficiency.

(2) Extension of the scheme of medical inspection of pupils in schools.

(3) Constitution of a separate Training Institution for women.

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(1) Enhancement by Rs 50,000 of the provision for scholarships to encourage students of the Backward communities

(5) Opening of an Adi-Karnataka Guls' Boarding Middle School at Bangalore

(6) Grant of Rs 15,000 for 1928-29 for the construction of school buildings in rural areas where contributions have been paid by the people

During the year under report, Government passed orders rectifying certain defects noticed in the matter of the control of primary education in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. According to these orders, the management of primary education in the cities by the Municipalities will be subject to the condition that the general rules and regulations laid down by the Department in the case of grant-in-aid institutions, in respect of qualifications, adequacy of staff, accommodation, equipment, curricula, text-books, minimum standard of attainments, school terms, holidays, vacations, hours of work, conduct of teachers and pupils, etc., are complied with in the case of primary schools in their charge.

In view of the popularity of *charaka* classes and the representation made by local bodies and the Representative Assembly for the introduction of this subject in schools, Government have sanctioned the continuance of the ten *charaka* classes already opened and the introduction of such classes in ten other rural middle schools.

Compulsory vaccination of school children before admission to schools has been ordered as an experimental measure.

THE UNIVERSITY

An additional grant of Rs 15,000 was made to the University during the year for Backward Class Scholarships.

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and this enabled the University to award a total of 299 scholarships. It is stated that the demand for more scholarships for Backward Classes has been met to a considerable extent.

One other important measure which requires notice is the enhancement of fees both for tuition and for examinations. The introduction of the Intermediate Scheme has added considerably to the expenditure. With a fixed annual grant, the responsibility of finding ways and means to meet this expenditure devolves on the University. A Committee of seven gentlemen including representatives of the Senate, the University Council and the Colleges was appointed by the Senate to consider the question of enhancement of fees and it submitted a unanimous report recommending a higher scale of fees. This was approved by the Senate and duly sanctioned by Government. It may be noted here that in the older Indian Universities, *i.e.* the old Presidency or now Provincial Universities of a self-contained type to which our State University bears an affinity the fees are much higher than those now sanctioned.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

In April 1928 Government sanctioned the opening of a Central Land Mortgage Bank at Bangalore its operations being confined to the *malnad* taluks of Sagar Koppa and Manjambad and the *maidan* taluk of Tumkur and entrusted the general supervision and control over the operations of the Bank to the Director of Industries and Commerce.

In view however of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture as also in response to the general desire expressed by the members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly, Govern

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ment decided to bring the proposed land mortgage institution within the purview of the Mysore Co-operative Societies' Regulation, and the latter was suitably amended to admit of this being done. As the Registrar of Co-operative Societies had his hands full, Government created the appointment of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies to work out the details connected with the Bank.

A Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank will very shortly be established in Bangalore under the management of a strong Board of Directors. The bye-laws of the Bank have been drawn up and are under the consideration of Government and action is being taken to collect the capital required.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

The Government Soap Factory, the Central Industrial Workshop, the Government Weaving Factory, the Workshop Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute and the District Workshop at Shimoga have worked at a profit during the year. The Soap Factory manufactured 170 tons of soap during the year and the sales amounted to a little over 2½ lakhs of rupees. All the important work in connection with the Metru Transmission Line was carried out in the Central Industrial Workshop, which also made three power drills of a pattern which hitherto could only be obtained from abroad and at a much greater cost.

Sir Alfred Chatterton's scheme for the cultivation of sugar-cane under the Krishnarajasagara is being investigated by a special Committee. One of the important recommendations made by him is the erection of an up-to-date weaving plant in the Government Weaving Factory for the development of silk weaving.

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The Department put down twenty bore-holes of an aggregate depth of 1,855 feet in different parts of the State. Eighteen of the bore-holes were successful. These operations have shown the practicability of utilising our underground water resources to supply the needs of small towns and villages. It is proposed to manufacture ten power drills at the Central Industrial Workshop this year.

Rules were introduced for the levy of fees for inspection and erection of industrial installations by the officers of the Department. As the number of applications for this purpose has been increasing the mechanical staff attached to the Department was strengthened.

The Workmen's Compensation Regulation was brought into operation during the year and the provisions of the Factories Regulation are being vigorously enforced.

Rules were published at the end of last year under the amended Weights and Measures Regulation making provision for the compulsory use of certified weights and measures in defined areas. It is proposed to introduce this compulsory system for the present in Bangalore, Mysore and Davangere and arrangements have been made for the supply of certified measures and weights before these rules are brought into operation.

DRINKING-WATER WELLS

Perhaps the most urgent need of the country is an adequate supply of good drinking water. Nothing can be more pathetic than the sight of an entire village going out pot in hand to a precarious well or water hole miles away and spending a whole morning in securing a scanty supply of questionable water. The lot of the Depressed Classes is specially pitiable. The evils are accentuated in seasons of insufficient rainfall when as likely as not all near sources of water run dry.

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Since good drinking water is the first requisite of health and physical efficiency, no scheme of development would be complete which did not include a programme for providing it.

Government has done much but its action is necessarily limited by its resources. There is also an inevitable element of chance in well-sinking, which makes failures costly, and even achievement often disproportionate to expenditure. But this risk has to be taken, for what would not a man give for water when he needs it? It is, of course, necessary to eliminate costliness from failure, as far as possible, and to adopt all methods of opening up sources of supply that the progress of science makes available. Recent experience has shown that bore-holes provide an effective way of dealing with the problem, their cost is much less than that of an ordinary well, they can be put down into rock to a depth which would be impracticable with a well, and if successful, they furnish a supply of fresh portable water free from all contamination. In some places, notably in Tiptur, bore-holes have been drilled which yield about 1,000 gallons an hour, and bid fair to provide an easy practical solution of an acute and hitherto baffling problem. Our geologists tell us that there is hardly any part of the State where it is not possible to tap underground supplies of water. It is not improbable that bore-holes will be found specially useful in the interior villages of the *malnad* which, strange as it may seem, suffer from a chronic insufficiency of drinking water. As I have already said, we are making in our own workshop, at a considerable saving in cost, power drilling outfits as good as any that are imported.

The problem is so important and so far-reaching in its implications, that I feel it ought not to be left to the

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annual chance of funds being available from State revenues but that it should be taken up for systematic treatment on a definite policy

The time seems to be ripe for considering how such a policy can be evolved. It is the duty of Government and of local bodies to prepare a programme such as will ensure that within a reasonable time, say in ten years every village has an adequate supply of drinking water. The best way of attacking this problem is probably the same as has been recommended for dealing with the other outstanding problem of our time that of elementary education. I shall not go further into the matter just now. I have generally indicated my views and trust that you will bring your minds to bear on the problem and help in devising means for its solution.

SERICULTURE

The Sericultural Department distributed 7½ lakhs of disease-free layings to seed rearers and others during the year. It is gratifying to note that the scheme of aided grainages has been taken up with enthusiasm by those concerned and about three lakhs of disease-free layings were distributed by these grainages during the year. The Mysore Domestic Basin is appreciated by sericulturists, and about ten installations are working at present in different parts of the State. The Mysore Filature was extended by the addition of ten basins and it is proposed to remove the Filature to a more suitable building at the Farm. Sericultural loans to the extent of Rs 5 050 were sanctioned during the year.

JUDICIAL

The scheme of itinerating Special Magistrates, which was tried with success in certain selected localities was

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further extended from 1st June 1929, and the Bench Courts at the places thus visited were abolished

The First Magistrate, Kolar, and the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bangalore, have been appointed Additional Subordinate Judges to dispose of civil appeals referred to them by the District Judge of the Bangalore Division, and it is proposed to assign similar work to the First Class Magistrates of Hassan and Chitaldrug. The combination of Civil, Judicial and Magisterial functions is being tried at Hole-Narasipur and it is proposed to invest the Munsiff at Narasimharajapura with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate. The question of further extending this arrangement, wherever possible, is engaging the attention of the Chief Court.

POLICE

An additional Superintendent of Police for Bangalore City and Taluk was sanctioned in September 1928. It has been decided to increase the minimum pay of Police constables from Rs 12 to Rs 13 per month.

The strength of the District Reserves having been reduced in the year 1923 by 16 Duffedars and 109 men, the Police Force in the districts has been found inadequate to cope with difficult situations, and the deficiency has had to be met by despatching detachments of the Provincial Reserve at Bangalore. To meet such emergencies the strength of the Provincial Reserve was augmented temporarily by 50 constables in April last and by another 100 constables at the beginning of the current official year. These 150 constables have now been placed on a permanent footing. The armed emergency sections of the District Reserves have been combined with the Provincial Reserve Force, the former being regarded as detachments of the Reserve Force. A proper redistribution

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of these detachments is also receiving attention. It is further proposed to place an officer of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of the Provincial Reserve, and the addition of nine subordinate officers to this force has also been sanctioned

MEDICAL

The number of medical institutions opened during the year 1928-29 was twenty two the largest annual figure for several years. Local Fund Dispensaries on a reduced scale of expenditure were opened in parts of the Mysore, Tumkur Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts

The question of instituting an anti tuberculosis campaign in cities and towns as a result of Dr Chandrasekhar's investigation is receiving attention. The provisions of the Leper Regulation were extended to Mandya and Malvalli Taluks. Additional accommodation for the Leper Asylum was sanctioned and an out-patient dispensary was also opened. The number of cases treated during the year increased from 151 to 245

SANITATION AND VACCINATION

During the year under report a whole-time Sanitary Commissioner was appointed to cope with the growing activities of the Department and the post of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was abolished

The need for compilation of statistics of births and deaths on a uniform scientific and intelligent basis has long been felt and with a view to improving the present method of registration of Vital Statistics and obtaining reliable figures from the 16 568 villages in the State a Bureau of Vital Statistics has been created, and a Vital Statistician was appointed on 1st July 1928. His preliminary report is being published as a Health Department

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bulletin In December 1928, an All-State Medical and Sanitary Conference was held, for the first time, in Bangalore. Proposals for the appointment of three Inspecting Health Officers, organisation of a Mobile Epidemic Unit, State Child Welfare Work, and introduction of compulsory vaccination in rural areas, and the question of evolving suitable types of latrines for rural areas, are some of the more important matters which engaged the attention of the Department during the year

HEALTH SURVEY

As a result of the spleen survey conducted by Dr Sweet, three malaria experimental stations were established at Nagenhalli (Mysore Taluk), Mudgere and Hniyru. From the examinations conducted so far, Dr Sweet expects to institute definite control measures almost immediately.

Government have also sanctioned the opening of a Rural Health Unit with a view to determining the staff, equipment, and budget, necessary for organising eventually Health Units in all taluks.

The Rockefeller Foundation have kindly agreed to lend the services of a Sanitary Engineer for a period of three years, with effect from 1st January 1930, in addition to the services of Dr W C Sweet already lent by them. It is proposed to transfer the Sanitary Engineering section of the Public Works Department to the control of the Sanitary Engineer.

TOWN AND VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT

You are aware that, about three years ago, a small establishment was attached to the Sanitary Department for rendering assistance to local bodies in town planning and for furnishing them with schemes for the improvement

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of sanitation drainage and water-supply Government devote annually about Rs. 1½ lakhs to these works in the districts

The facilities offered by Government have been largely utilised by Municipalities as can be seen from the fact that nearly a thousand plans and projects have been prepared for them. Extension of towns is among the objects which receive the greatest amount of attention. Nor has the æsthetic side of town improvement been lost sight of as can be judged from the number of parks that have been opened and the manner in which sites have been allotted for public buildings

Nine important towns, including two headquarters of districts have been given drinking water supply during the last five years and water supply projects have been given to 17 other places. Plans have been furnished to local bodies for laying out extensions, shandy grounds and model villages, and for building model houses markets, etc and it may be said that the sanitary and town planning activities have evoked a most gratifying response from the people. If progress continues at this rate, it will not be long before we shall have every reason to be proud of our villages. I regard the condition of the villages as the acid test of good administration

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

May I say a word here on the subject of Local Self Government? I had occasion to refer to it recently and I may repeat here that it is the settled policy of Government to encourage to the utmost extent the development of what I may for convenience sake, call the autonomous institutions in the State like village panchayets, municipalities and district boards. The more they can look after themselves the greater will be the relief to Govern

Speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly

ment, the greater their pride and their own satisfaction. I can assure you that it is no pleasure to Government to interfere in their affairs, and if they do so, it is in the interests of the local bodies themselves.

As an indication of the liberal policy which they wish to pursue in regard to this matter, I may tell you that Government have decided to restore the privilege of electing its own president to the Bangalore City Municipality, the change coming into effect as soon as practicable. Government have further decided to grant the privilege of having elected non-official presidents for the District Boards of Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. They have been encouraged to take this step by the successful manner in which the non-official presidents in other districts which have enjoyed this privilege for some years have discharged the duties of their office. There is no reason to think that the arrangement will not be equally successful in these districts.

OUR MAIN TASK

That concludes my review of last year's activities and events. Our main task, Gentlemen, is to make possible for every class of subjects a life of comfort and contentment. Let nothing distract us from the united performance of this great duty.

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY

[The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly came to a close on the 21st October 1929, after debating over 200 subjects put before it. In closing the Session, Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, made the following speech —]

Gentlemen —I shall trouble the Assembly with very few words in closing this Session.

21ST OCTOBER
1929

Speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly

In the first place, allow me on behalf of my colleagues and myself to express our sincere obligations to you for the spirit of friendliness the desire to understand and help Government which has characterised your utterances. I trust that you may never have any reason to change this attitude for I need hardly tell you that it is the earnest desire of Government by taking you completely into their confidence to win the firm and well informed support of yourselves and of the public whom you represent. May I add that we are always ready to listen to those who criticise our measures and our Assembly and Legislative Council are above all the places where such criticism may legitimately be made?

REVIEW OF ASSEMBLY'S WORK.

This is the last time that you meet. During the three years we have sat together and transacted business in this House much has been achieved, and the foundations laid for much more. I say this in no spirit of boastfulness it is I hope a matter of common knowledge that our record is such that we may well be proud of it.

The two bills that were discussed at this Session—I mean the Elementary Education and the Irrigation Bills—were two of the most important measures that have ever been placed before this Assembly. Let us hope that the Elementary Education Bill will stand the test of time and prove of lasting value. I am sorry that the Irrigation Bill met with much less support than it deserved in our opinion.

POSSIBILITIES OF PROHIBITION

There was much discussion—and very interesting too—on the time-worn topic of prohibition. Let me make the position of Government quite clear on this point. Do not

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for a moment think that Government are against the real aims of the prohibitionists, that they would rather see people remain victims of this habit than lose the revenue which they now derive from this source. Believe me, Government are as anxious as any one in the country to abolish the evil, but they have to look at the problem from two points of view. In the first place, (though perhaps this is not really so important) it must be remembered that a revenue of a crore or even more is involved. Are you prepared to forego this? You must be prepared not only to lose the revenue which you now realise, but also to maintain a large establishment costing some lakhs of rupees annually, to enforce your policy. Otherwise you would be losing your revenue without gaining any compensating advantages. You thus stand to incur a double financial loss. The question next arises—are you quite sure that you will make people give up this habit by an “act of Parliament,” so to say? Government doubt it. Arm-chair critics there are in plenty who take no account of practical difficulties. It is all very well for them to say that Government have only to do away with all liquor shops and the rest will follow as the night follows the day. This is just where we, as practical administrators, have to join issue with our friends. India is not a country like America or England where, perhaps, the prevention of illicit distillation and smuggling would be a comparatively easy matter. We believe that the best, because it is the most practical, policy is to hasten slowly, to educate the people to give up this habit, and to avoid placing temptation in their way. Progress may be slow, but it will be more sure. This is the policy of Government and they are giving effect to it as far as possible. As an instance of the practical difficulties that confront Government, you will be interested to hear that some

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months ago Government decided in a philanthropic mood to take away the *ganja* shops that had been opened in the Irwin Canal area. It was not long before they were faced with the alternatives of stopping the work or re-opening the shops. You need not be told what the department recommended and what Government agreed to do in the circumstances, and what you too I venture to think, would have done if you had been in our place. Such are the practical difficulties in the way of a policy of prohibition. It is on the one hand a question of funds and on the other of the education and enlightenment of the people. In short there seems to be no short cut to the goal.

AMENDED NEWSPAPER REGULATION

I feel I must say a word on the Newspaper Regulation. There never was any intention on the part of Government to go back on the promise made to the Legislative Council. There has no doubt been some delay in introducing a draft bill but that could not be helped. I need not remind this House that it expressed its strong disapproval of the proposal for the repeal of the Regulation when the subject was discussed here a year ago. Government are glad to note that in the present Session too it was as far as they could judge the unanimous view of the House—the mover of the resolution withdrew his resolution on that understanding—that a Press Regulation was both desirable and necessary in the State and that what the House wanted was that the present Regulation should be repealed and replaced by a less drastic measure. Government agree with this view and will endeavour to draft a bill which while it will tend to prevent the dissemination of grossly unfair criticisms of their policy and actions will ensure to the press a reasonable measure of freedom.

*Speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly***LOT OF SUBORDINATE PUBLIC SERVANTS.**

The necessity of improving the lot of the inferior servants of Government has often been pressed by you on Government. I am glad to announce that Government have now been able to take satisfactory action in the matter. They have decided to abolish the distinction between superior and inferior servants in regard to the scale of gratuity admissible to them and to allow the latter a full month's pay for each year of service in the same way as in the case of superior servants. The minimum period of service for earning pension will be reduced from 30 to 15 years. For service of 15 years and above, the rules for the calculation of pension of inferior servants will be the same as for superior servants. The Military Pension Rules will similarly be revised so as to permit of the grant of one month's gratuity for each year of service up to 15 years and of pension thereafter. I am sure these concessions will be welcome to you and will be appreciated by those public servants whom they concern.

REVISION OF VOTERS' LISTS

Some of the members complained, and very rightly, of the careless manner in which the voters' lists had been prepared in some places. I regret that this should have been the case. Let me assure the members that any repetition of such mistakes will not be tolerated, and that every precaution will be taken to see that the lists are complete and accurate in every respect.

And now it only remains for me to say good-bye and to wish you all prosperity and happiness in your work and good luck to those who are about to offer themselves for re-election.

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Estimates for the next year have been prepared on the expectation of a total revenue of Rs 379½ lakhs, and the programme of expenditure chargeable to the year's income has been fixed at Rs 379½ lakhs, leaving a margin of half a lakh. In addition to this it is proposed to draw as usual a sum of Rs 6½ lakhs from the Irrigation Reserve to finance part of the outlay on Irrigation Works.

A detailed explanation of the estimates has been given in the Financial Secretary's Memorandum and I shall only refer to the more outstanding features.

Land Revenue Excise Communications and the Electrical Department are expected to show an improvement in revenue.

The Record of Rights Scheme has so far more than fulfilled expectations, and there is a widespread demand for its extension. Provision has accordingly been made for its introduction into as many taluks as possible during the next year. Meanwhile a large amount of Record of Rights fees is now in arrears and steps are being taken to collect them. The Revenue Commissioner anticipates a gross receipt of Rs 4 lakhs under the scheme of which about two lakhs will be expended on temporary establishment labour and other charges, and the balance will be an addition to the Land Revenue.

Some increase in Excise Revenue is anticipated as the result of competitive bids in the auction sales of Excise privileges. While it has been the constant endeavour of the Government to support reasonable proposals for combating the drink evil we cannot be blind to the fact that total prohibition is an ideal not yet in sight and that there is much constructive work to be done before the goal can be reached.

Increase in the motor transport facilities in the State is reflected in the collections from Tolls and Motor

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License fees We are also in correspondence with the Government of India regarding the refund of our share of the proceeds of the additional petrol tax of two annas a gallon that is being levied since 1st April 1929. The amount, when received, will be credited to the Road Fund, and be appropriated to the improvement of our roads.

You will be interested to note that the Electrical revenue is showing steady progress. It is anticipated that during the next year there will be increased consumption of power by the Mettur Works, the Mill industries and other concerns in Bangalore, and the rural lighting installations and irrigation pumps. We have accordingly taken credit for an improvement in revenue of two lakhs.

EXPENDITURE, 1930-31

Turning now to Expenditure, I may state at the outset that the departmental demands have been subjected to the closest scrutiny and that the estimate of revenue outgoings has, in the aggregate, not been permitted to exceed the current year's budget level. There are only a few expenditure items to which I need invite your attention.

In the Land Revenue Department, the re-organisation of the subordinate staff is overdue. We made a provision of Rs 15,000 in the current year's budget, and sanctioned, in Government Order No R 1305-14—L R 105-28-104, dated 13th August 1929, a partial scheme of revision touching the employees on pay rising up to Rs 50. Difficulties have been found, however, in giving effect to a piece-meal scheme, and the Revenue Commissioner has pressed for a revision of the entire subordinate staff, to be introduced simultaneously. The question is under further examination, and in the meantime, the

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lump sum provision of Rs 15 000 is repeated in the next budget

Under Forest we have provided funds for the continuance of the programme of Development Works. A special allotment of Rs 50 000 has been made for the construction of a new Sandal Koti building in Bangalore

The decrease of over a lakh under Exoise is due to the absence of the special provision of Rs 1½ lakhs made in the current year for the purchase of the stock and block of the Distillery

Under the advice of Dr Sweet Consultant in Health matters, Government have sanctioned a comprehensive scheme of re-organisation of the Public Health Department which includes provision for a Bureau of Sanitary Engineering to be organised under the guidance of another able officer (Mr J J Mieldazis) whose services have been lent by the Rockefeller Foundation to the State

The Agricultural budget contains provision for the consolidation and development of activities undertaken during the current year such as the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur the Kar Ragi Station at Hunsur and the Coffee Experimental Farm at Balehounur

Under Industries and Commerce provision has been made for the construction of a new building for the Silk Filature at Mysore and for sericultural expansion an auxiliary to rural re-construction The question of installing a Demonstration Silk Weaving and Finishing Plant in the Government Weaving Factory at Mysore is under consideration and a sum of Rs 1 20 lakhs has been provisionally allotted for this purpose in the Capital Budget

You will be interested to learn that Government have been able to effect appreciable reductions in the Army expenditure. The bullock transport is being replaced by motor

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lonies, and when the mechanisation of the Transport Corps is completed, about half a lakh of rupees in recurring expenditure will be saved.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1930-31

The grant for Capital Works for the ensuing year has been tentatively fixed at Rs. 77½ lakhs, distributed as follows —

	Rs
Railways and Tramways .	12 lakhs
Electrical Department ...	14½ „
Krishnarajasagara	24 „
Industrial and other works .	2 „
Iron Works ...	10 „
New Bangalore Water Supply Project	15 „
Total	77½ „

IRON WORKS.

The only item out of these that I think needs any special explanation is the provision of new capital for the Iron Works. It was expected that the operations of the Mysore Iron Works during the year 1929-30 would result in a profit of about Rs 2½ lakhs, which was proposed to be transferred to the Depreciation Fund. Judging from the actuals so far available, however, the year's operations are likely to result in a loss of about a lakh of rupees. This loss was in the main incurred in the half-year ending 31st December 1929, and the position for the second half-year is reported to be better. It is hoped that this loss will be practically wiped out, if the Works are able to realise certain claims for rebate of freight paid to Railway Companies. In the circumstances, the position assumed in the Budget of "No profit or loss" is repeated in the Revised for 1929-30.

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The Budget for next year provides for the manufacture of 7 200 tons of pipes of large diameter against the order for the Bangalore Water Supply of cast iron sleepers for the railways and of gates for the Krishnarajasagara Dam. It is anticipated that the operations during the year 1930 31 will result in a small surplus of Rs 46 000 which if realised, will be credited to the Depreciation Fund

In view of the Works having secured large orders for the manufacture of pipes and of the Krishnarajasagara Waste Weir gates some additional capital expenditure is found to be necessary. The making of the Waste Weir gates is work of a special kind for which neither the General Foundry nor the Machine Shop is now equipped with the necessary appliances. A large number of gates is required. Our iron is specially adapted for high grade castings and we hope that outside orders for gates for irrigation works will be received. Again, the Works are not now in a position to give timely deliveries in the case of pipes of small diameter especially 3 and 4 for which there is a growing demand. Similarly further equipment is necessary for the manufacture of pipe specials on a large scale. The Works have so far bought only the bare minimum plant for making cast iron sleepers. The Mysore Railways have offered to buy these sleepers, and other Railways may also require them. The Forest Department also requires extension of tram ways by a few miles during the next year to supply the required quantities of fuel. Lastly the new Pipe Foundry and the various small additions to the plant now being made and under contemplation require more power which cannot be economically generated with the present equipment. It is therefore under consideration to obtain the extra power required either from an installation of

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suction gas plant or by generating electricity from water power available in the vicinity of the Works.

In view of these considerations, the Board have asked for a capital grant of Rs 10 lakhs for the following purposes —

	Rs
Extension of Tramways	1 50 lakhs
Development of the pipe foundry	1 00 „
Development of the General Foundry	0 50 „
Additional equipment of the Sleeper Foundry.	0 50 „
Development of the Machine Shop	1 50 „
Additional Power supply	4 00 „
Minor Works in respect of Main Plant and Town	1 00 „
Total	<u>10 00 „</u>

It is anticipated that during the year a sum of about Rs 10 lakhs will be released from the working advance placed at the disposal of the concern, and it is proposed to use for fixed capital the sum so released from floating capital.

WAYS AND MEANS

As you are aware, the 7 per cent loan floated in 1921 is due for discharge on 1st November 1931. The question of replacing this by a long term loan carrying a lower rate of interest has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. I may recall to your mind that we introduced a scheme of five-year 5 per cent fixed deposits in January 1928, and a promise was held out to depositors that they would be permitted to convert their fixed deposits into paper of the new loan. We have so far received about Rs 66 lakhs in these fixed

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deposits Government have now decided to enter the money market as soon as the conditions are favourable and to invite subscriptions in cash as well as in the form of loan bonds and five-year deposits. An announcement of the terms and conditions of the loan will be made in due course. The flotation of this new loan will not throw any additional burden on the Revenue budget. In our present distribution of the annual revenues, a sum of Rs 29 lakhs is set apart towards the interest and sinking fund charges of the 7 per cent loan. There is, besides, the interest on the accumulated Sinking Fund, which is held in liquid securities, and amounts approximately to Rs 5 lakhs. There is thus an assured income of Rs 34 lakhs from which we hope to meet the service charges & the interest and sinking fund of the new loan.

THE GOLD MINES

The figures that I have just presented to you suggest a dull prosaic, unromantic scheme of balancing of ways and means and carrying on what has become almost a routine but I feel that, if we look for a minute at some of the factors out of which those figures arise, we shall find there an ample element also of romance in relation to which we have several interesting landmarks before us to-day. Take the Gold Mines, for instance. They are just celebrating their jubilee. Fifty years ago the greater part of the capital that had been put up was exhausted and the question was whether the shareholders should risk the £13 000 that remained to them in one last attempt to find gold or should divide it up among them. They took the risk, and have since reaped a more than abundant profit. The State meanwhile has recovered from the mines a revenue of over five crores 10

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royalty, a circumstance that has put it in funds for other large capital ventures

CAUVERY POWER SCHEME

One of the most important of these is the harnessing of the Cauvery Falls and the generation of electricity therefrom. There were plenty of people to prophesy—some of the wisest among them—that this venture would never succeed, and I think you will agree with me that it has succeeded beyond all expectations, not only in supplying power to the mines, but in putting a girdle of light and power round the State, so that it can compare in respect of these services with some of the most advanced countries in Europe. And this again has yielded to the State in the course of the last 29 years a net revenue of not less than Rs 2 crores, besides interest on capital. I am sure you will join me in regretting the approaching departure from the State of Mr Sherman Guy Forbes, who has guided the destinies of the department for the last seventeen years, and has ever been ready to give to the utmost, to all of us who needed it, the benefit of his expert knowledge and his keen business instincts.

IRRIGATION WORKS

The Cauvery Power scheme may be said to have helped towards the inauguration of another, which again needed the greatest courage to put it through, and which again was regarded by many at the time of its first inception as a gamble, namely, the Krishnarajasagara reservoir. The additions that the reservoir has made to our capital resources have already been included in the figure I gave you under the electrical works. Those that the Irwin Canal will give are yet to come, but I am

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sure you will agree with me that the benefits direct and indirect which will ensue from it to the State both in the immediate future and to generations yet unborn will be incalculable

May I ask you to join your regrets with mine in the approaching departure from our midst of another able officer Rajasevasakta Mr John Bhore who has spent no less than 36 years in the service of the State while in the last few years he has inaugurated and put into shape the plans of a work of vast importance, namely the Tippagondanahalli reservoir This is another landmark in our advance If we look back to the census of 1891, we find that the population of the combined cities of Bangalore amounted to only 180 thousand The census of 1921 recorded an increase by 57 000 people and next year s will surely take us well over the 250 000 mark. In other words Bangalore has become one of the great cities in India, and the amenities which were provided forty or fifty years ago are quite inadequate now The question of securing a better means of water supply has for years been under consideration At last I hope it has been solved and solved in a way that will serve the city for many generations.

THE IRON WORKS

There is another great venture which is still a venture the Bhadravati Iron Works, on which unlike the others, the State has so far sustained a net loss of Rs 2½ crores, inclusive of interest on capital under circumstances of which I need not remind you. But you will see from the figures that I have given you that we are providing for a considerable expansion in its process and therefore of its usefulness, both in training men and in serving the interests of other departments It is to provide pipes

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for water works, sluice gates for the Krishnaiajasagara, sleepers for the railways, and iron lamp-posts for the electrical works. Meanwhile, if it has not increased its profits, it has enlarged its output, and with that the traffic of our railways, so much so that it is hoping to secure a large rebate owing to its having reached the limit at which lower rates become chargeable.

AVENUES FOR BENEFICIAL EXPENDITURE

Ladies and gentlemen, I have cited these instances to show you that there is romance as well as drudgery in the State Finance. They will show you also another thing, namely, a number of avenues opening up for beneficial expenditure, and these avenues are only a few among many. Take agriculture. We have it from the Royal Commission that the main need of agriculture, which is the backbone of the country, is to improve the agriculturists, to improve them especially by sanitary and educational measures. We have the generous help of the Rockefeller Foundation in the initiation of the former, and we are making use of its services to the utmost of our power. We have also many schemes for endeavouring to make education of the right kind available to the raiyats, so as to turn out better agriculturists and craftsmen and not to divert all the best brain of the countryside to seek employment in offices in the towns. Take industries. We have abundance of raw materials, but we have a very long road to travel before we can make them into finished articles that can compete with the best produce of other countries. I have outside a box of samples, which I should like you all to see, of fabrics made from Mysore silk, showing what delicate and beautiful goods can be produced from this raw material. I have mentioned among the several

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schemes that are to be undertaken in the ensuing year the proposed establishment of a small weaving and finishing plant capable of preparing some of these fabrics but Mr Krishna Rao and I will not rest content and I hope you will not either until we see mills established by enterprising private owners making in Mysore the choicest fabrics that Mysoreans can desire. Take communications again. There is a revolution going on all the world over as a result of the introduction of the motor. The necessities created by considerations of distance are disappearing. In some countries the small village shopkeeper is being ruined by the competition of the large dealer in the towns while on the other hand village schools and hospitals are giving way to larger concentrations at bigger centres and so in many other departments in life. These are tendencies that have not affected us radically as yet. We have been more concerned with the unpleasant side of things the dust which renders houses uninhabitable and the accidents to life and limb. But the other tendencies will make themselves apparent and we must be prepared for them. We must be prepared to lay out our roads with as much care and forethought as we do our railways to bring our bus services all under regular control and regular time-tables and generally to make this public service of the greatest possible use to the community.

POSSIBLE SOURCES OF INCOME

These are examples of the avenues for new expenditure that are opening up in every direction. It is almost all expenditure that sooner or later brings an abundant return. There can therefore be no question of hoarding our income. The question is rather how to increase it so as to cope with the increasing needs. We may hope

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for some expansion of the revenues of our commercial departments, but this depends, as you will see, on many things, including the lifting of the cloud of depression which is at present over-shadowing all our industries. We may be forced, as other governments have been forced, to impose new taxes to pay for new services, but this is an alternative which I sincerely hope we shall avoid. There is a third possibility of increase,—a possibility which is getting nearer to realisation year by year. I refer of course to the adjustment of our financial relations with the Government of India. I think there can be no doubt that we are paying much more than is our fair contribution to the common purposes of the Imperial Government, and there is one item in particular of the payments that we make that becomes increasingly repugnant as our feeling of national consciousness grows stronger.

THE SUBSIDY

I refer, of course, to the cash tribute, or subsidy as it is called, to which Mysore has been subject for over a century and a quarter. I am sure you feel with me that such a payment is quite unsuited to modern conditions. Thanks to the personal interest taken by that high-minded statesman and great friend of India, Lord Irwin, the Mysore Subsidy was reduced by 10½ lakhs a few years ago. We felt, and shall always feel, deeply grateful to His Excellency for that act of justice, but I am sure you will all be with me in hoping that, now that the whole system is in the melting pot, the entire subsidy will disappear, and that the financial relations of Mysore with the Government of India will be put on such a basis that her contributions to Imperial purposes will be reduced to the level of other contributors under whatever system

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of government may be devised for the future and that a fair part of what she now contributes may be set free for the improvement of the administration and for the industrial regeneration of the country. I fervently hope that it may be the good fortune of this House—for I don't think that the settlement I have referred to will take longer than three years—to share in the responsibility of disposing of that revenue. This is only a hope I know but it is a hope that may justly claim fulfilment.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN INDIA

Ladies and gentlemen there is just one other subject upon which I should like to say a word or two as it is very important and of some interest to you. We are living in stirring times. India is in the throes of a supreme crisis. What the upshot of it all will be no man can tell. We can only hope for the best. We of the Indian States may not be directly involved in the conflict that is going on around us but the consequences flowing from it are not going to leave us untouched they will affect us as much as the rest of India.

To my mind the tragedy of the whole situation lies in this. Both sides mean well both are anxious to advance India's interests. The goal is there it stands in shining splendour on the horizon. There is on one side a great and patriotic soul who may be said to represent the spirit of India and to voice her sentiments as probably no one else can do giving passionate expression as he does to the growing feeling of national self-consciousness which has lately swept over the country like a flood tide. And on the other side representing a great nation there is a sagacious and highly-esteemed statesman whose greatness of heart and whose love for our country is recognised by all. Surely it should not be impossible to bridge the

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gulf that divides the two sides India will not forgive any one, whether he is an Indian or not, who interposes obstacles in the way of a peaceful and honourable settlement, and who would instead plunge her in long years of confusion and agony The British Government have declared Self-Government as the goal of their policy in India, and consequently, it would appear to me that the main function of the Round Table Conference will be to consider how best that goal can be attained in the quickest possible time At the same time, let us Indians realise that there is not much use in having Self-Government, or, what practically means the same thing, Dominion Status, if, when we have got it, we do not know what to do with it Let us by all means make sure that we do reach the Promised Land, but is it not also our duty to see that the orderly march of our caravan (by no means a united or homogeneous body) to that destination is ensured, and that it follows the right road to it, and does not split up on the way, and lose itself in innumerable by-paths? If the Round Table Conference results in the establishment of the constitution of India on the basis of "a self-governing Dominion," to use the Secretary of State's expression, with necessary safeguards, that ought to satisfy every patriotic Indian

Among the forces that have helped to bring India together, undoubtedly the most potent are the British connection and the English Language It is they that have created, and are fostering, the spirit of nationalism which is so striking a feature of the life of the country to-day It is not to the interest of India to eliminate either of these forces before adequate substitutes for them have been found, and this is a process which cannot be accomplished in a day Never let us forget, as some of

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our countrymen are inclined to do in their zeal for the speedy attainment of *Swaraj* that there are certain facts and considerations which cannot be overlooked without serious injury to the interests of the country. I trust that I shall not be misunderstood when I say that patriotic enthusiasm however estimable it may be in itself is not the only quality required in our countrymen at the present time. A vast gulf divides an appreciation of realities from mere emotionalism. The longer the country is kept in the present state of ferment the greater is the danger for we can never tell in India what forms such discontent and disrespect for law and authority may assume if they are allowed to permeate the masses.

God grant to all those in whose hands the destiny of this country rests wisdom, patience and the readiness to consider the other side's point of view with generous spirit and impartial mind and let there be a common determination not to allow obstacles to come in the way of a peaceful and satisfactory settlement.

Let us all join with the Society of Friends in hoping that from this suffering and travail of the soul in India there will yet come a re-birth of freedom which shall bring blessings to both our lands to India as to England which is only less dear to us than our own country for England in spite of all that could possibly be said against her rule has a claim on India's affection and gratitude.

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[The Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly closed, on Friday, the 20th June 1930. In winding up the proceedings of the Session, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, President, made the following speech —]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—My colleagues and I have already endeavoured to explain to you the views and intentions of Government on the many matters we have been discussing at this session. I propose, therefore, to confine my closing remarks to a few important matters which could not be adequately dealt with in the course of the discussions.

20TH JUNE
1930

Several members have referred to the inadequacy of the pay of the Police force, and the need for improving it. It may be useful to state here what has already been done in this matter.

The pay of the Subordinate Police five years ago was as follows —

	Rs
Inspectors	68 to 150
Sub-Inspectors	46, 56
Jamadars	31
Daffedars and Sergeants	21, 24
Constables	12 to 15

The following is the present scale of pay —

	Rs
Inspectors . .	75 to 150
Sub-Inspectors	55 and 65
Jamadars and Head Constables	40
Daffedars and Sergeants	21 and 24
Constables	13 to 15

The budget for next year contains a provision of Rs 30,000 for a future increase of pay to constables.

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This shows that there has been some improvement in almost all the grades but I agree not to the extent that one would desire. Even more important than increase of pay is I think the provision of quarters, especially in the bigger towns and cities. This again is entirely a matter of funds. Government can only go so far as funds permit but I am glad to tell you that in this respect also there has been some improvement. During the last four years we have provided quarters or house-rent allowances for about 450 men in Bangalore City and for 100 in Mysore City.

The total expenditure on Subordinate Police force was Rs. 11½ lakhs in 1925-26. Next year's budget provides for Rs. 13½ lakhs which, you will agree is an appreciable increase.

You will thus see that Government have not been unmindful of the duty of improving the prospects and thereby the efficiency of the force.

MEDICAL AID

The need for providing more medical aid has been emphasised by some members. This is also a matter in which the Government are in entire agreement with the views of the Assembly. During the past five years the number of medical institutions has increased from 202 to 261 and the expenditure on medical relief from public funds from 10 lakhs to nearly 12½ lakhs. There is on an average one dispensary for 23,000 of the population. I understand that in the Madras Presidency the number works out to an average of one dispensary for 30,000 persons and in the Bombay Presidency one for 40,000.

Twenty-eight lakhs of patients were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries in the State during the year 1929 in addition to those treated in the Unani and

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Ayurvedic dispensaries You are also aware that while medical relief in State institutions is generally free, the charges made for special treatment in the Bangalore and Mysore hospitals are exceedingly moderate Similar treatment in medical institutions elsewhere costs a great deal more, at least three to four times as much

I do not say that we should be content with what has been accomplished so far, nor have I quoted these facts in a spirit of self-complacency, but it is useful sometimes to take measure of the distance which we have traversed in order to hearten us for the journey, long as it may be, that lies ahead

VILLAGE PANCHAYETS

It has been suggested that vacant sites in villages should be transferred to the panchayets and that the sale proceeds of these sites should be credited to the Panchayet Funds You may remember that at previous meetings, similar proposals were made in respect of *amara* and *hulbanni* revenue Government have every sympathy with the object aimed at and are anxious to lose no opportunity of augmenting the income of Village Panchayets But they are unable in their present financial position to make over these items of revenue to Panchayets And even if the transfer was found financially feasible, it is doubtful whether the Panchayets, individually, would derive tangible benefit from it A more hopeful line of advance would seem to lie in granting Village Panchayets substantial loans by the aid of which they would carry out works of permanent utility Steps are being taken in this direction and we hope, at no distant date, to bring into effect a system of loans and advances to Panchayets for such purposes A beginning has been made in providing funds for the

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grant of advances to Village Panchayats. The budget provision of Rs 2 lakhs made on this account is tentative and will be suitably increased in the course of the year according to requirements.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT GRANT

Some members complained that the grant of town improvements was inadequate. I quite sympathise with that feeling and I am sorry that we found it quite possible to provide more than Rs 75 000 in the ensuing year. But you may rest assured that if we find possible to allot more funds for this purpose in the course of the year we shall most gladly do so.

DRINKING WATER WELLS

Provision of drinking water wells for every village in the State is a matter of supreme importance. In recent years Government have been allotting funds on a much larger scale than before as you will see from the figures given below —

Year	Drinking Water Wells	Tube Wells	Total
1924-25	27 000	9 000	36 000
1925-26	58 000	18 000	76 000
1926-27	44 000	28 000	72 000
1927-28	45 000	60 000	1 05 000
1928-29	95 000	68 000	1 63 000
1929-30	1 27 000	1 01 000	2 28 000
(Revised)			
1930-31	1 00 000	1 14 000	2 14 000
(Budget)			

I may assure you that the need for providing more money for this purpose is constantly kept in view and my only regret is that we are not able to enhance the provision made in next year's budget.

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The grants made to Village Panchayets for rural water-supply are outright grants and will not lapse. The Deputy Commissioners will be instructed to distribute the grants placed at their disposal with due regard to the need of the various areas in their jurisdiction.

RECORD OF RIGHTS

There has been some misconception in regard to the real object of the Bill to amend the Record of Rights Regulation. You may rest assured that there is absolutely no idea of deriving a profit from the fees charged under the Regulation. The existing scale of fees has been fixed solely with the intention of keeping the operations on a self-supporting basis. The changes now proposed in the Regulation, which are mostly of a formal character, involve no departure from that intention, and the policy of Government will remain the same.

ELECTRIFICATION OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES

It is gratifying to note the increasing interest shown by the members in schemes for the supply of electric power to towns and villages. Nine such schemes have been practically completed. Suitable provision has been made in the budget for new schemes (estimated to cost 6½ lakhs), to supply power to Chikballapur, Doddballapur, Devanahalli, Sidlaghatta and Anekal.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Ladies and Gentlemen, we have listened to the usual vigorous criticism of the public expenditure, and I can assure you that that is a criticism which my colleagues and I always heartily welcome. It keeps us up to the mark, it strengthens our hands in dealing with the demands of heads of departments who are eager to go

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ahead with big schemes of reform and it helps us in the search which we are carrying on without intermission from one end of the year to the other for means of reducing expenditure that is unnecessary and so of securing more money to spend on what is essential.

The criticism this year has centred itself more especially around the question of salaries which I venture to think has assumed an importance in the eyes of some of you out of all proportion to the share they represent in the total expenditure. In order that this sense of proportion may be restored I would ask those of you who think that it is possible to secure monies for large schemes of development by cutting down salaries, to take up the budget to reckon up the total cost of all the salaries which they consider to exceed a reasonable limit to apply to that total such percentage of reduction as they think could fairly be insisted upon and to work out the result. I feel confident that they would be surprised at the smallness of the total saving that would be effected.

The question of salaries may be examined either from the point of view that they are too many or from the point of view that they are too large. Take the case of the numbers in the first instance. I don't deny for a moment that we have more officers in proportion to population and area than they have for instance in the neighbouring province of Madras. But I do deny that our number of posts is in excess of the necessities of the case. As I said to you in my opening speech the activities of Government are being enlarged in every direction and that means that the activities of every individual officer are being enlarged. You or your predecessors have frequently expressed your desire that development should be pushed forward not only in the towns but in

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every village in the State I ask those of you who think that we have too many officers to consider whether it would be possible to attain the development in the villages which we are attaining now if we reduced the number of Deputy Commissioners by half, or in other words, if we give each of them twice the number of villages to look after. The same thing applies to the case of the supervising staff in all departments. It is only two days ago that I was reading in the papers that a certain Provincial Government have come to repent a reduction of the supervising staff in their Excise Department, which had resulted in the fact that the subordinates had been inadequately controlled and that illicit practices had got out of hand. A reduction of that sort may mean a small temporary saving, but when it is followed by the consequences which followed in the case in question, it means a heavy loss of revenue, and one which continues for many years, even if the establishment is restored, since it takes years to restore the morale of a department when once it has been lost.

I now turn to the question of the size of the salaries we pay, and I ask those of you who consider that our scale of salaries is too high to suggest a scale by which we should measure them. If you measure them by the standards in adjacent provinces, you will find that they are very much below the scale that they are paying. If you measure them by what was paid half a century ago, you will find that there has been extremely little increase in spite of the large increase in the work and responsibilities of the officers and of the fact that a considerable part of their salaries is now taken back in the shape of income-tax. If you measure them by purchasing power, I am sure you will find that they are less than they were. If you measure them by the savings which officers have

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been able to secure I think that the income-tax returns will satisfy you that none of our officers when they retire have much more than their pensions to live upon.

Ladies and Gentlemen it might (I do not say it would) be an excellent thing if you could secure a band of devoted men who would give their lives to the service of the State for no remuneration at all as some holy men have devoted themselves to the service of their brotherhoods but this would not be practical politics nor would it be in accordance with human nature. You cannot build an economic structure whether it be an official bureaucracy or a commercial factory on mere sentiment. Patriotism and sense of public duty are most excellent qualities and they have no doubt their influence on the official as on the non-official but they are certainly not the firm defence which some of you seem to imagine them to be when other and perhaps equally important forces come into play. I repeat that Government fully realise the importance of public economy. The fact that expenditure during the current year has not exceeded the budget grant is ample testimony. I hope to their vigilance. But public economy does not lie in a wholesale reduction of salaries. That may easily have just the opposite effect. If our scale of salaries does not bear some relation to what exists elsewhere in this country and to the cost of living the public service is bound to suffer.

I have but touched on some of the more important questions that engaged the attention of the Assembly this session and I will now conclude. And in adjourning this Assembly and thanking you all for the assistance you have given us in our work here I wish you all a happy return to your homes.

II—SPEECHES AT THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[The Mysore Legislative Council met at the Public Offices, Bangalore, on Tuesday, 22nd June 1926, for the discussion of the State Budget for 1926-27. In opening the proceedings of the Council, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, President addressed the assembled members thus —]

Gentlemen — Before proceeding to the formal business of the day, I wish to say, on this, the first occasion of my meeting you in my present capacity, how happy I feel to be one of you, and how deeply conscious I am of the high responsibilities attaching to the office of President of this House 22ND JUNE 1926.

I do not propose, on the present occasion, to expatiate upon the opportunities for service that my new office brings me, nor upon the manner in which, with your help, I intend to take advantage of those opportunities. I have spoken of these matters in another place, and to-day I would rather ask you, as the business advisers of the Government, to go with me into questions connected with the Budget, into an examination of incomings and outgoings necessary for the right planning of Government policies and activities for the new year, and into the stock-taking of assets and liabilities usually associated with a change of management.

Before entering into these business details, there is just one word more I should like to say to you and it is this. Ever since this Council was constituted, the subjects brought up for discussion have been handled with ability, judgment and sympathy, and the relations between the Council and the Chair have been marked by

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mutual cordiality trust and goodwill I feel that there is no need to ask you to extend the same indulgence and the same trust and goodwill to me As for myself I shall ever remember while I occupy this Chair that I am your colleague as well as President as much concerned as any among you in maintaining the privileges the honour and dignity of this House and in enhancing its usefulness and reputation. I trust that during my term of office we may none of us ever let this aspect of our relations be forgotten and that when the time comes for us to part company we may be able to hand over to our successors a body of sound traditions and conventions which may serve to guide them and further the growth of constitutional progress

REVENUE FINANCE

In my address in the Representative Assembly I have dealt in detail with the Budget Estimates for the next year and I need not go over the same ground here again I should like however to make a few general observations on our finances for your consideration

In the first place the financial policies of the Government of India from year to year have their effect on our internal revenues The fluctuations in exchange are a constant disturber of our revenue position We have had to follow the lead of the Government of India in regard to the repeal of the cotton duties We were glad enough to see them go but in as much as we were no sharers in the conditions which in British India made their remission practicable the fact that it came upon us unprepared has caused us no small financial embarrassment We have all been affected as individuals by the enormous increases which have been made in the customs tariff and it has always been a grievance with us that the State revenues derive no benefit from them

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The position of our annual revenue account is now one of equilibrium and has been so for the past three or four years. During this period, measures of improvement and development were undertaken on a somewhat restricted scale on account of insufficiency of resources. It is desirable to undertake more of these measures in future by a re-adjustment of expenditure and, if possible also, by increasing our revenues. This is one of the problems to which the Finance Department and myself propose to address ourselves in the coming months. You will probably be gratified to notice that a beginning has been made in this respect in the next year's budget by finding more money for nation-building and allied activities to the extent of about Rs 8 lakhs.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT WORKS.

The demands of capital works calculated to develop the resources of the country require scarcely less attention than measures for administrative improvement. These works may be broadly classified under three or four heads, *viz*, Railways, Irrigation, Electric Power and Industrial Works. The seventh Installation Works of the Cauvery Power Scheme, now in progress, will provide for all the demand for power likely to arise in the next few years. The increase of railway transport facilities also calls for early attention. The importance of expanding irrigation can hardly be over-rated and the construction of the High Level Canal of the Krishna-Ajajagala Project can no longer be deferred. Government propose to draw up very shortly a reasoned programme for all classes of capital works to be undertaken in the next few years and to make adequate financial provision for the same.

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ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

With the advent of a new administration a brief survey of the financial position of the State from the point of view of assets and liabilities may not be without interest. According to the statement issued by the Financial Secretary we shall have at the end of the current year assets amounting to Rs. 17 crores and liabilities against them amounting to Rs 11 crores. A closer analysis of the figures in the same statement will reveal the fact that the net public debt of the State is not more than about Rs 247 lakhs. Against this, we have capital works of a remunerative character owned by the State which may be valued at Rs 11 crores. In other words, the State has built up by its past enterprises property worth not less than Rs 8½ crores.

ASSETS

Of the assets Rs. 5 crores are in the form of cash and investments. The investments are held in liquid securities against the different liability funds. About a crore is outstanding in the form of advances and loans of various kinds and the balance of nearly Rs 11 crores is the book value of capital works undertaken by the State. We have invested Rs. 5 crores in Railways Rs 4.5 crores in the Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric Works and nearly Rs 2 crores in the Bhadravati Iron Works.

LIABILITIES

The liabilities consist of the following items —

	Rs.
Rupce and Sterling Loans	.. 5 crores.
Savings Bank Insurance and Provident Fund	.. 2½ crores.
balances, about —	.. 3½ crores.
Funds of various kinds amounting to	.. 11 crores.
Total	.. 11 crores.

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I stated that of the assets of Rs 17 crores, over Rs 11 crores represents the capital outlay on productive works. Some of these works are paying the full return anticipated of them, some others are only partially fulfilling the expectations formed and some have not yet begun to pay. For judging of the financial success or otherwise of these works, I think it is only fair to view them as a whole and if the total investment on them all is yielding a reasonable return, it would be safe to assume that the State's activities in embarking upon these works have been highly beneficial. The total annual revenue from all these works is about Rs 45 lakhs, which is equivalent to a return of 3.66 per cent. If we exclude the outlay on the Iron Works, which are still young and undeveloped, the return will be 4.42 per cent. Judging from the usual results of productive works in British India and elsewhere, this return cannot but be regarded as highly favourable.

In 1910-11 the capital outlay on productive undertakings was Rs 3.45 crores and the net return from them Rs 22 lakhs. The same outlay at the end of 1925-26 will be Rs 11.32 crores and the net return Rs 45 lakhs. Within the past 15 years, therefore, over Rs 7.87 crores have been invested in creating new property for the State and the revenue from such property has increased by about Rs 23 lakhs. There may be, and will be, fluctuations but it is evident that the revenue from State enterprises has doubled within these 15 years. The returns are likely to increase with time. Besides, the value of these works should not be judged merely by the direct money returns they bring us. For every rupee of revenue to Government, perhaps Rs 10 or more will accrue in the shape of production or service to the people and the indirect value of the works to the prosperity of

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the country is immeasurable. I think you will agree that the productive enterprises started by His Highness Government have, taken as a whole, fully justified expectations

MYSORE IRON WORKS

The present position of the Bhadravati Iron Works and the anticipations for the next year have been discussed at length in my recent address to the Representative Assembly. But I must not fail to refer on this occasion to the discussion raised at the last meeting of the Legislative Council when Sir Albion Banerji gave an assurance that Government would examine in detail the situation on the works and place before the members of this House confidentially at this Budget time all the particulars which would enable them to judge what the prospects are in the immediate future. Since then, the Board of Management have themselves issued a statement explaining the situation clearly. I have also visited the works and studied the position on the spot. At a time of unprecedented depression in the iron and steel trade, the works are practically balancing revenue and expenditure and a regular market has been established for our products. The export of finished products has brought a sum of Rs 8 to 9 lakhs into the State in the current official year. Now difficulties may arise and fresh disappointments may be in store for us, but it is unlikely that there will be any more lowering of prices or loss on that account in future. Since January last the Board of Management have been able to finance the operations from the sales proceeds alone i.e. without any drawings from Government. Local labour of all grades is being disciplined and trained to do organised industrial work of an exacting nature and employment

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has been found for a large number of educated young men and mechanics

In these circumstances, I am sure no one conversant with the real facts of the case would talk of a shut down of the works, which may mean leaving the plant to rust and virtually scrapping the undertaking. Our local critics have not taken the fact into consideration that under normal conditions, even in Western countries, engineering works of this magnitude require time to develop. You may have read the evidence given within the past few days at Shillong, before the Tariff Board, by the representatives of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited. The representatives urged that there had been practically no return to the capital invested on the manufacture of steel. Inadequate protection to an industry which required over thirty years for its development in America, Germany and in Japan would be both useless and expensive to the country. They were confident that the industry would be firmly established within ten years, and claimed that the protection now to be granted should be for no shorter period. I trust the critics will note these facts, and also the statement I have made elsewhere that the depression in the Iron and Steel Industry, since our works started operation, has been world-wide, acute, and unprecedented.

CONCLUSION

I will not detain you with any further observations. The Budget for 1926-27 is before you, and speaking of the financial position generally, I am inclined to the view that it is on the whole quite satisfactory. There are few Provinces in British India and fewer Indian States which, having regard to their yearly income, have built up remunerative works, within the past fifteen

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years, on the scale we have done. With a property so built up and the steady improvement in our non tax revenues derived from such property I think we are justified in taking an optimistic view of the country's position in the immediate future.

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[The Mysore Legislative Council met at the Public Offices, Bangalore on 15th December 1926 to discuss a long Agenda. In bringing the debates to a close Sir Mirza M Ismail President made the following speech —]

Gentlemen — I am not sure if it is really necessary that I should say anything by way of concluding remarks but a few words may not perhaps be altogether superfluous on this occasion.

A HEAVY AGENDA

We have sat for six days and have got through a major portion of the agenda, which was a particularly heavy one this time including as it did several important Bills. All the interpellations were answered and as regards the resolutions we were able to discuss eighteen out of forty two. I am glad to think that all the measures except one proposed by Government have met with the general approval of the House while the Bill relating to the Record of Rights evoked considerable opposition from some of the members on the non-official benches. The opposition was however directed not so much against

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the general principles of the Bill, as against its introduction at this Session of the House. The members wanted more time for the study of a measure which, they rightly considered, was of far reaching importance to the agricultural population of the State. There were other non-official members who were as vehemently opposed to postponement. Government felt that there were not sufficiently good grounds for postponing the consideration of the Bill, and decided to proceed with it, and it was referred to a Select Committee after a warm discussion, in which almost every member took part.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that the Bill will undergo thorough scrutiny at the hands of the Select Committee, who will be given sufficient latitude to suggest any changes which they may consider necessary in its provisions. And we may be sure that when it emerges from their hands, it will have assumed a shape and form pleasing to all eyes!

BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF AGRICULTURISTS

With the exception of Mr. Chennaiya, all the non-official members were of the opinion that the introduction of the Bill for the relief of agriculturists should be postponed for some time. Government agreed to do so. They, however, intend to place it again before the Assembly at its next Session and thereafter before the Legislative Council. I hope that the interval is sufficiently long to enable the country to study the Bill in all its aspects, and to make useful suggestions for its improvement.

Gentlemen, we are all agreed that some attempt should be made to help the indebted *ranyat*. We have left him to his fate much too long. Economic forces have had free play, but they do not seem to have helped him a bit

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We are not after all, taking such grave risks in introducing these measures—I refer, of course to the Record of Rights and the Agriculturists Relief Bill—in a few selected Taluks in the first instance. These measures have been in actual operation for a number of years in a neighboring province. A policy of over-cautiousness, too has its drawbacks. Miseries are endless if we stand in dread of all possibilities. Let us go ahead with a confident heart and see whether it is not possible to make success of measures the necessity of which has been felt for a long time.

THE MUNICIPAL REGULATION

As regards the Municipal Regulation Government will take early steps to appoint a Special Committee to draft a new Regulation and if the Committee think it necessary or advisable to do so they may prepare a separate Regulation for the Minor Municipalities. Let us hope that the Committee may be so far successful in their labours as to prevent at any rate for some time to come further incursions of the Regulation into this Chamber!

RECRUITMENT OF TEACHERS.

Mr Nanjundaiya moved in very feeling terms a resolution in regard to the recruitment of teachers in the Education Department. He said that in this department at any rate efficiency should be the paramount consideration in the selection of candidates.

I may assure the member that Government are guided by the same principle and are pursuing the same policy. The Inspector General of Education has explained to the satisfaction I hope of the House the policy of Government in this matter of recruitment to his department.

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and he has very ably demonstrated by facts and figures how far practice was in conformity with policy. But the question remains what exactly do we mean by "efficiency"? If by "efficiency" is meant all those qualities which enable the possessor to produce the desired results, there can be no hesitation in regarding it as an essential qualification for entry into the public service. The mere possession of Degrees, however, does not necessarily constitute—it may be a strong indication of—efficiency, for there are other forms of merit which have to be taken into consideration in judging of a man's efficiency and suitability for employment in public service—enthusiasm, sense of duty, initiative and energy. The measure of a man's efficiency is the extent to which he is endowed with these qualities. These remarks are not made to please either section of the House, but I hope they will displease neither!

NOMINATIONS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE

With regard to the resolution moved by Mr. Venkatakrishnavya, namely, that the practice of nominating candidates to the Civil Service should be given up, and that admission should be restricted to those who have appeared and secured a pass in a competitive examination, I can only say that it is hardly possible for Government to agree to the suggestion absolutely, for nomination, they feel, is a necessity in the present circumstances of a country like ours with its divers communities and divergent interests. It seems to be the only practical way in which inequalities of representation in the public service can be set right. Indeed, it is found necessary and desirable to reserve this power even in regard to public bodies. The principle is the same, and is, to my mind, a perfectly sound one.

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May I remind the opponents of this system of recruitment that candidates are not selected without due regard to their qualifications? I do not know why the opposite should be assumed

CONCORD NOT CONFLICT

Gentlemen let us—officials or non-officials Brahmins or Non Brahmins—ever remember that our interest is in concord not conflict and that our real progress rests on the basis of hearty co-operation Let us hope that we may be moved to higher and nobler effort for our own and the State's good and that the relations of mutual respect confidence and friendship may deepen and endure

With these few remarks I conclude and I now declare this Session adjourned

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL

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REVIEW OF THE COUNCIL'S LABOURS

I think it will be fitting if I allude briefly to the work accomplished by this Council during the past three years. The Council met 10 times during this period and sat 56 days for the transaction of business. It passed 30 Legislative measures including the three Bills passed to-day. Members asked as many as 420 questions, and a large number of supplementary questions besides, on various administrative matters, and they also gave notice of 170 resolutions, of which 105 were either discussed or withdrawn and the remaining 65 lapsed. Of those that were discussed, 17 resolutions were accepted. In addition, the three budget sessions gave opportunities to members for discussing the policies of the several departments of the administration and bringing their shortcomings to notice.

NATURE OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Coming now to the nature and importance of the business transacted by the Council, I must refer, first of all, to the measures relating to the reconstitution of District Boards and Village Panchayets on a broader basis which were passed by this House last year and have recently been brought into force. These Regulations may, in actual working, be found to require changes in many details, but it stands to the credit of this Council that it is associated with far reaching reforms in the sphere of Local Self-Government in Mysore. The improvement of the procedure for land acquisition, the abolition of cotton excise duties, the amendment of the law relating to religious and charitable endowments and the appreciation of research in agricultural matters, as evidenced by the Coffee Cess Regulation, are measures which this Council may well be proud of. Again, the

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passing of the Record of Rights Bill at this Session marks an important departure on progressive lines from the traditional land revenue policy of the State

I may also allude to the ready and enthusiastic support which this Council has always extended to measures for the relief of distress due to the recent floods and drought in parts of the State to the better administration of the education cess the improvement of medical relief and other important questions

SCRUTINY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES

The vigilant scrutiny which the members have exercised both in Committee and in the House in regard to the budget estimates and public expenditure generally is another highly gratifying feature of the work of the Council

SPIRIT OF WORK DONE

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in the country, and these naturally will take time to grow. But, in the meantime, a hearty word of acknowledgment is due to you for the steady and earnest work by which you have laid the foundation for the future career of this Council. By your readiness to appreciate the difficulties of practical administration, by your constant good sense and reasonableness of attitude, no less than by your courage and firmness in representing your various views, you have maintained the dignity of this House and established honourable conventions for the future. I trust these characteristics will be no less in evidence in the new Council. I can assure you that there will be as important work for it to do hereafter as there was ever before—in fact, work involving far vaster interests and more complex issues. It will require in us a broad and heightened outlook which will allow no petty sectarian or class question to distract our minds. It will require thoughtfulness that will look far into the future and will also take note of our immediate responsibilities. A large amount of patience, tolerance and willingness to co-operate cheerfully with all parties in the pursuit of the highest aims, a realisation of the commonness of our State and the community of our citizenship—these qualities will be called for in an even greater measure in future than in the past. I pray and trust that they may be forthcoming in all gratifying amplitude during the renovated career of this Council.

Gentlemen, it only remains for me to thank you all once again for all the courtesy and co-operation which Government and their officers have received at your hands.

This Council is now dissolved

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[A meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council was held at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore, on Wednesday the 22nd June 1927 and the following days. In welcoming the newly elected Council, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, delivered the following speech —]

JUNE 27 *Gentlemen* —My first duty to-day is to offer a sincere welcome both to the members who have been re-elected and to those who have been newly elected or appointed to the Council and who are about to take part for the first time in its deliberations

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE BUDGET

My second is to introduce the budget and as I am introducing it to many who have not met a budget before I may perhaps be pardoned if I begin with one or two general considerations. The first of these is that while the taxable capacity of the people is very limited the demands upon the public exchequer of which many will no doubt find supporters among gentlemen present are practically unlimited. On the one hand few States have yet rid themselves of the effects of the war with its legacies of indebtedness and its large sudden demands of State expenditure for reconstruction. On the other hand the war marks as definitely as the end of the Napoleonic era the completion of one economic epoch and the beginning of another and one principal feature of the latter is that every modern State finds itself in need of a continually increasing income for the performance of non remunerative work and for the enlargement and improvement of existing public services.

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The task of framing a budget, therefore, is one which needs a rare combination of courage and discretion. Nor can we follow the practice common in some Western countries of framing the estimate of our needs first and then proposing a scheme of taxation to meet it. A change in taxation in Mysore is a rare thing, to be most cautiously gone about and considered from every point of view before it is made. Our task in this country is therefore by so much the more difficult.

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT

Lastly, let me remind you of the difference between economy and retrenchment. Economy is the best utilization of possible available means, and it follows that retrenchment is often economy's worst enemy. It has been well said that there are two modes of saving, one parsimony or doing without things, the other economy or getting better value for money. Work with the broad-axe may be necessary under extreme pressure, but it may be no more economy than infanticide is good house-keeping, and ought not to be resorted to until all possibilities of administrative economy have been exhausted.

Now, Gentlemen, having said this, I want to say that we on the Government side make no claim to a rarer combination of courage and discretion than other folk. We have been faced with an immense volume of demands. We have chosen those that seemed to us to offer the best promise of continuing the progress of the State. You will miss many in which you are keenly interested, but I ask you to remember that they cannot be provided for except at the expense of others which, our experience teaches us, are more urgently needed.

On the other hand, we make no apology for drawing on reserves. Reserves are money put by for a rainy day.

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They have frequently been drawn upon in the past ten years when the revenues have failed to come in. The revenues have failed us in important directions in the current year and we are repeating the process. The alternative is to stop all progress in certain directions possibly by using the broad axe now to involve ourselves in much heavier expenditure later. I am sure that is not a policy which you would advocate.

While we make no apology however for our policy there are features in it which are by no means clear on the face of the accounts and which I feel it is due to you to explain.

I will take first the draft on reserves for expenditure on irrigation works. The money we are spending here is derived from the Irrigation Capital Reserve, the Irrigation Cess Fund and the current interest on the Famine Insurance Fund. I ask you Gentlemen to consider which is the best reserve against shortage of crops, against reduction in the resources of the peasantry and against actual famine—a certain number of rupees yielding interest in the treasury or irrigation works in good order and a prosperous peasantry—in other words money in their pockets or money in ours. I feel certain of your answer.

The other reserve we have drawn upon is the Special Reserve formed from surplus revenues of previous years for the purpose of meeting special and non-recurring charges. All the charges we propose to meet out of it are of this character and we are therefore using it exactly for the purpose for which it was formed. Under this head I should rather expect your complaint to be that the 45 lakhs of rupees we have provided for capital outlay on productive works leaves many desirable works unprovided for and I take this opportunity of mentioning

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one of these, which, though it is not provided for in the budget, we intend to undertake in the course of the year

THE HIGH LEVEL CANAL

The irrigational development under the Krishna Raja-sagara by the construction of a High Level Canal can no longer be deferred. The Special Committee presided over by Sir M. Visvesvaraya appointed to investigate this problem in all its aspects has unanimously approved an estimate of Rs. 180 lakhs for the work and recommended that the work be started without delay. Government have now decided to accept this recommendation and to start the construction in the next year with an initial grant of Rs. 25 lakhs. I may add that it is proposed to finance this project from existing capital resources as far as possible.

In pursuing this policy, we are only pursuing the policy by which the acknowledged advance and prosperity of Mysore has been built up by our predecessors. Let us look at our budget for the moment from a business point of view.

BUDGET FROM A BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW

Owing to the fact that many of our revenue-yielding works were built out of revenue, we have assets worth several crores of rupees that do not appear in our capital account at all. Those that do will be valued at the end of this year at about 18 crores of rupees and on their capital value will be yielding a return of 4 per cent.

Against this sum, you have to set liabilities of about 12 crores, but if you examine our loan accounts carefully, you will see that 3 crores of that is already covered by reserves. You may ask me why we don't pay that off and have done with it. The answer is that in some cases

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the loans are not due for payment in others where the rate of interest we pay is low it is more profitable to keep the money in the reserve, and generally that the whole matter is governed by considerations of ways and means to which my financial colleague gives his unremitting attention. And here I may perhaps say that one of the ways in which we are looking for relief from our present difficulties is through the approaching repayment of part at least of our high rated loans which will relieve us of much of the heavy interest and sinking fund charges. If we can anticipate the actual date of closure of the loans by conversion of part of them into loans at a lower rate we shall certainly do so. In fact, the possibility of floating a conversion loan on favourable terms is a matter that is constantly before us.

Gentlemen I have in the above remarks dealt with the budget chiefly from the point of view of the financial policy of the country as a whole. You have all the details before you in a lucid note prepared by the Financial Secretary. I have also given a general account of the main heads in another place where I have further shewn that we are steadfastly pursuing economy as opposed to parsimony and have effected a reduction in establishments by a sum of two lakhs of rupees a year. I will therefore conclude my introduction of the budget with the hope that on better acquaintance you will find yourselves the best of friends.

Whether you are so or not I feel confident that in the discussions that are to follow the deliberations of the Chamber will be inspired only by one motive and one question—what is best for the public good. I wish the utmost possible success to the House and pray that the term of its office may be marked by measures of the highest good to the State.

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

[The meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council, which began its sittings on the 22nd June, had a large and comprehensive Agenda before it. Its deliberations continued to the 29th June 1927. In closing the debates, Sir Mirza M Ismail, President, made the following speech --]

Gentlemen,—It is not my intention to tax your patience any more—you stock must be very nearly exhausted—but I may, perhaps, say just a word or two before we disperse

29TH JUNE
1927

We may all look back with satisfaction on the session which has now come to a close—a most strenuous and workmanlike session, on which we are all entitled to congratulate ourselves. The debates have been inspired by a spirit of helpfulness to Government. My colleagues and I have deeply appreciated this attitude. Your support and good-will are of inestimable value to us, and we hope that we shall always deserve them and that they will be forthcoming in an increasing measure. There is nothing so constructively helpful as a sympathetic public opinion. Once you know that you have the trust and the good-will of the general public, you can go ahead confidently in the work of construction and expansion.

The members have set forth their views with clearness and force. The discussions that have taken place in the Council are, in my opinion, extremely educative, and will, I am sure, bear fruit in due season. Here, let me say a word of appreciation of the able speeches contributed by the official members to the deliberations of this Council. This is a sentiment which, I am sure, will be heartily echoed by the non-official members whose own

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speeches were certainly no less praiseworthy (*Cheers*) Many of the suggestions made by the members have been most useful and your criticisms generally speaking most helpful and stimulating I can assure this House that we will bear them all to mind and if the Government are not able to give effect to them as early as you would wish I hope you will be able to put it down to causes beyond the control of Government and not to any lack of effort on their part

Gentlemen I must express our grateful thanks to you all for passing the Budget as it was presented to you

With these few words I wish you all a happy return to your homes and I declare this session closed (*Cheers*)

**SPEECH AT THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL**

[On 26th March 1928 the Mysore Legislative Council met in the new Council Hall built for it in the Public Offices Bangalore, with Sir Mirza M Ismail President in the Chair In opening the Session Sir Mirza M Ismail made the following speech —]

MAR 28 *Gentlemen* — Before entering upon the business of this meeting it is my sad duty to refer to the death of a prominent Member of this Council Mushir ul Mulk Mir Humza Hussein

LATE MR HUMZA HUSSEIN

Mr Humza Hussein was a man of sterling character His official career was an honourable record of public duty well and zealously performed He was one of

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those rare men who are as useful in public activities as in official service, and his death, so soon after retirement, is a real loss to the life of the country, and a great personal loss to many of us

POSITION OF INDIAN STATES

You no doubt wish me to say something about the recent visit of the Indian States Committee to our State

It is, I feel, a matter of happy augury for the States that such a Committee should have been appointed, and we cannot be too grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for the wise step which he has taken

The present position of the Indian States cannot be regarded as satisfactory, either politically or economically—politically, because they have absolutely no voice in the determination of matters of common interest to them and British India, economically, because, as I stated in my address to the Representative Assembly in 1926, they get no share whatever of those Imperial revenues to which they contribute in precisely the same manner as British India. A close examination of these two aspects of the problem presents no doubt many difficulties and its solution is no easy matter, but I firmly believe that it is not impossible to find a solution satisfactory to all concerned

The Committee is composed of three very eminent men, each an authority in his own line, and it is peculiarly fortunate in its Chairman, a statesman of the widest experience, well-known for his high ability and sagacity, his sympathy with the aspirations of the Indian States, and his deep insight into their problems as into those of British India. Those of us, both officials and non-officials, who gave evidence before them will long retain happy recollections of the kindness and

Speech at the Mysore Legislative Council

consideration which we received at the hands of the Committee the sympathy and patience with which they listened to our representations and the frank and friendly manner in which they discussed them.

I am glad to say that we were able to furnish the Committee with printed replies to the *questionnaire* issued by them prominent among the topics being customs duties jurisdiction over lands occupied by railways in Mysore territory general financial relations including the Mysore Subsidy and Posts and Telegraphs.

It only remains for us now to wish the Committee the fullest measure of success in their great and arduous task

THE NEW COUNCIL HALL

Gentlemen this is the first time we have met in the new Hall I hope that you are all pleased with it and that the seating arrangements for the members the visitors and last but by no means least the representatives of the Press are entirely satisfactory It may interest you to know that this insignificant pile of buildings popularly known as the *Attara Hutcherry* which we have inherited like so many other good things from the British administrators who conducted the affairs of the State for half-a-century was completed exactly sixty years ago In this building we find a symbol and an omen The successors of those British officers inherited their noble fabric of administration and that fabric (like this building) has been so preserved and adapted to changing times that our State has come to occupy a more and more notable position among both the States and the Provinces of India.

Let it be gentlemen our end view as it is I hope the endeavour of every one of our countrymen to realise the ambition of our beloved Maharaja that Mysore shall

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be in the forefront in all that concerns the happiness and prosperity of the people, with an administration as responsive in its actions as it is benevolent in its will

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[The Mysore Legislative Council met in the Council Chamber, Public Offices, Bangalore, on 17th December 1928, with Sir Mirza M Ismail, President, in the Chair. In opening the proceedings, he made the following reference to the illness of His Majesty the King-Emperor —]

Gentlemen,—Before proceeding to the business of the day, let us turn our thoughts towards the Palace in London where His Majesty the King-Emperor lies struggling with a serious illness

17TH DEC
1928

Grave anxiety is felt throughout the Empire on his account, and the thoughts of his subjects all over the world have been focussed on him for some days past

It is, I feel sure, the desire of this House which represents all classes of His Highness's subjects, that I should express, on its behalf, sincere sympathy with His Majesty in his illness and with the Royal Family in this hour of trial and poignant grief

We join in the earnest prayer, which is going up to Heaven from millions of hearts all over the world, that God in his goodness will speedily restore His Majesty to health and strength

Gentlemen, may I ask you to stand up for a few seconds as an indication of your approval of the sentiments which I have just given expression to on your behalf?

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

[The meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council, which began its sittings on the 20th June 1930 after a full discussion of the Budget, closed its sittings on the 30th following. In concluding the session Sir Mirza M Ismail, the President made the following speech referring *inter alia* to his forth coming visit to England in connection with the Round Table Conference —]

30TH JUNE
1930

Gentlemen — In adjourning the House I should like with your permission to say a word or two on a matter which I believe is exercising your minds as it is ours at the moment. Questions relating to the budget and other subjects have all been very fully dealt with by my colleagues and it is I feel scarcely necessary for me also to comment upon them.

Almost all non-official members have referred to my forthcoming visit to England in connection with the Round Table Conference. It has been suggested that the representatives of the public might be taken into confidence and their views ascertained in regard to matters likely to come before the Conference. I must thank the honourable members for the very complimentary references they have been good enough to make to myself. I appreciate very much this expression of their confidence. I am glad to be able to say that their suggestion that I should take prominent non-official gentlemen into confidence in this matter has been anticipated by me. As I have already told many of my non-official friends and I repeat it to you it will be my earnest endeavour to ascertain their views on all important questions that are likely to be discussed at the Round Table Conference. I have requested Mr N. S. Srinivas Rao who is one of the officers accompanying me to

Speech at the Mysore Legislative Council

England, to discuss these questions with as many prominent gentlemen as possible, and I also shall not spare myself in that task. For my own part, I should like to feel—and it is a feeling which, I am sure, you will appreciate—that I go to England with the hearty support and with the full confidence of the people of Mysore.

In my recent address to the Representative Assembly I have indicated, I hope, in sufficiently explicit terms my views on the present political situation in India—views which, I am glad to say, have met with warm approval in all quarters, irrespective of race and creed, and no party, as far as I know, has had anything but satisfaction to express at those sentiments.

I only pray that it may be my good fortune to retain the confidence of the public in the same measure until the end.

III—SPEECHES AT THE MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

[The Sixteenth Session of the Mysore Economic Conference was held at the Public Offices Bangalore on the 30th June 1926. There were present besides the Members of the Conference a large number of visitors. In opening the proceedings of the Conference Sir Mirza M Ismail President of the Conference made the following speech —]

30TH JUNE
1926

Gentlemen —The Economic Conference was started in our State as you are all doubtless aware towards the middle of the year 1911 or nearly fifteen years ago. To-day we are inaugurating the Sixteenth Session of this movement. The main purpose of the Conference is to stimulate interest and initiative among the people in bread winning occupations along lines of effort popular in western countries and in Japan —efforts which have enabled many of those countries to raise their standards of earning and living far above the Indian level. It was considered that problems relating to wealth creation should receive special treatment as distinct from those of general administration and that the solution of many of them could be successfully attempted only by the joint action of the Government and the people.

Address to the Mysore Economic Conference.

public It will be sufficient to state that, in spite of the difficulties created by the outbreak of the War, considerable spade work was done by the Conference during the first eight years of its existence Statistics pertaining to the economic condition of the people were collected and rough estimates of production, etc., prepared with the aid of the Deputy Commissioners and District Economic Superintendents, and much useful information, which every citizen ought to know was published in district and other hand-books Numerous questions relating to the economic regeneration of the country were discussed by Committees composed of officials and non-officials, the discussions led to concrete proposals and some of these in turn were translated into practical action The activities of the Conference led, among other results, to a large expenditure on education, the establishment of the University of Mysore and of the Bank of Mysore and the creation of a Department of Industries, and several industries, large and small, were started For the first time, Government recognised their responsibility for active co-operation with the people in promoting their economic uplift

In the year 1919, the organisation of the Conference underwent a change, and work pertaining to rural economic development was transferred to the care of the District Boards This was followed by a period of financial stringency, when expenditure on all optional activities was curtailed In July 1922, the budget of the Conference was reduced from Rs 3.5 lakhs to half a lakh, and in May 1923, the organisation itself was suspended It was, however, revived in the following year along with the Constitutional Reforms when, in pursuance of a previous promise of His Highness the Maharaja, the Conference was made a permanent adjunct of the administration It

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is the intention of His Highness Government to resume the activities of the Conference as rapidly as circumstances permit and to this end the grant for the current year has been fixed at Rs 1 lakh We have now to decide how best to advance the activities in the coming year with the aid of these additional resources at our disposal

ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS IN BRITISH INDIA

In inaugurating economic activities our State may be said to have broken new ground An Economic Conference has since become an annual event in British India. The year that has just passed is remarkable for the number of inquiries on economic subjects conducted in British India The Report of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee has emphasised the need for a comprehensive survey of the production and resources of the country and the income of the people The Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee presided over by Sir Charles Todhunter has exhaustively analysed the taxation resources at the disposal of the Government of India.

Reuter recently wired that the Royal Commission on Indian Currency has signed its report and we await with the keenest interest the findings of that body which will be made public in the next few days Their recommendations will probably have a far reaching effect on Indian trade and industries generally and they will also affect our own revenues

I am sure you have all heard with gratification the announcement that a Royal Commission to enquire into the technical and economic aspects of Indian agriculture is about to start work Agriculture is our greatest industry and an examination of its many problems and proposals for its improvement in British India

Address to the Mysore Economic Conference

cannot fail to awaken the widest interest among the people of our own State

EDUCATION

As remarked before, the activities of the three Boards were somewhat circumscribed last year on account of the limited funds at their disposal. The Board of Education considered several subjects during the year, chief among which were the co-ordination of technical and general education, standardising equipment in schools, revision of rules for the distribution of backward class scholarships and the provision of higher academic training to graduate teachers. The education so far imparted has paid scant regard to the practical needs of life and further developments should therefore be in the direction of promoting practical education of all grades. It is difficult to procure the services of young men whose hands and eyes have been trained for manual or mechanical work. As a consequence, many young graduates of our middle class are unable to find suitable employment. The liberal professions to which their training fits them are overcrowded, and the vacancies in the administrative services can absorb only a very small percentage of the yearly output of our University.

Vigorous measures are needed to stimulate practical pursuits. The technological side of instruction in our University needs strengthening but there are limits to further expenditure. Already the expenditure on education is taxing our resources to the utmost.

AGRICULTURE

In agriculture, the greatest obstacle to improvement is the small areas and the scattered situation of the raiyats' holdings. Under existing conditions, there is

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tremendous waste of labour and the application of mechanical energy is necessarily precluded. It is estimated that the total yield from agriculture would be increased by at least 25 per cent if the holdings could be suitably enlarged or the lands cultivated under some system of co-operative farming. I would invite the attention of our Agricultural Board to the experience of the Punjab in this respect.

It seems a blot on our agriculture and on the splendid tank system in Mysore, that nearly 20 per cent of the rice consumed in the State should be imported annually from outside. This is no doubt due in a great measure to the deterioration of our tanks. We can grow enough rice in the State if energetic measures are adopted for tank restoration and if the construction of the Cauvery high level canal from the Krishnarajasagara is expedited. Proposals for the utilization of the surplus waters impounded in the Krishnarajasagara are under active consideration.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE

The policy of encouraging large industries has been pursued to a reasonable extent. It must be known to some of you that one or two of our large business concerns were in difficulties last year and Government used their good offices to help them out of their troubles. We mean to follow the same policy in future although we have no wish to pledge the tax payers' credit to prop up industries which have an unsound business organization. Government do not propose to pioneer any large undertakings unless their remunerative character is known to be beyond doubt.

Agriculturists are badly in need of subsidiary occupations. Sericulture is growing in popularity as a lucrative

Address to the Mysore Economic Conference.

occupation Cotton spinning by means of the *charka* is another which seems to deserve a place in our social economy.

The minor industries started as a result of the activities of the Economic Conference are reported to be labouring under difficulties for want of working capital. Some scheme seems necessary not only to provide this working capital, but also to help in finding the initial capital needed for starting new cottage industries. Minor or cottage industries should be rendered popular, and at the same time thrift should be promoted, by vigorous propaganda in every city, town and village.

Mysore has always been known to be rich in mineral resources. Although Government cannot take part in the highly speculative enterprise of mining, they can do some more active work and obtain a sale in foreign markets for ores in which our country is rich.

Further utilization of forest products should also be attempted. It is proposed to erect at an early date a sleeper treatment plant, under the supervision of the Forest Department, with a view to utilise the wood creosote manufactured at the Bhadravati Iron Works.

Statistics of rail-borne trade for the year 1924-25 are now available. The total trade during the year is valued at Rs 25 45 crores being the same as in the previous year, the value of the imports being about Rs 12 47 crores and of exports about Rs 12 98 crores. If we deduct from these figures, the total value of the trade due to the Gold Mines, which is an industry conducted under exceptional conditions, the imports seem to exceed the exports by about Rs 1½ crores. The trade must of course be balanced by other invisible exports and how this is happening is a matter for investigation by our Economic Board.

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The lack of employment for middle classes and the under-employment among the rural classes is intensifying the poverty and distress in the country and the economic situation at the present day calls for the most anxious consideration that the Government and the enlightened public can give to it. It is obvious that the situation cannot be met without multiplying occupations to absorb the energies of our people.

FUTURE ORGANIZATION

The Conference as now revived differs from the original organization in several important respects. The Central Boards are practically independent of the main body *viz* the Economic Conference which meets only once a year to review the work of the Boards and to make suggestions. But otherwise there is no direct connection between these various bodies. In the long interval between any two sessions there is at present no arrangement for taking stock of the work done or for joint meetings of the Boards nor for any proper system of co-ordination. The first step needed to make these bodies more useful is therefore to bring them into closer touch with one another and with the Departments concerned and the Government.

It is represented to me by officers who have been closely associated with the Conference from its inception that the constitution of the three Central Boards as entirely independent entities with no direct relation to the Economic Conference has not led to satisfactory results and that if the Conference is to show sufficient vitality it may be necessary to revive the old organization as a whole or in part. It has also been impressed upon me that the absence of a proper agency in the districts to attend to their economic requirements has

Address to the Mysore Economic Conference

proved a serious obstacle to the achievements of any practical results

CONCLUSION

I will, therefore, before concluding, briefly refer to a few principal measures which seem to be urgently called for to improve the working of this organization

(1) A survey of resources and of production in the State seems overdue and early steps should be taken to compile estimates of annual production in the districts

(2) The Central Organization should be directly connected with the Boards, and a Standing Committee should meet periodically to review the work of the Boards and revise their programmes

(3) The Economic Conference should have a Secretary to act as a co-ordinating and unifying agency

(4) The appointment of District Economic Superintendents should be revived. As past experience has shown, these officials will be very useful for collecting economic data, for mobilising the available resources and focussing the attention of the thinking public on problems of immediate material improvement

(5) The District organization should be improved. Special grants should be given for economic work in the districts to supplement those supplied by the District Boards

These measures, to my mind, as remarked already, seem to require immediate attention. I must confess I have not yet gone thoroughly into all the details of this once complex organization. I shall be glad if the representatives of the three Boards formulate definite proposals under the various heads I have mentioned, including any others that they may see fit to add, and prepare a working programme for the coming year. The work of this Conference has had its ups and downs. We will be wise in future to maintain our

Speech at the Mysore Economic Conference.

activities on a moderate plane but keep up a steady stream of work. Anyway we begin our labours with some additional funds this year and if we also start the year's work with a definite programme I am sure when we meet again, we shall be able to review with some degree of gratification evidences of useful work accomplished as a result of your efforts and of those of the Government Departments concerned

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

[In opening the proceedings of the Mysore Economic Conference held at the Public Offices Bangalore, on 15th August 1927 Sir Mirza M Ismail, President of the Conference, made the following speech —]

15TH AUG
1927

Gentlemen —I have great pleasure in welcoming you to this meeting. I miss from among you some familiar faces of gentlemen who have done sincere service in the cause of Mysore's economic advancement and are now enjoying a respite from their labours. I see the faces of new members inspired with the spirit of service and keen to attempt and achieve their best for the country. It fills me with hope for the future to look on a body like this where the fire of youth and the experience of age are happily blended in endeavour for a common good—the economic advancement of our country. Once more, gentlemen I welcome you and look forward confidently to three years of fruitful work in your company.

WORK IN THE DISTRICTS

As you are aware we started on a fresh course of activities last year. In pursuance of the almost unanimous

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opinion that it was necessary to have a definite agency for Conference work in the Districts, the posts of Economic Superintendents were revived, and eight officers, chosen for their attainments or special aptitude, were appointed and placed under the Deputy Commissioners. These assist the Deputy Commissioners in constructive work, and serve as liaison officers between the people and the Development Departments. It is too early yet to say very much about their work. There are defects to remedy and adjustments to make before there can be complete co-ordination, but I think that on the whole, these officers have justified their existence. An abstract of their work has been circulated among you, so that you may judge for yourselves, and offer suggestions for increasing their usefulness.

WORK OF THE CENTRAL BOARDS

The three Central Boards have functioned vigorously, and applied themselves with courage and wisdom to the investigation of several questions of far-reaching importance. Some important resolutions sent up by them will come before you for discussion at this Session. Action has been taken on certain other resolutions—such as Visual Instruction, Adi-Karnataka Agricultural Colonies, Motor Ploughing Demonstrations, Waste Land Plantations and Horticultural Development.

The possibility of starting certain basic industries has been investigated or is in the course of investigation. Strong committees have been formed for studying the question of affording financial assistance to industries and of creating banking facilities for special crops such as coffee, areca and cardamom.

So far, the results have been satisfactory, but it need hardly be said that what has been done is but an

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infinitesimal part of what there is to do, and that each step forward discloses innumerable lines for further advance

It is for us now to take up the work as it has been handed over by our predecessors and so to deal with it that when we in our turn pass it on to our successors, it shall have made appreciable progress under our care

SOME IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

I shall briefly indicate some of the more important subjects requiring immediate attention.

We have to perfect our machinery and define clearly the duties of the Economic Superintendents both absolutely and in relation to the other agencies employed on constructive work. I need not say that rural reconstruction is most intimately connected with the development of the activities of Village Panchayets, and that it is therefore necessary in elaborating a country wide scheme of work to see that it fits in with the village organisation so as to function in live touch with it.

We have to apply ourselves resolutely to a solution of the problems connected with unemployment. These problems have to be studied with reference to local and perhaps communal, conditions and remedial action will probably cover the whole field of education agriculture and industries.

An education system with a definite practical aim, an agricultural organisation which provides the maximum of food and raw material and the maximum of profitable occupation and an industrial development which fully utilises the resources of the country—these alone can furnish a satisfactory solution to the pressing problem of unemployment. The growing consciousness of labour brings to the forefront problems connected with the

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organisation, protection and control of labour, and the settlement of the disputes and differences which are an unfortunate incident of our industrial system. In the field of education, we shall have to bestow increasing attention upon vocational courses, and probably to evolve different types suited to the conditions of different communities. In the field of industrial development, the potentialities of the State in power, raw materials and inherited skill or aptitude will have to be studied, and definite schemes will have to be outlined for their utilisation. It seems almost certain that the rush of population back to the land, which has been deplored by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, as a symptom of retrogression, is due to the incapacity of other rural occupations to yield a livelihood. This is a question which has to be studied and industries suited to each environment will have to be suggested for relieving the increasing pressure of population on the land. It is almost unanimously agreed that sericulture and *charka* spinning might furnish suitable occupations in the rural parts of this country. To these, other industries might possibly be added, such as weaving which supplies one of the primary requisites of mankind.

Gentlemen, I do not propose, and it is not possible, to enter into a detailed statement of the various problems which we might usefully take up for investigation and which are vital to the progress of this country. I shall only say that it is the duty of every one, who has a brain to think or a heart to feel or the courage to strive, to exert himself to take these great problems, were it but one step forward, towards a satisfactory solution.

We shall now proceed to the business of the day

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

[The Mysore Economic Conference met at the Public Offices Bangalore, on Monday the 27th February 1928. In opening the Proceedings, Sir Mirza M. Ismail President of the Conference delivered the following speech —]

27TH FEB
1928

Gentlemen — In welcoming you to this meeting I do not propose to say much as you have before you very full and interesting reports of the work which has been done since we last met.

We have to deplore the untimely death of Mr. M. G. Srinivasa Rao who was a member of the Board of Education. In him the University has lost an able professor and the country a patriotic and ardent worker.

There have been certain changes in the personnel of the Conference to which I shall briefly refer. We are glad to see Dr. Coleman in our midst again and I am sure you will join with me in welcoming him back to the scene of his labours. On your behalf I welcome also Messrs. K. R. Seshachar and H. C. Dasappa, who have recently been appointed to the Boards of Agriculture and Education respectively.

PROGRESS ACHIEVED BY THE DIFFERENT BOARDS

You will see from the reports before you that the several Boards have made appreciable progress in the consideration of the important subjects before them. The Industries and Commerce Board has bestowed careful attention on questions relating to the interests of labour. It has to its credit a very notable achievement in the organisation of the hand-spinning centre at Badanwal. My colleague the Chairman of that Board will presently give you an account of work done there.

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The Board of Agriculture re-examined the position relating to fruit cultivation and proposed certain alterations in the rules for granting loans for fruit culture which have since been sanctioned by Government. Among the valuable schemes prepared by this Board is a proposal for a more effective co-ordination of the work of Village Panchayats and District Boards for the development of Agriculture. The Board of Education has just completed the difficult task of formulating the principles on which a self-contained Elementary Education Regulation could be drawn up for shaping the future educational policy of the State. I should like to invite your special attention to the very able note which Sri Brajendranath Seal has drawn up on this subject. We all, I am sure, regret his unavoidable absence to-day. Mr. Matthan, who was a Member of the Committee which adopted the resolutions, will explain the proposals. I need hardly say that the work of the Boards has been characterised by great thoroughness and ability.

REPORTS OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS

The reports of the Development Departments, even in the summarised form in which they have been placed before you, clearly indicate the cordial manner in which they have co-operated with the Conference.

DISTRICT ECONOMIC SUPERINTENDENTS

Advantage was taken of the experience gained to further amplify and define the duties of the District Economic Superintendents and their relation with the other district agencies and with the Development Departments. In addition to the direct and co-ordinating work that they have been doing, they are devoting special attention to the improvement of a few select

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villages with a view not only to make them an example to other villages but to obtain a clear conception of the practical issues underlying rural re-construction. Abstracts of their reports of work are before you and if any member is desirous of having further details on any points referred to in them I have no doubt the Deputy Commissioners and the Economic Superintendents will be able to furnish them.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES FOR IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

As you are aware special committees have been appointed to go into the important questions connected with the financing of industries and of special crops, and to investigate the very important—but I fear a very perplexing—problem of middle class unemployment. These are questions which require careful consideration and it will probably be sometime before definite proposals can be formulated but the issues are being sorted out and a good deal of spade work has already been done.

LAND MORTGAGE SCHEME

I am glad to say that in regard to the Land Mortgage Scheme which is of vital importance to the country and which as you know has been under consideration for a long time Government have decided on a definite course of action and that orders are about to issue. There will be a Provincial Land Mortgage Bank with a share capital of five lakhs, which, while independent of other Banking institutions will still have relations with them. It will raise money on debentures to the value of 20 lakhs, on which Government will guarantee interest and which will be issued with the previous sanction of Government. Government will also be prepared to invest money not exceeding an aggregate of five lakhs under certain

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conditions The work of the Bank will be mainly carried on through co-operative institutions The operations will, for the present, be confined to the taluks of Sagai, Koppa, Manjarabad and Tumkur, and it is hardly necessary to add that sufficient safeguards will be adopted to secure the interests of both investors and borrowers It is hoped that this scheme, co-ordinated with an adequate record of rights and an equitable system of relief to indebted agriculturists, will remove some of the evils which have impeded the healthy development of agriculture in the past

Gentlemen, I shall close my remarks, and we shall now proceed to the consideration of the agenda before this meeting

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

[The Mysore Economic Conference met at the Public Offices, Bangalore, on the 26th September 1928, with Sir Mirza M Ismail, President, in the chair In opening the sittings, he made the following speech —]

Gentlemen,—In opening the proceedings, I shall only offer a very few observations

We have lost a useful member in the sad death of Mr M G Rama Rao, whose experience was of great value to us in problems connected with forestry and fodder Mr F W Spencer has resigned his seat on the Board of Education consequent on his departure from India

SIR BRAJENDRANATH SEAL AND HIS SERVICES

I have to announce to this Conference that *Rajatantra-pravina* Sir Brajendranath Seal has resigned the Chairmanship of the Board of Education, in view of the

26TH S
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of this Conference should apply themselves with earnest determination to create new avenues of employment and new facilities for fitting our young men to pursue useful careers

We shall now proceed to the business of the meeting

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

[The Mysore Economic Conference met at the Public Offices Bangalore on Saturday the 21st September 1929 Besides the members there were present Sir Charles Todhunter Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, Sir Alfred Chatterton Mr K. Chandy retired Member of Council the Collector of Anantapur and others. In opening the Session, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, President of the Conference, made the following speech —]

SEP 929 *Gentlemen* —I have great pleasure in welcoming you to this meeting We have before us for discussion a long and interesting list of subjects and I shall not take up much of your time with preliminary remarks

SILK INDUSTRY

You are aware that last year the Silk Industry passed through a very anxious time There was great depression owing to competition of foreign silk and a persistent fall in prices I am glad to say that the position to-day is very much more encouraging Prices have improved and the industry has sufficiently recovered to offer a firmer resistance to foreign competition The adversity experienced by the industry has called attention to some of the defects in its organisation and fairly successful attempts have been and are being made to remedy them

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The most serious drawback has been the inferior quality of the reeling due to the primitive character of the appliances in use. An improved reeling machine patented under the name of "The Mysore Domestic Basin" was designed by our talented Secretary, Mr. N. Rama Rao, when he was Superintendent of Sericulture. His object was to supplant the local *charla*. A vigorous propaganda, coupled with demonstrations and concessions, was undertaken. You will be glad to hear that the Mysore Domestic Basin has more than fulfilled expectations and is gaining in popularity, which is not surprising, since it has been found to be really superior for its purposes to similar appliances in use in other silk-producing countries, not excluding Japan. I understand that the silk reeled in the Mysore Basin compares very favourably with that reeled in a full-sized filature, and is largely in demand both in the State and outside. It is reported that a small twisting machine has been designed as a companion to the domestic basin, and the two together ought to raise the quality of our silk and extend the range of its employment. The natural development of the industry is, of course, the improvement of weaving, and the manufacture of high class goods with the superior silk produced by us. You will be interested to hear that proposals are under consideration to equip the Government Weaving Factory with power-looms of the most modern type with a view to pioneering the manufacture of superior fabrics in the State. The establishment of the Technological Institute will also furnish a powerful stimulus in this direction.

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

I may mention here that it has been decided that there should be only one All-State Memorial of the happy

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occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the reign of His Highness the Maharaja and that it should take the form of a technological institute. A technological institute will involve considerable expenditure which it is not possible to specify with any degree of exactness without going further into the question. It has been decided to make a beginning with industries which are specially suited to local conditions. A committee has been appointed to work out such essential details as location, the courses of study, the relation between the technological institute and the departments and institutions of Government, the staff necessary, estimates of cost and programme of expenditure. The establishment of a technological institute will be an important step forward in the solution of the problem of unemployment.

THE BHADRA COLONY

Another step to which great interest attaches is one which has been sanctioned on your own initiative and recommendation, namely the Bhadra Colony Scheme. Dr. Coleman has laid considerable stress on the necessity of an attempt being made to place agriculturally trained young men on the land and has referred to the extensive areas in the State more specially in Amrut Mahal kavals and date reserves and under our new sources of irrigation where a sound agricultural training would enable educated men to make a decent living. The Bhadra Colony Scheme is a beginning in this direction and it will necessarily take some time before we can judge what success this colony is likely to achieve. It is quite conceivable that other colonies might have to be organized on somewhat different lines to meet different needs. As suggested by the Standing Committee of the Economic Conference, a small committee of non-official gentlemen

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consisting of the members of this House has been constituted to advise the Director of Agriculture in the selection of colonists

SUGAR-CANE CULTIVATION

Another interesting scheme of agricultural development is now under consideration. Sir Alfred Chatterton has proposed that, in the newly irrigated tracts under the Irwin Canal, sugar-cane cultivation might be successfully developed on a large scale by the offer of special facilities such as the financing of crops, and an assurance that Government would purchase all the cane grown by the agriculturist, crush it and manufacture it into jaggery in centrally-situated factories. The first step in the consideration of this scheme is necessarily a preliminary investigation of the extent and distribution of the areas suitable for sugar-cane cultivation. It is intended to take up this preliminary work almost immediately, and to collect material for being placed before the Krishnarajasagara Committee for the formulation of a detailed scheme.

COFFEE BANK

The question of starting a Coffee Bank in the Malnad has been under consideration for some time. Definite proposals approved by the Board of Industries and Commerce are before us for discussion to-day. The Industries and Commerce Board has also referred, in their report, to their recommendations on the Seal Committee's report on financial assistance to industries. The Board's recommendations are before Government and orders will be passed on them in the usual course. We have before us to-day a proposal for the supply of working capital for industries through the Mysore Bank. On this, I anticipate a lively discussion.

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TRADE COMMISSIONER.

You are probably aware that Government have recently sanctioned the appointment of a Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London. Though the appointment was primarily intended for the conduct of Government business connected with the sale of sandal-oil and of purchases of foreign stores for Government Departments the functions of the Trade Commissioner will include the maintaining of close touch with industrial and commercial developments in foreign countries, and the collection of information of economic value to the State. I hope that the people of Mysore will not be slow to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the existence of an office in London under an officer of our own. I may add that Mr N Madhava Rao is at present Trade Commissioner pending relief by Mr B T Kesaviengar who expects to leave for London in a few days to take charge of the office.

EXPANSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

If there is one subject on which public opinion is unanimous it is the need for a rapid expansion of primary education in the State. The percentage of literacy in Mysore according to the Census of 1921 was 7.4 and although there has doubtless been some improvement in this respect during the eight years that have since elapsed our literacy compares unfavourably with what is found in some other Indian States like Travancore and Cochin and in the progressive countries of the West. There has been an insistent cry from the rural parts for more primary schools, and a demand from many quarters for a scheme of universal compulsory primary education. The increase in the provision of facilities for primary education has not kept pace with the desire of the people. This matter

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has received the earnest consideration of the Board of Education who submitted in February last year the outlines of an Elementary Education Regulation laying down a policy of transferring the administration of primary schools to local authorities such as District Boards and Municipal Councils indicating a scheme of expansion of Primary Education to be reached within a reasonable time, and fixing the responsibilities of the Government and Local authorities for the framing of schemes of expansion and providing the additional funds required for giving effect to them. The proposals of the Board of Education were generally approved by this Conference last year. The Conference at the same time desired that the details of the scheme should be further examined in their administrative and financial aspects.

The crux of the scheme is, of course, finance. It has been stated that the provision of primary schools for every village in the State would cost at least 40 lakhs more than the present expenditure on primary education. In the existing financial position, the provision of this sum is not possible. But this need not deter us from proceeding with a scheme of expansion so that, as frequently urged in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, every village may have at least one primary school in the next five, or even ten years. The Board's scheme contemplates a progressive expansion of educational facilities, before a programme of universal compulsion is undertaken. I understand that the cost of such an expansion would probably come to Rs 15 lakhs, of which according to the Board's scheme, Rs 9 lakhs would have to be found by Government from State funds, the balance being contributed by the local bodies concerned. Since the annual increment of the revenue of the State is about five to six lakhs of rupees, it appears

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to me that it might not be so difficult for us to find an extra nine lakhs during the next ten years. This aspect of the question is being further examined and I hope that we shall be in a position before we meet again to place the matter on a more definite basis so as to push on with a scheme of expansions as soon as possible.

BOARD OF ECONOMIC ENQUIRY

You will find on a reference to the agenda before you that the establishment of a Board of Economic Enquiry is one of the subjects for discussion at to-day's meeting. Dr. Coleman who has sent up the subject for consideration will explain the proposals in detail but I may say that the idea seems to be to bring about a closer co-ordination between the various departments engaged in development work in order to avoid waste of effort and duplication of staff.

We shall now proceed to the business of the meeting

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE ECONOMIC
CONFERENCE

[The Mysore Economic Conference met at the Council Chamber Public Office, Bangalore on Monday the 17th March 1930 at 12 noon. There was a large attendance of members and visitors on the occasion. Sir Mirza M Ismail, President of the Conference, in opening the proceedings, delivered the following Address —

1. *Ladies and Gentlemen*—In welcoming you to our session in August 1927 I said I looked forward to three years of fruitful work in your company and I am glad to say that this hope has not proved illusory. Much of our work is concerned with problems of a continuous

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nature, which have this characteristic, that they are never quite solved or solved quite to one's satisfaction. The best we can do is to take them one step onwards towards a satisfactory solution. We are living in eventful times which not only have given birth to new problems but are rendering necessary the revision of old solutions.

I do not propose, and it is not necessary, to traverse ground already covered in detail by the reports before you, and I shall only pass in rapid review some of the more important results of our work.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Our Bhadra Colony Scheme has been accepted by Government and will, if it meets with the success it deserves, have furnished a solution of some of the problems connected with the development of the Malnad. Bee-keeping and horticulture which were started by us on an experimental basis have been developed into definite departmental activities. A beginning has been made in providing horticultural staff for district work, and as the result of propaganda carried on by the District Economic Superintendents, a general enthusiasm for horticultural activities has been awakened, as is manifested in the formation of nurseries and the planting of fruit trees even in the remotest villages. The Poultry Farm in the Lal-Bagh is another practical consequence of the Conference's deliberations, and this again corresponds to an increased interest in poultry breeding in the districts.

A careful study of the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India has been made at our request by Dr. Coleman, and his recommendations as to the practical application in Mysore of the suggestions made in the Report formed the subject of discussion by a special

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committee and of the Board of Agriculture The resolutions of the Board of Agriculture will come up before you to-day This is a matter which deserves our earnest consideration for as His Excellency the Viceroy said

The Indian Agriculturist is the foundation upon which the whole economic prosperity of India rests and upon which the structure of her social and political future must in the main be built

EDUCATION

In Education the Elementary Education Scheme prepared by the Board of Education has been adopted with but slight modifications and legislation is well under way to bring it into operation. All of you are familiar with the main features of the Scheme It is no doubt a great step forward but its usefulness will depend on the manner in which the opportunities created are made really beneficial to the people by the elimination of waste and the adoption of instruction suited to the environment These connected problems have been kept in view and are receiving the attention that their importance demands Among the other items of work of the Board of Education might be mentioned experiments in visual instruction and in rapid literacy and the conduct of an Educational Survey The officer entrusted with the Educational Survey has produced an interesting report which discloses among other matters the almost appalling amount of waste that occurs under the present system and though much of this waste seems inevitable it is possible that a very appreciable proportion may be eliminated by careful remodelling and co-ordination. To this task the Board of Education will no doubt address itself

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INDUSTRIES

The question of financial assistance to industries was thoroughly examined by a Committee presided over by Sir Brajendra Nath Seal, and the recommendations of that Committee disclosed the encouraging fact that the industrial policy which has been evolved in our State is sound in principle and calculated to develop the prosperity of the country. Some of the recommendations made by the Committee which relate to the elaboration of the machinery for financial assistance have been noted for adoption, when necessary.

The Takavi loan rules were examined and revised, and questions relating to special industries were investigated.

The development of Sericulture received an impetus by the provision of funds for the demonstration of better reeling methods and the creation of facilities for the supply of efficient reeling machinery. The silk industry may now be said to have tided successfully over the crisis which threatened it a year ago.

The Board of Industries and Commerce has continued to encourage the development of hand-spinning and hand-weaving, and the weaving centre at Badanval is almost self-supporting. The results have been so encouraging that it has been decided to start similar work at Gundlupet. Divested of extravagant, and often merely sentimental, claims made on behalf of it, hand-spinning may be said to have established its position as an industry which under favourable conditions can wean the poorest stratum of the unemployed from the mental and moral torpor which comes of enforced idleness and also yield a small but welcome return.

Even this inadequate summary discloses that we have some work to our credit but as I observed before, each

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problem solved discloses other problems which challenge solution and I may here refer briefly to some of the more important problems which lie before us

PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

In the forefront of them is the ever present and grow-
ingly acute question of unemployment. We have as
you know appointed a Committee under the presidency
of my esteemed colleague, Rajamantrapravina C S
Balasundaram Iyer to investigate the problem of Middle
Class Unemployment in Mysore. I learn that this Com-
mittee has completed its deliberations and is preparing
its report. Middle Class Unemployment is however
not the whole of the problem, though at present it happens
to be a specially urgent part of it nor is unemployment
peculiarly a Mysore or even an Indian problem. Sir P
S Sivaswami Iyer remarked in an address recently
delivered by him in Madras, that the problem is in exis-
tence all over the world and among the un-educated
masses as well. I agree with Sir Sivaswami Iyer about
the impossibility of working out a quick and dried solution.
The only approach to a solution is to stimulate all con-
cerned to think and discuss and thereby prepare the
atmosphere necessary for a vital change of outlook. The
remedy lies even more with the people than with the
Government. For no action which the latter could take
to create opportunities and remove obstacles would be
of much avail unless the former adapted themselves to
take advantage of the facilities and openings created for
them. Sir Sivaswami Iyer thought that an essential
step would be to recast the educational system so as to
enable the students to turn to some practical course
yielding a livelihood and he laid special stress on making
agriculture more attractive and lucrative. The necessity

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for this has already been recognised by us, and the question is receiving the very best attention of our educational and agricultural experts, as well as of the Boards of Education and Agriculture

The most disturbing phenomenon in the country to-day is undoubtedly the attitude of mind of the young men. Youth is bitter and disappointed. That attitude is produced largely by economic despair. This is perhaps the most perplexing problem facing the country at present, and something must be done and that quickly. I do not wish to anticipate the recommendations of the Committee on Unemployment, but I feel that the only hope lies in turning more and more of our educated young men towards a vocational career and inducing them to take to industrial and agricultural pursuits. This, I know, is more easily said than done, but as regards the former, I may remind you that it is proposed to start a Technological College, as a memorial of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja. Let us hope that much good will result from it, and that it will prove a fruitful factor in the solution of the problem. With regard to agricultural pursuits, Government have, as you know, embarked on an experiment under the Bhadra Canal, and if the colonies that are being established there prove a success—I have every hope that they will—we can extend the scheme further. Government hope to attempt something similar under the Irwin Canal. There are tracts under it which offer unique opportunities for the cultivation of fruit trees, and for growing the more expensive crops. As I said, this problem of unemployment is a really difficult problem, and I invite all who have any suggestions to make not to hesitate to do so. Any help we can receive will be most welcome. We cannot allow things to drift, and we must make the utmost possible effort to discover

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a remedy It will not do to let our young men remain a prey to pessimism. We must fill their hearts—they are the future hope of the country—with that spirit of buoyant optimism without which life becomes merely a drab existence

IRWIN CANAL.

The development of the Irwin Canal area will probably be one of the romances of agriculture. It is a subject which appeals to the constructive imagination and we may well look forward with eagerness to what Rajasevasakta K. B. Seshachar has to tell us. It is scarcely possible now to foresee all the developments that might ensue as a result of the immense resources created by this work. We may perhaps regard it now much as one regards the source of a river which from a small beginning pursues its beneficent course bringing plenty and prosperity wherever it goes.

ELECTRICAL POWER.

The future industrial development of Mysore as I envisage it is closely connected with the full utilisation of electric power—I am not thinking only of the power generated at Sivasamudram. As Mr Seshachar will no doubt tell you there are facilities along the Irwin Canal for the establishment of small power stations which can distribute power each to its cluster of villages and in the Malnad and elsewhere there are innumerable streams and cataracts which could be harnessed for the service of man. As Mr Henry Ford has well said

“This is the power age. All our modern accomplishments lead back to it—rapid transportation production on a large scale and the adoption of labour-saving machinery

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“A vast interweaving of power systems into virtually one unit, wealth and resources compounded in a manner beyond our present capacity to imagine—that is the logical future form of the electrical industry”

PUBLIC HEALTH

No programme of development in future would be complete which did not assign an important place to public health. It is difficult to estimate even the economic loss from preventable disease, and the sacrifice in human happiness is beyond conception. One is painfully familiar with young faces from which the joy of life has been struck by malaria or hook-worm, and of stretches of fertile land left uncultivated owing to the insalubrity of the climate. Our irrigation works would avail us nothing if malaria was permitted to stalk unchecked over the tracts commanded by them. This is a state of things that should not be tolerated, and the Economic Conference as the link between the ideal and the actual—between aspirations and present abilities—should devote special attention to the improvement of the public health. As health is vital to progress in every department of life—in agriculture and industries no less than in education—it is, in my opinion, necessary that a health expert should find a prominent place in the Economic Conference.

BROADCASTING

The speed with which results can be attained, and even the attainment of results at all, depends largely on the extent to which we are able to carry the people with us. There must be an effective infiltration of progressive ideas, and we must eagerly avail ourselves of all the means placed at our disposal by science for the education of the masses. Radio-Telephony is admirably adapted

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of action not of mere sentiment or word. All that we truly feel and know has come to us in the actual effort to do good without which no man can truly understand anything and it has value only in so far as it enables us to work harder and more wisely. I cannot voice to you the earnestness with which I desire to do some lasting service to His Highness and his people during the time allotted me—to forget everything to be entirely forgotten if only by such definite means as those you stand for they may become happier wider in outlook freer from stunting anxieties and from the petty cares and purposes that close them in and dim their vision. I know that we who are met here are one in this hope and purpose and this is why I so sincerely thank you for words that are in effect a pledge of unwavering co-operation with me.

THE SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION

It seems to me that Co-operation is a manifestation of the change in spirit which has come over the business world during the last century. The change, as I understand it is mainly in the direction of considering individual interests in relation to the common good. This I take it is what is meant by co-operation as opposed to competition. The change is far from complete even in the West where it first manifested itself and in this country the movement is barely 20 years old. Yet its progress has been phenomenal. A perusal of the reports of the Co-operative Department in the various Provinces of India will show what congenial soil the movement has found in this country.

In Mysore, where capitalists able ready and willing to undertake large business enterprises on Western lines are lacking the successful development of the Co-operative Movement appears to me to be the only means of

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developing the resources of the State. The progress we have achieved during the past 20 years, gives me every hope for the future. We have about 1,600 co-operative institutions working in different parts of the State, with a membership of 96,000 and a working capital of Rs 98½ lakhs. The mere figures may not mean much but when we remember the steady, persistent, and unselfish efforts of those who have produced these results, the figures are significant of what earnest and concerted endeavour can perform.

A SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT

A general survey of the Co-operative Movement in the State appears to me to show that its development has been rather one-sided. Nearly all our societies are credit institutions. I am aware that we have some societies of a non-credit type, also that several credit societies undertake other functions. Yet the fact remains that, in the main, our development has been a development of credit. I am far from discounting the importance of credit which is certainly the primary need of our agriculturist. But the provision of money is not by itself of much use to him. Indeed, I can conceive of its being a positive harm. The *riyayat* does not want money as money. He wants it to buy cattle, ploughs, implements, manure, seed and the like. You have got to give him facilities in these matters by the formation of agricultural supply societies of various kinds. Next, he wants facilities for marketing the raw produce raised by him to the best advantage, and this is possible only through agricultural sale societies. If he wishes to go a step further and convert his raw produce into a finished product, he will enter upon the domain of Industrial Co-operation.

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I have heard it said that with the present general level of intelligence the scope for industrial co-operation is very limited. This may or may not be so. I do not wish to express an opinion. But in any case I think the time has come for you to take up the development of agricultural supply and sale societies side by side with credit societies. Without such harmonious development your work will be incomplete and possibly harmful. I find that this is one of the subjects which you purpose to discuss at this meeting and I hope that your discussions will result in a definite and practical scheme.

Mysore was, I believe first in the field in the matter of Co-operative House-Building. But for some reason of which I am not aware, this early promise has not been fulfilled. The wholesale destruction and damage caused by floods in recent years has given a new stimulus to this activity. But I do not know if this is going to be a permanent feature of our work here. It is true that the overcrowding that in the West stimulated effort towards co-operative house-building activities is less prevalent in this country but the insanitary and very often the squalid surroundings in which the bulk of our population live ought surely to provide a similar incentive. I firmly believe that clean sanitary and healthy surroundings directly lead to purity of life and it is the business of every public spirited individual to try and secure such surroundings for his fellow-citizens. I have in my mind at the present moment not so much the improvement of cities like Bangalore or Mysore which involves heavy expenditure but of the villages. The mildness of our climate and the simplicity of our requirements are all in our favour and render the investment of large amounts for the improvement of individual villages unnecessary.

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I am aware that considerable difficulty is likely to be experienced at the beginning. But so it was in the case of the credit society and if difficulties had daunted the pioneers of the movement in their earnest and persistent efforts, they would not have made such progress. Their success surely should be an encouragement to us. It should be our aim to convert our ugly and unhealthy villages into attractive and healthy ones, consisting of houses simply built—but with play grounds, schools, co-operative societies, places of worship, and other public institutions. House building co-operative societies can do a great deal towards this transformation and I shall be glad if this question receives your attention.

A point on which I should like to lay some emphasis is that your institutions ought to serve as a powerful means of promoting that well-known though little practised quality—thrift. Co-operative societies are essentially institutions meant for the promotion of thrift and I am aware that this is included among your objects. But I should like to see every society recognise it as an active part of its normal work, to organise house-to-house campaigns in its behalf.

PROBLEM OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

I trust you will include in your active programme the problem of reaching the depressed classes. The strength of a chain is judged by its weakest link, and so long as the depressed classes remain what they are, there can be no general uplift of the country. If it is to progress, you must take them with you. This will involve earnest and intense effort on your part, and I can assure you, on behalf of Government, that they will be prepared to help you in all possible ways.

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RELIEF OF AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

I believe I am right in thinking that the relief of agricultural indebtedness is a problem that has long been under your consideration. I understand that some attempt was made to tackle it by means of co-operative societies and that on the whole the attempt was unsuccessful. That I think, was inevitable because co-operative credit societies are not the right type of institutions for the provision of large or long term loans. In the recent orders which Government have passed on Malnad Improvement they have indicated their intention to entrust the redemption of agricultural indebtedness to Land Mortgage Banks and they propose to start three such institutions in the malnad districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur. As the scheme is fully described in the Government Order I shall not go into its details here. But I should be glad if you would discuss this subject at this meeting and favour Government with your well considered opinion.

EVIL OF CO-OPERATIVE DISPUTES

One of the features in the working of the Co-operative Movement in Mysore which causes me some concern is the large increase during recent years in the number of co-operative disputes. I should have thought that if loan applications were carefully scrutinised, the purposes of loans approved, the trust-worthiness of applicants established and the actual utilisation of loans watched, there should be little or no room for disputes in co-operative transactions. Yet such disputes have been numerous. This would seem to indicate a certain amount of slackness in the management of the societies in which these suits arise. Societies thus managed are a blot on

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the fair name of Co-operation and I would ask you to deal faithfully with the matter

SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION

Another question to which I would ask you to give your immediate attention, is that relating to the supervision and inspection of co-operative societies. This work, as you are aware, is performed at present almost entirely by the Co-operative Department, consisting of the Registrar and his staff. This staff has been increased from time to time as the need arose. At the present moment, there is a proposal for such increase pending before Government, and I have no doubt it will receive every consideration at the hands of my colleague, the First Member of Council. But you will recognise that Government cannot go on adding to the cost of the Co-operative Department. It seems to me that the time has come when you should come to the help of Government in this matter. The question, I find, has been carefully worked out by the Mysore Co-operative Committee, who have given in their report detailed suggestions for the formation of a non-official staff. Before Government pass orders on the Committee's scheme, they would like to have your opinion.

CO-OPERATIVE PROPAGANDIST INSTITUTE

Gentlemen, I am afraid I have taken up more time than I intended. I shall conclude my remarks with a few observations on the Mysore Co-operative Propagandist Institute, under whose auspices this Conference meets to-day. I whole-heartedly welcome the formation of this Institute and I foresee for it a bright future. A central institution for co-ordinating all co-operative activities in the State, for undertaking propaganda, for publishing

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bulletins and magazines for holding lectures training classes and the like, has been a long felt want in the State and the Central Propagandist Institute meets this want. One of the most useful services which it can render to the Co-operative Movement is to act as a permanent committee of this Conference and see that the decisions which you arrive at are brought into operation. I would like that your decisions should be tabulated and referred by the Institute to co-operative societies the Registrar or the Government as the case may be, for necessary action. The result of the action taken should be noted and reported at the next meeting of the Conference. This will be a continuation of your work here and will prevent your decisions from being mere pious hopes. The Institute has secured in *Raja karyaprasakta Rao Bahadur* Mr Shama Rao a President, who by temperament and experience is admirably qualified to start it on its career of usefulness and public service, and I have every hope that under his able guidance it will grow into a flourishing and responsible centre of co-operative activities.

I now declare this Conference open

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE PROVINCIAL CO OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

[The fifteenth Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall, Mysore on 18th October 1928 with Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan in the chair. In opening the session he made the the following speech —]

18TH OCT
1928

Ladies and Gentlemen — I greatly appreciate the privilege of opening your Annual Conference for the second time.

Speech at the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference.

Before calling upon my esteemed colleague, Mr Matthan, whom you have been so fortunate as to secure as your President on this occasion, I shall merely make a few observations

From the address just read, I see that there are 1,867 co-operative societies with 1,07,223 members and a total working capital of Rs 131 lakhs and that they represent all types—Credit, Agricultural, Industrial, House-building and so on. I am specially glad to learn that particular attention is being paid to the spread of co-operation among the Depressed Classes who form nearly a sixth of the population of Mysore.

Your movement has so far aimed at the provision of a fairly large amount of capital to the agriculturists at reasonable rates of interest, and has also tackled the question of the organisation of rural credit. The time has now arrived for you to extend your efforts, by the provision of mortgage credit, both for productive purposes and for the redemption of the prior indebtedness of your members. I understand that this subject was discussed in detail at the recent Conference of the All-India Registrars, and their deliberations will undoubtedly help you.

CO-OPERATION AND AGRICULTURE

I am sure you have all read with interest the address delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy, who is a true and sincere friend of the Indian raiyat, on the occasion of the opening of the Agricultural Conference held in Simla during the first week of this month. His Excellency laid particular stress on the fact that Co-operation and Agriculture, if properly directed and organised, can re-vivify rural life and play a most important part in rural reconstruction.

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LORD LINLITHGOW'S ADVICE

In this connection, I should like to draw your attention to the words of advice tendered by Lord Linlithgow Chairman of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, to the Co-operators of Bengal He said —

If your Co-operative movement fails in its educative side it will fail in its first purpose. Unless you succeed in making the members of the Co-operative Societies better men better cultivators and better citizens by reason of their membership then however much you may succeed in their economic improvement you will fail in the first objective of Co-operation Mere numbers are not a measure of success in Co-operation Quality is that test and quality is to be measured as much by the extent to which membership improves the general outlook of the individual members as by any betterment that it may effect in his economic condition.

May I request you Co-operators of Mysore to ponder these pregnant words and make every effort to improve the work done in your societies?

NEED FOR NON OFFICIAL AGENCY

Another matter that I wish to urge is that you should endeavour to create a non-official agency of your own for supervising the working of your societies Obviously Government cannot go on increasing the supervising establishment The inculcation extension and maintenance of genuine co-operative principles require a large number of workers than is enlisted at present The movement being essentially a people's movement in which Government officials are only associated as guides it is for you the *intelligentsia* to provide workers who will go round the country from village to village carrying the gospel of Co-operation and teaching their less educated

Speech at the Opening of the Co-operative Apex Bank Buildings
 brethren the meaning and value of Co-operation the rapid development of which is essential to the material and moral advancement of the country I sincerely hope that my appeal will not go in vain, that the number of workers in the Co-operative field will increase from year to year, and that you will solve the problem of supervision and Co-operative propaganda

With these words, I have great pleasure in declaring the Conference open

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE APEX BANK BUILDINGS

[The Opening ceremony of the Apex Bank, Bangalore, took place on the 13th September 1929, at 5 P M in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, including most of the prominent citizens of the State Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, was in the chair In declaring the new buildings open, he made the following speech —]

Mr Venkatakishnaya and Gentlemen —It is a very great pleasure to me to be associated with you in the function of this evening The function is one of considerable significance in the history of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Co-operative movement in the State This movement was, as you know, introduced into the State in the year 1905 For the first three or four years, the Co-operative Department was content with forming primary societies in different parts of the State About the year 1910, the department recognised the need for a central financing agency, and the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank was formed to meet this need As the movement grew in size and importance, and the principles and methods underlying

13TH SEP
 1929

Speech at the Mysore Co-operative Conference.

opening to-day I shall not recite what it cost how many halls and rooms it contains what area it occupies and so on. These are no doubt important matters. But the appeal which this building makes to me lies in the fact that it embodies in a concrete shape that spirit of mutual knowledge mutual trust and mutual help that is the essence and the life of the co-operative movement. Thus this building is a notable symbol of help and good will. But it is also a power house for generating and directing every form of co-operative energy—the Bank and its financial dealings the Institute with its lectures and classes a Bangalore Co-operative library let us hope, and a co-operative journal. This building will soon be humming like Sivasamudram, but with the noblest human energy lighting up the lives of men.

In declaring this building open, I wish you the greatest success in every part of your magnificent work.

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE CO-OPERATIVE
CONFERENCE.

[The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference held the sixteenth session at the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall, Mysore on the 8th October 1929. Besides a large number of representatives of Co-operative institutions existing throughout the State, there were present on the occasion the *élite* of Mysore City. In declaring open the Session Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan made the following speech —]

H OCT.
1929 *Gentlemen* —I hope you will forgive me if I preface the few remarks that I wish to make this morning with a complaint against my friend the President of the Apex Bank.

Speech at the Mysore Co-operative Conference

This is not first or second time, within the past few days, that I have been compelled by him to preside at a function. I tried my best to escape on each occasion, but in vain. Mr Venkatakishnayya is one of those persons who, I wish, would forget my existence sometimes. And if I plead inability to make a long speech on this occasion, you will, I am sure, quite understand, for I said what I had to say on the subject of the co-operative movement in the State only a short time ago in Bangalore, and I feel there is really nothing fresh for me to say this morning. I shall, therefore, be very brief.

Annual conferences of this kind are no doubt most useful institutions, affording great scope for joint deliberation. But the real test of their usefulness lies in the practical action that should follow. Your main function here is not merely to plan for the future, but to review the work accomplished in the past year, to study the results achieved, and to ascertain how far the resolutions passed at the last conference have been carried out, and if in any particular case there has been a failure, to trace the cause and apply the necessary remedy. Every time you meet, you should be able to feel that you are really adding to the edifice of national happiness and prosperity. The co-operative movement, if rightly and sympathetically guided, can be a potent factor in the improvement of the condition—both moral and material—of our people, especially the poorer classes amongst us. Take the case of the Kurubas in our jungles. The society that it is proposed to start to help them with cheaper food and clothing will, I have no doubt, be a real boon to them. Such instances can easily be multiplied. Vigilance and sympathy will achieve wonders, and may those behind this movement never lack these qualities!

Speech at the Mysore Co-operative Conference.

I am really glad to hear of the success of the co-operative societies started for the special benefit of the Adi Karnatakas. Equally interesting is the news that Mr Venkatakriahnaia is trying to start a milk supply society in Bangalore. I cordially wish him the fullest measure of success in his endeavours. I am sure the public of Bangalore will not be slow to bless him and his Society if he succeeds in providing them with a pure and adequate supply of milk.

Let me congratulate you on having secured the services of Mr K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar as your President. I am sure we all appreciate the fine spirit he is showing in throwing himself heart and soul into all public activities. The country stands to gain much by his association in its public life and I hope he will long be spared to continue to serve it as a non-official as he has done as an official for so many years.

It only remains for me Gentlemen to declare this Conference open and to express my heartiest good wishes for a successful session.

V—SPEECHES AT PUBLIC MEETINGS

SPEECH AT THE MEETING OF MERCHANTS AND INDUSTRIALISTS

[A meeting of merchants and industrialists of Bangalore was held at the Daly Memorial Hall, Bangalore, on Thursday, the 30th September 1926 Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, presided on the occasion. The Hall was full to overflowing with merchants, tradesmen, bankers, etc., from the City and there was, besides, a large gathering of the general public interested in the trade of the City. In opening its proceedings, Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

Gentlemen,—My first duty is to welcome you all to this meeting which has been called in our mutual interests. Let me at once assure you, individually and collectively, that it is the desire of His Highness's Government to afford all possible facilities for the protection and expansion of the trades and industries of this City on which its prosperity so largely depends. One of the chief purposes for which this gathering of you, gentlemen, has been brought together, is to learn first hand from you, not only the difficulties under which you may be labouring, but also what may be done to further the facilities you now enjoy. You, who have been in close touch with the trade of the City, ought to be able to indicate the chief lines on which Government could best aid you in your endeavours to develop it.

30TH SEP
1926

INDUSTRIES IN BANGALORE

I understand that the total number of industrial concerns using electric power in Bangalore has risen from 48 in 1916-17 to 197 in 1924-25, but the number of

Speech at the Meeting of Merchants and Industrialists

concerns in the City employing on an average more than 20 persons a day is only 44. Of the industrial undertakings in the City about 30 are in the extensions, 7 in the industrial suburb and the rest in the crowded parts. The want of a definite plan for the systematic development of industries and their location has been proving a serious obstacle to the industrial expansion of the City. Questions of improvement doubtless belong to the Municipality but the Government are also keenly interested in this matter and would be glad to know directly from you what could be done to improve conditions in the main centres of trade in the City. In Western Countries as you may be aware particular trades are congregated in particular areas. This appears to have been also the practice in the cities of Ancient India, but the practice has fallen into desuetude and it is for you to state what you would desire in this particular matter. The number of persons engaged in the larger industries in the City is calculated to be about 8100 and the question of providing suitable housing accommodation for such a large mass of the labouring population is one on which your suggestions will be helpful.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES

The question of communications and improved facilities of transport is closely connected with trade prosperity. Trade indeed depends so much on railway facilities that it is no wonder that the problem of the increase of such facilities is always to the forefront in Mysore as elsewhere in India. Bangalore City owes much of its importance to its being a railway centre. You have a Chamber of Commerce in your midst and its vigilance and activity have been largely instrumental in securing to you many requisite conveniences in this and other allied matters.

Speech at the Meeting of Merchants and Industrialists

Still Government would be only too pleased to know from you what they could do for you in regard to transportation generally and especially in regard to increased facilities from railways

BANKING FACILITIES.

Then there is the question of augmenting banking facilities. The Bank of Mysore has done good work and been of yeoman service to the trade of the State. The extent of the business now financed annually by it exceeds three crores of rupees. The question of increasing its usefulness has constantly been before Government. Its Branches and Agencies are popularising banking in the interior of the State. There is still room for the expansion of its usefulness. I should be glad to have definite suggestions from you on this point. No subject has received in recent years greater attention in India than this one, of affording increased banking facilities. Among the more far-reaching recommendations made by the Indian Currency Commission, which recently issued its report, there is one touching on this subject to which I would draw your attention. In emphatically urging an extensive and scientific survey of banking conditions in India, they suggest that nothing should "be left undone which will tend to facilitate and encourage banking progress in India." They also express the hope that in devising the requisite measures of improvement in this connection, due emphasis will be laid on the provision and extension of cheap facilities to the public, including banks and bankers, for internal remittance. These are matters which affect trade as much in Mysore as elsewhere in India, and it would be an advantage to know what you may have to say in regard to them. It is needless for me to reiterate the fact that the patriotism of a banking

Speech at the Meeting of Merchants and Industrialists

account is still ill understood in our own State and if any steps can be taken to make people realise its importance better, the Government will be only too glad to hear of them from you

OCTROI DUTIES

As you are aware there is everywhere much complaint against the existing octroi duties, which have a tendency in many places to develop into transit duties hampering trade. Municipal resources being dependant to a great extent upon this impost it is not possible to abolish it altogether and the conversion of the duties into a terminal tax and other substitutes have been recommended. The subject is one that vitally affects your interests, and any constructive suggestions from you for removing impediments to the free movement of trade without crippling the finances of local and other bodies, will be sympathetically considered by Government.

TRADE IN THE STATE

The trade conditions of the State do not show much improvement. The total foreign trade of the State passing through the railway is about Rs. 2,528 lakhs at present as against Rs. 1,677 lakhs in 1913-14. A great deal of this apparent increase is due to changes affecting the currency. The total trade of the State per head of population is only Rs. 40 and both exports and imports are more or less stationary.

Addressing gentlemen like you I cannot but call attention to the broad fact that the trade in grains and pulses, in piece-goods and cloth in leather and skins, metals, oil-seeds and the like has passed from local merchants into the hands of outsiders from distant provinces in India. This fact has been so often

Speech at the Meeting of Merchants and Industrialists

mentioned that its novelty has nearly worn off. It needs reiteration to-day, for we are still much in the same state as we were ten years ago. Of course, no blame attaches to the outsiders, for they have shown commendable aptitude and adaptability to the changing conditions of India, and have taken advantage of the opportunities available to them in our State. On the contrary, all praise to them for the keen insight they have shown in this matter and the good example they have set to us. But our people must take a leaf out of their book. They should devise methods to give training in large business houses to their boys, they should popularise suitable schemes of apprenticeship for them, they should help in improving methods of saving by which the availability of cheap capital may be rendered automatic. They should travel not only in India but also in foreign countries, in order to widen their outlook and strengthen their business connections. These things I know are not capable of immediate or easy achievement, but an endeavour should be made at least from now in the directions indicated.

Ten years ago, a Chamber of Commerce was inaugurated in this city, but a network of Mercantile or Trades' Associations affiliated to the Chamber or assisting it in its work and co-operating with it in its endeavours to further its objects, has yet to be created. It is needless to mention that nothing pays so well in trade matters as well-knit Trades' Associations.

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

You are doubtless aware that the Economic Conference is being reorganised and re-vivified. One of the main functions of this body, in which industrialists and merchants are represented, is to keep itself in touch with, and advise Government in regard to, measures concerning

Speech at the Meeting of Merchants and Industrialists

the development of trade and industries in the State and the improvement of the resources of the people. It has a special Board of Industries and Commerce to deal with these questions and Government are anxious that this Board should work in close co-operation with all the industrial and mercantile interests and help them in the study of the larger problems concerning the organisation of business. The collection of information and statistics will be an essential part of the duties of this body which should suggest what statistics should be collected, and interpret them when collected, while it should be the function of Trades Associations to supply them. I shall be glad to have your suggestions as to how the work of this body may be co-ordinated with the special interests of the merchants.

BUSINESS ORGANISATION

Government are anxious to take stock of the resources of the country and are projecting a scheme for the purpose. It is necessary to link up industrial enterprise in the State with its merchants and traders. In the economy of commerce the distributor is the man in direct touch with the consumer. The producer and the consumer are generally wide apart and it is the distributor who puts them into contact with each other. If our trade is to improve, we have to fall into line with the methods that have been found valuable in other countries. Owing to the defects in the organisation of our business, it is a very common thing in this country for people to discover some way in which a profit can be made, to embark upon it on a small scale, and find themselves after a few years swamped by a big business combine. Then they complain about exploitation and run for help to the Government. The fact that combines have very distinct uses

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in steadying trade, employment and prices is apt to be lost sight of, as well as the fact that they are a part of the trade organisation of the world. What people have to do is to adjust their enterprises so as to take into account the existing factors of which combines are one of the main characteristics. It will be one of the important functions of the Economic Conference to study the changes in the organisation of business all the world over and explain them to the people who are immediately concerned.

Trade conditions are still primitive in our State. The importance and value of trade statistics has not yet been realised. Enterprise and adventure are wholly lacking. With conditions like these, who cannot but desire change? It is for you who represent the trade and industries of Bangalore to take the steps necessary to improve matters. While Government is ready to give the necessary lead, there is nothing like self-help in things of this nature.

The country will, in the future, need, in an increasing degree, your active help and co-operation in matters of this nature and will, I hope, not look in vain to you for your patriotic assistance. Cities like yours make the State, for they set the example for others to follow. They are the foci of civilisation, whence light radiates into the dark corners of the country.

I now declare this meeting open and invite you, Gentlemen, to take part in the discussions that will follow. I should be glad to hear of the difficulties, if any, experienced by you in your different trades or avocations together with your suggestions as to how you would like them remedied. Government would be glad too to be guided by you in regard to what facilities you would desire for improving trade conditions generally in the

Unveiling the Portrait of late Mr K. Chennabasappa

State Needless to state His Highness's Government will give their earnest and sympathetic consideration to all that you may urge or suggest with a view to the early rectification of matters that you consider unsatisfactory

SPEECH AT THE UNVEILING THE PORTRAIT
OF LATE MR K CHENNABASAPPA

[The ceremony of unveiling the portrait of the late Mr Kabbali Chennabasappa a well known merchant and philanthropist of the Lingayat Community was held at Mysore on 24th October 1926 before a large and influential gathering of citizens. In unveiling the portrait, declared on all hands to be a fine and true likeness of the deceased benefactor Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan made the following speech —]

OCT. 26 *President and Members of the Chennabasappa Memorial Committee and Gentlemen* —I am here by the favour of your invitation to join you in honouring the memory of a great benefactor of the Lingayat Community. I had not the pleasure of the personal acquaintance of the late Mr Kabbali Chennabasappa but I have heard enough of him and of his work to feel convinced that he must have been a really good man with an inborn public spirit and a spontaneous flow of benevolence towards his fellow men. Such men are rare and when a career of such great promise is so suddenly and tragically cut short we doubly mourn the loss.

MR CHANNABASAPPA A TRUE PHILANTHROPIST

The President of the Memorial Committee has referred in no exaggerated language to the personal qualities and the benefactions of the late Mr Channabasappa. A man

Unveiling the Portrait of late Mr K Chennabasappa

of wealth and position, he knew that the best use to which he could put them lay in the service of his town, his community, and his country. And he chose that line of service which we most need at the present time—namely, education. In his career of practical philanthropy, he only upheld the highest traditions of the Lingayat Community. We all know what a distinguished contribution this community made in the past to the history, the literature and the economic life of our country. Even to-day, it is playing no mean part in the trade and material prosperity of the State. It is right and proper that such a community should cherish the example of a man like Mr Chennabasappa—an example of love and solicitude for the community not divorced from, but blended into, love and solicitude for the much wider public that inhabits the State. This I take to be the finest lesson to be learnt from the life of Mr Chennabasappa. True to the tradition of old, he lived not only on the communal but also on the national plane. That is a lesson of which we stand in particular need to-day. May his portrait, which I am now to unveil, and the fine buildings, which owe their existence to his munificence, serve to remind the members of his and other communities of those great ideals of civic solicitude and active beneficence, which he cherished, and to inspire generations of young men with the ambition to labour strenuously and to live usefully.

SPEECH AT THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY

[The inaugural meeting of the Released Prisoners Aid Society took place at the Daly Memorial Hall Bangalore on Sunday the 23rd January 1927 at 4-30 P.M. under the auspices of the Civic and Social Progress Association Bangalore. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan in inaugurating the Society made the following speech —]

JAN 27 *Ladies and Gentlemen* —I need scarcely say how gratified I am that you have invited me to participate in this evening's function of inaugurating a scheme of help for released prisoners under the auspices of the Civic and Social Progress Association. The necessity of such a scheme is obvious. The civilised world has left behind the notion that the criminal is a special variety of creation distinct from those ordinary human beings who live in peaceful obedience to the accepted laws and usages of society. We to-day have learnt to look upon the criminal as a brother —unfortunate and misguided though he be. We see in him that same spark of the divine that we see and reverence in the rest of creation. We have come to understand that spark—obscured as it may be by ignorance or poverty, dim by defective upbringing or unfavourable environment—can be fanned into a pure and bright flame by humane treatment and adequate opportunities for improvement and that the erstwhile offender may in time become a fit and desirable member of society. It is this faith in the educability and unprovability of even the so called criminal that is the inspiration of activities such as that which we are inaugurating to-day. It is a great faith and we are only doing justice to our own

Inaugural Meeting of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society
common humanity in striving to embody that faith in the form now proposed

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT

Of course we cannot pretend that we are among the originators or pioneers of this new movement in philanthropy. The Howard League for Penal Reform in England, associated with the name of one of the greatest humanitarians known to history, has set a splendid example to the world in this matter, and in India, too, there have been societies working to help discharged prisoners in Bombay, Madras and other centres. The societies there have been organised in conformity with the suggestion made by the India Jails Committee and have received liberal assistance and co-operation from the Government in the performance of their functions. But if we in Mysore are not among the earliest to move in this direction, I trust that we shall at least become successful competitors for first place in earnestness and efficiency in the work that we now take up.

MYSORE AS A FIELD FOR WORK

The field for work in Mysore is by no means small. During the year 1925, for which the figures are now available in the Administration Report, the daily average population of Jails and lock-ups in the State was 1,105, and the total number of persons who passed through their portals was 6,708. The total number of those who underwent sentences of imprisonment and were subsequently released was 2,893. This represents surely not a negligible section of our fellow-citizens. From one motive or another, out of one weakness or another, they committed crime and suffered the due punishment. But how are they to start life again? They bear the stigma of the

Inaugural Meeting of the Released Prisoners Aid Society

prison Society views them with suspicion and disfavour and would fain avoid them. There are men and alas! sometimes women who have lost their character in the eyes of the public and are wanted nowhere. How are they to rebuild their character and re-establish themselves in the world? It is here that a philanthropic body like that which we contemplate can come to their aid. It can lay the foundation of true reclamation by giving to discharged prisoners the encouragement of sympathy, not a sentimental patronage to an offender which would only keep him in a state of humiliation and danger of relapse but a wise helpfulness to an ailing brother which will lead him to a settled state of social health. Such a society can provide released prisoners with opportunities to learn useful handicrafts and industries; it can secure for them suitable occupation in workshops and industrial establishments; it can employ agencies to see that they are treated without ungenerous discrimination and also to keep a friendly supervision over their subsequent careers. Such a society can make a special study of the tendencies of crime in the State and suggest measures for discouragement and prevention of criminality and for the reclamation and reform of criminals. I have no doubt your society will keep all these objects in view. But I would warn you against making your programme too wide. Our public workers are not very numerous, nor are our resources very large. I would suggest your beginning modestly and enlarging gradually. I need hardly say this is a field of activity which is open as freely to persons in Government service as to Non-officials.

PRISON REFORM IN THE STATE

I may take this opportunity to say that the general question of prison reform has been receiving earnest

Celebration of the Silver Jubilee of H H the Maharaja

attention at the hands of Government for some time. We have been thinking of some improvements in the Central Jail, and we have also before us the idea of a reformatory for juvenile offenders. But I am not at the moment in a position to announce a definite scheme of action. My object only in referring to the matter is to assure you that Government, too, have a full appreciation of the seriousness and magnitude of the problem. Like you, they regard criminality as a form of disease rather than as a curse of the Fates from which there can be no escape. There are actions, both preventive and curative, which can possibly be adopted against that disease. The criminal deserves our compassion rather than our contempt, our friendship rather than our anger, our offices of correction rather than our instruments of vengeance. It is in the direction of this new and most worthy idea that you make a practical move to-day. I can promise you all help which Government can render, and personally let me assure you of my deep sympathy and willingness to be of use to you.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish your movement the fullest measure of success in fulfilling its great objects as well as in acquiring the means and resources necessary for it.

SPEECH AT THE MEETING FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE SILVER JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA

[A largely attended and enthusiastic public meeting was held in the Albert Victor Hall, Lalbagh, Bangalore, on 11th April 1927, to concert measures for celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the reign of H H the Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur of Mysore. Representatives from all the

Celebration of the Silver Jubilee of H H the Maharaja.

bold to say that among the true followers of the Dharma there have been few who have turned personal possession to public good more willingly and bounteously than he who is the centre of our thought to-day. Those of us who have had the honour of knowing something of the personal life of His Highness know that he is essentially a man of simple taste though not in the bald sense sometimes associated with that term. There is a simplicity that is without taste. But His Highness simplicity includes the love of beauty and includes a very simple and strong desire that his people shall share in the beauty of culture and of nature that he loves. In fulfilment of this desire he has bounteously inspired and helped every movement for beautifying the environment of his people.

HIS HIGHNESS AND HIS SUBJECTS

His Highness has penetrated deeply into the actual life of his people not officially only but often without announcement or recognition and what he has not been able to do fully in the body he has assiduously tried to do with the imagination by keeping in close and constant touch with all that concerns the welfare of the State. His impartiality in the consideration of opposing details in affairs his quick and sound judgment the dignity and restraint which goes with him as a never failing atmosphere are realised by all who know anything of his life and work. To us in Mysore he stands as the centre of our idealism both in social organisation and in personality. To India as a whole and to the large body of persons beyond India who are looking to India for fresh light and direction in the present time of world-crisis he stands as the type of the true succession of Indian rulership. In the modern ruler a new

Celebration of the Silver Jubilee of H. H. the Maharaja

tolerance and neutrality is called for, and the broad-mindedness of His Highness has passed into a proverb. A religious devotee himself, he makes no distinctions on religious grounds. He follows his own faith and respects the sincere faith of others.

But it is probably in the department of public affairs, in legislation and administration, that His Highness has taken his place as one of the most sagacious Statesmen of our time. He has recognised, on the one hand, the increasing political importance of the individual citizen, and, on the other hand, he has felt the necessity and advantage of viewing Mysore as a vital member of the great entity called India, with whose destinies those of Mysore are interwoven.

Addressing such an audience as this, it is not necessary to go into details on this matter. Some of you have heads full of plans for the political development of Mysore and so have I. But this does not prevent any of us from remembering that while His Highness takes no part in the details of political controversy, he is ever alert to the indications of the growing spirit of humanity both within Mysore and India as a whole, and ever eager to adapt the machinery of co-operative life to the behests of evolution.

It is a fact universally acknowledged that during the period of 25 years, the close of which we are now proposing to signalise by public rejoicings, Mysore has maintained a steady and satisfying rate of progress along all lines of national development and has attained a high place not only among the Indian States but also, I venture to think, among the Provinces of British India. This is not the occasion for me to dilate upon the details of this many-sided progress. It is enough for our present purpose to remark that it constitutes a record.

Celebration of the Silver Jubilee of H H the Maharaja

of which any State may well be proud and the origin and inspiration of it all is the large-hearted patriotism and far-seeing wisdom of our sovereign

CENTRAL QUALITY OF HIS HIGHNESS LIFE

If I were asked to put into a word what I consider to be the central quality in the life of His Highness I think the word would be Duty. In a general way the public have a rough idea of His Highness devotion to the responsibilities of his exalted office. But only those who are in close touch with him are aware of what that devotion really means in constant thought constant aspiration constant activity in a multitude of ways.

His Highness was called early in life to the duties of his exalted office. This has given us the happy privilege of being able to offer him our felicitations on attaining his Silver Jubilee as Maharaja of Mysore while he is yet in the heyday of life. We may therefore with special confidence hope that he may be spared many long years to guide the State in its growing life. He is the centre and inspiration of that life. Our business and delight now is to concert measures for the worthy expression of our devotion to him as our ruler and our love for himself for he is in very truth a Prince among men and a man among Princes.

ಸರ್ವತ್ರ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಸಂತು ಸ್ವಯಂಕು ಎಮ್ಮದಾ !

ರಾಜಾ ರಾಜಗುಣೋದೇಶೋ ದೂಷಮೇಕಃ ಪ್ರಶಾಸ್ತುಃ !

PUBLIC ADDRESS TO THE RT HON V. S. SASTRI

[On the eve of his departure to South Africa to take up the newly created post of Agent-General to the Government of India, the public of Bangalore presented the Rt Hon V. S. Sastri with an Address. The meeting took place in the Albert Victor Hall, Lalbagh, on the 13th May 1927 and was attended by over 20,000 people, including all classes and communities. Sir Mirza M. Ismail Devan presided on the occasion and made the following speech in opening the proceedings of the day :—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It was with no small diffidence that I accepted your invitation to preside at this function. I recognise the compliment the invitation implies and, may I add, I appreciate and enjoy the opportunity of participating at a meeting convened to honour Mr Sastri

13TH M.
1927

BANGALORE AND MR SASTRI

It seems only fitting that Bangalore which has been his home for sometime past should give him such a hearty send-off and bid him God-speed on his difficult and delicate mission.

Our guest this afternoon is going forth to render service in a new and important sphere to his country, to reap, we feel sure, yet fresh credit and honour for himself, and to add fresh lustre to his name. His friends know what a wrench it is to him to turn himself away from the manifold interests of his public and private life in this country, for however short a period it may be, but Mr Sastri has nobly responded to the call and his countrymen cannot be too grateful to him for accepting this appointment at such a critical period of our relations with South Africa.

Public Address to the Rt Hon V S Sastr

THE POST OF AGENT GENERAL

An ambassador's power for good is in direct proportion to the confidence which the people whom he is to bring together repose in him. The post of Agent has been created in order to secure continuous co-operation between the Dominion of South Africa and the Government of India. This co-operation will relate primarily to the agreement which has been reached as a result of the Round Table Conference. Having played a prominent one would say a conspicuous part in the negotiations of which that agreement was the outcome Mr Sastr is the person best fitted to interpret to the two Governments the spirit of the understanding reached and to help in its practical fulfilment.

PERSONAL SATISFACTION

But my own satisfaction at his appointment proceeds from another reason. Agreements are made and broken according to the changing sentiments of the parties concerned. Their permanence depends on the strength of the feelings of which they are the expression. The somewhat unsatisfactory nature of India's relations with South Africa in the past was due to lack of mutual appreciation and regard. The settlement which the two Governments have made is not final in itself. To broaden it to its fulfilment South Africa and India must learn to work together in a spirit of complete trust and concord. In other words they must become friends whose friendship knows no suspicions. In order that Indians in South Africa may live in amity with the other communities in that Dominion there should be further progressive improvement in their education, ideals and standards of earning and living. The problems there are social and

Public Address to the Rt Hon. V S Sastri

economic rather than political I have no doubt Mr Sastri will suitably guide our countrymen there, to equip themselves with the qualifications necessary in these respects, and to make themselves in every way acceptable to their fellow-citizens and add to the industrial and economic strength of the Dominion

DEMANDS OF PUBLIC OPINION

The public in India, and if the Press is any guide, in South Africa also, have been asking for the services of Mr Sastri. The enthusiasm with which the appointment is hailed is in itself a remarkable testimony to the capacity and worth of our guest and the esteem which he is held in in both countries. His is indeed a record of devoted and unselfish service to his country, a record which should provide the best guarantee that he will strive with the same pure devotion to bring India and South Africa closer together in future.

The selection which the Government of India have made on this occasion is admirable from every point of view. His fitness for his new position is unchallenged. He has all his life worked for political and social emancipation. He has sympathy, he has patience, he has the social vision, the reconciling temper, the human touch, and he has that gift from Heaven, the power of eloquent speech. These are no mean qualifications in a man called upon to assist in the settlement of disputed questions in international and democratic politics.

We wish him the success which we know he will achieve, which, at any rate, he will deserve, and we shall look forward to welcoming him home in due time and congratulating him on the enduring services he will have rendered to the Empire.

Speech at the Mysore Chamber of Commerce

Ladies and Gentlemen let us bid Mr Sastri God speed on his new Mission May Time and Care deal gently with this Servant of India and may the Light that never faileth lead him on !

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

[In opening the proceedings of a public meeting of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce held at the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore on Tuesday the 19th July 1927 at 5 P.M. Sir Mirza M Ismail delivered the following speech] —

10TH JULY
1927

Gentlemen — It is no ordinary pleasure to me to preside at this meeting The Chamber of Commerce is a body which deserves every encouragement that Government can give it and I am glad of the opportunity you have afforded me of showing my interest in your work. I am particularly happy to be in your midst to-day when our distinguished countryman Sir M Visvesvaraya is addressing you I must congratulate you on having succeeded in inducing him to deliver an address I do not know exactly what he wishes to say but it will be something worth listening to and not merely listening to but remembering and acting upon By his splendid example of devotion to his country by the enlightened public spirit which has inspired him to promote human well being by science and to encourage the advancement of learning by the spacious imagination of his outlook on the future of Mysore Sir M Visvesvaraya will take rank among the great benefactors of the country It is a most fortunate circumstance that he is in our midst

Speech at the Mysore Chamber of Commerce

ever ready to help both the public and the Government with his valuable advice, and to place his unrivalled knowledge at their disposal. Speaking in my official capacity, I wish to offer him the warmest thanks of His Highness's Government for the valuable services which he has rendered to the State, in his private capacity since his retirement from Office. His self-sacrificing labours in the interest of the State, as exemplified in his connection with the Iron Works at Bhadravati, and his assistance to Government in regard to the vast irrigation projects which we have on the stocks, and many other matters, on which I need not dilate here, are well-known, and are, I may assure him, sincerely appreciated by his countrymen. He is capable of rendering still greater service to his country, and may he long be spared to do it. Gentlemen, I can say a great deal more on what is to be a fascinating theme, but I must refrain.

THE CHAMBER'S WORK

The Chamber of Commerce has been in existence for ten years. It has devoted itself with skill and wisdom to the development of the resources of the State, and so far as I have observed, it never fails to make its voice known on every critical question.

Much as it has done in the past, there is vastly more for it to do in the future. I shall not speak of the development of trade and commerce, which is your particular duty and mission. There is another duty which you owe to yourselves and that is to provide yourselves with a shelter. You must resolve not to remain homeless any longer. All your friends would like to see you the proud possessors of an edifice of your own, where you could entertain distinguished commercial visitors to the City, organise meetings, and develop the social side of your life.

Speech at the United Planters Association of Southern India.

Time is precious. I know you will pardon me if I say no more, but call on Sir M. Visvesvaraya to deliver his address.

SPEECH AT THE UNITED PLANTERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA

[The Annual meeting of the United Planters Association of Southern India was held at the Mayo Hall, Bangalore on 22nd August 1927 and the following days Sir Mirza M Ismail Dewan being called upon to address the gathering made the following speech] —

22ND AUG
1927

Mr Chairman Ladies and Gentlemen—It gives me much pleasure to attend this meeting of the United Planters Association of Southern India and to address a few words to them

The great and growing industries you represent are an important asset of the State and as such deserve all the care and sympathy that Government can bestow on them. It needs but a cursory acquaintance with the past history of planting enterprise to realise with what indomitable will and persistence you have struggled through difficulties to establish your industry and develop it to its present important position. Your successful efforts have been a lesson in manly self reliance from which I hope the people of the country of your adoption will derive courage and inspiration. You have opened up tracts which were previously inaccessible and you have broken the loneliness of primeval forests and steep hill sides with the prosperous habitations of man. This by itself is a piece of signal service to the country.

Speech at the United Planters' Association of Southern India

SUBJECTS ON THE AGENDA

I see from the Agenda that the following subjects, among many others, are to be discussed at this meeting, Malaria, Roads, the Coffee Experimental Station and Tea. There is, however, one notable omission. No mention is made of Lantana, but I suppose you know full well that it was a subject which could hardly be suppressed, that it would crop up again and again—whether you liked it or not!

I shall say a word or two on each of these matters in so far as they relate to the Mysore State.

Lantana offers a problem which so far seems incapable of a really satisfactory solution. The lantana flies which we imported recently have not been a success, and the only hope of eradicating the pest seems to lie in digging it out systematically and burning the stuff. This is the simplest and the most effective method, but one wishes it was as easy of adoption.

Malaria is another baffling problem. I am aware that you have been severely handicapped in your work by the prevalence of this disease. I know that with characteristic self-help you have been doing your best to combat it, the State also realises its own responsibilities in this matter.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MALNAD

The development of the Malnad has long been recognised as an administrative problem of vital significance to the State. It is a complicated problem involving many issues, of which public health is not the least important, and you are no doubt aware of the earnest efforts made from time to time towards Malnad improvement. You will be interested to learn of the latest

Speech at the United Planters Association of Southern India

development The Rockefeller Foundation of the International Health Board of New York undertake as part of their programme to send out qualified representatives to all parts of the world to make a survey of health conditions. The Foundation is keenly interested in training medical men for health work under a scheme of scholarships. The Mysore Government took advantage of the presence in India of Dr Heiser of that Foundation to seek its assistance in grappling with our problems relating to malaria and hookworm. The readiness and generosity of their response has placed the State under a deep obligation. Thanks to their kindness we shall shortly have four highly qualified medical officers of our own placed under special training in America and on their return they will devote themselves to the study of malaria and other problems relating to public health in the Malnad. This is much but the Rockefeller Foundation has done very much more for us. It has deputed Dr Sweet a highly qualified expert to make a preliminary health survey of the State with a view to working out a scheme of future action. It may not be premature to express the hope that we shall shortly be in a position to deal with this problem in an effectual manner.

FORMATION OF A ROAD FUND

Government have not stinted expenditure in regard to roads and at the present time the formation of a road fund for furnishing the means for steady improvement is under contemplation.

EXPERIMENTAL COFFEE STATION

I now approach a subject which I know is near your heart but on which perhaps we have not always been

Speech at the United Planters' Association of Southern India

able to see eye to eye. I refer to the Experimental Coffee Station which has been established in the Kadur District. It is the intention of Government to spare no effort to make it one of the best of its kind so that it may render efficient service to the coffee industry which not only contributes a half of the cost of its upkeep, but which it is the object of Government to help and foster. The Station is now in direct charge of an officer of high attainments who will reside on the spot and who will be assisted by a scientific staff competent to deal with all aspects of the problem. The Farm is being equipped for dealing with the business before it with scientific thoroughness. Much valuable work has already been done on the farm under the able guidance of Mr. Kumbiegel, and I am confident that the various experiments which have been started in manuring, cultivation methods, plant breeding, etc., will in due time yield valuable results.

TEA PLANTING IN MYSORE

Your latest venture, Gentlemen, is tea and I heartily congratulate you on the enterprise and assure you of our ready support. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that tea necessitates the entire destruction of the forest growth and apart from the general effect of such denudation on the Fauna and Flora, there is the danger in case of failure, of the whole of this cleared area forming a fruitful field for the spread of lantana, so that a little caution in granting land is justifiable. However, I am an optimist and hope that tea will soon prove its case, and I wish you every success not only in this but in all your other enterprises.

DR. COLEMAN'S SERVICES

I am glad to say, and I have no doubt you will be glad to hear, that Dr. Coleman has now regained his

Address to the Mysore Civil Services Association

health and that we expect to have him again in our midst by about the end of this year. I am sure there are many among you who like myself have the privilege of his friendship and therefore look forward to his return as a personal gain. But even apart from this there is no doubt that the work we all have at heart will benefit greatly by his energy, experience and high scientific attainments.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I hope you will have a successful session and a very pleasant time in Bangalore.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICES ASSOCIATION

[The fifth Annual General Meeting of the Mysore Civil Services Association was held at the Daly Memorial Hall, Bangalore, on Saturday the 27th August 1927, at 1 P.M. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, presiding. In opening the Session Sir Mirza delivered the following Address:—]

7TH AUG
1927

Gentlemen—I desire to express my appreciation of the opportunity which you have afforded me of addressing the members of the Mysore Civil Services Association.

Addressing you a couple of years ago the late Sir Krishna Gupta, a most distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service, spoke in highly flattering terms of your Service. He complimented you upon your sense of duty and your ability and wished you a continuance of success as public servants. I hope, Gentlemen, you will not misunderstand one who is one of yourselves if he indulges in the recognised privilege of a candid friend and speaks to you in the freest possible manner.

ORGANIZED CIVIL AND JUDICIAL SERVICES

I believe ours is the only State in India which has fully organised Civil and Judicial Services of its own.

Address to the Mysore Civil Services Association

Our services consist of bands of very able and enthusiastic men. But we must not rest satisfied with the high reputation they have acquired, we must strive to enhance it. This duty pertains to every member of the Services. Not all are equally endowed with the capacity for achieving intellectual distinction, but all can exercise honesty of purpose and zeal in labour, and reliability and efficiency are the fundamental requirements of such work as ours. The simple and sure impulse towards that attainment is love for our work, love based on the realisation that we are engaged in the high and responsible calling of the service of our State. There is no better test of a man's fitness for his work than his love for it.

ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESS.

There are two things which I should like every one of us to develop in ourselves. The first is initiative. This is essential in every form of progress, and means the ability not only to invent fresh ideas but also to further the ideas of others. We need not accept everything new as being good or condemn everything old as being obsolete, but should examine and criticise and then "adopt, adapt and improve." The second is æsthetic sensibility. The development of this is a duty which we owe to ourselves. A good deal of the pleasure of life is lost if we are unable to respond to beauty in nature and art. But the man of cultivated taste is also a better citizen than another, for his love of beauty in natural and artistic objects exalts his whole life and draws from him a more efficient, because more beautiful, service.

Every man is legitimately anxious to succeed in life, and actual experience shows that this depends upon the man himself, upon his ability, his industry and above all, his character. There is no more important element in

Address to the Mysore Civil Services Association

success than integrity unimpeachable integrity By this alone can confidence, official or popular be won without it a man is utterly powerless. Of equal importance is deep-rooted loyalty loyalty to one's service to one's superiors and to the Maharaja in whose service we are all enlisted There is no real success without this quality The man who is disloyal in any relationship is disloyal to himself and all that is best in him We have all a right to our own views and opinions and in most cases which arise, we are entitled and are given opportunities to express them. But when the decision is against us loyalty demands that we should cheerfully accept the situation and endeavour to secure the accomplishment of the object of those in authority

Success depends as I have said upon the man himself However high your academic qualifications may be, they will be of no practical value unless you know how best to make use of them. The world to-day is above all else a practical world and it demands results Mere good intentions have no market value it is actions that command prizes What the world wants is men who can and will do things It is recorded of Lord Kitchener that when, during the South African Campaign a subordinate officer reported to him a failure to obey orders and gave reasons therefor he replied, Your reasons for not doing it are the best I have ever heard now go and do it. What the country needs to-day is not men who are full of doubts, who are afraid of attempting anything big for fear of failing but men who have the courage of their convictions and will find ways to carry things through. We must never allow ourselves to forget that government to be good must be efficient and its efficiency depends upon the enthusiasm and promptitude with which we handle Government business.

Address to the Mysore Civil Services Association

CONTROL AND DIRECTION

A most important duty that devolves on you is the control and direction of men—much of your utility as public servants depends upon your relations with the general public, how you get on with them, what respect and regard they entertain for you. To be a successful public servant, it is necessary not only that you should do your best, but that you should obtain the best that is in those under your guidance. You must treat them with a just recognition of their needs, their rights, their personality, regarding them as fellow-members of the great Brotherhood of Humanity. The most scrupulous justice, as well as the most friendly consideration, is due to every subordinate. Sometimes the youthful officer, inconsiderately treated, learns to long for the day when he too may become a dictator. It is wonderful how much may be learnt, of good or evil, by the junior from the senior officer. He may or may not be quick to learn law and procedure, but the behaviour and attitude of his superior officer will make an immediate and permanent impression upon his character.

SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC

We know that people ask for things which we cannot give with the money or resources at our disposal. But good service includes many things which do not involve money. It does not cost money to be courteous to the public. It does not cost money to give serious and thorough attention to complaints. If one complaint is made, it is a pretty safe assumption that a good many other persons are affected by the thing complained of, and have not said anything. A man who makes a reasonable complaint should be regarded as a friend and

Address to the Mysore Civil Services Association.

the complaint should be carefully examined If you can correct the trouble it ought to be corrected If you can not nothing will do more good than a frank and candid explanation giving the reasons why it cannot be helped or was not helped

Another thing that does not cost money is the tone the personal attitude of the officers towards the public If the people feel that the spirit of the officers is hard indifferent and irresponsible to their wishes and feeling, they are not going to care much what happens to Government But if the people feel that Government is up against a pretty hard job and that the officers are doing their best they will sympathise with the Government in its efforts.

DUTY WELL DONE

We are inclined to expect praise or reward for doing nothing more than our duty when as a matter of fact we are entitled to neither as we have done nothing more than what is required of us. Let us try to be content with the consciousness of duty well done That is the best and most enduring reward that a public servant can possess In such a spirit, we should be able to discharge our duties well and happily without it disappointment and discouragement will be our constant experience The plaudits of our fellows may be flattering to our vanity but they are not lasting by the next turn of the wheel they may be changed into abuse and condemnation

ADVICE TO YOUNG CIVILIANS

There are one or two other things which I should like particularly to say to the young Civilian

It has been well remarked that persistency alone is

Speech at Sir M Ct Muthiah Chettiyar's Dinner

affords a good opportunity for you all to meet together to exchange ideas and to discuss the various administrative problems which crop up from time to time. Further it affords a valuable training ground for the younger civilians. All this is very necessary if your work is to be intensive and productive. You are at liberty to discuss almost every measure of Government and to offer opinions thereon, but you must be careful to keep all this out of the newspapers. Government would like to see its officers thinking out new problems and will always be glad of any suggestions from them as a body. You can enlist the co-operation of retired members of the Services who will I am sure be glad to help with advice and guidance. There are brilliant men among them with a fine record of service. What a gain it would be to the young official to exchange ideas with such men! I would therefore exhort you to make your Association a more live body than it is to-day. May I add that it would give me great pleasure to attend your meetings and watch your discussions?

Gentlemen, I shall not proceed further. I wish you all who are the right arm of the administration every success in your endeavours to fit yourselves for still finer service of the State whose servants we are all so proud to be.

SPEECH AT SIR M. CT MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR'S
DINNER.

[While on a short visit to Madras Sir Mirza M Ismail, was, on 7th January 1928 entertained at a public dinner given in his honour by Sir M Ct Muthiah Chettiyar. In

Speech at Sir M Ct Muthiah Chettiyar's Dinner | 1

proposing the toast of the distinguished host, he made the following speech —]

Sir Muthiah Chettiyar and Gentlemen,—I assure you I use no merely formal language when I say that I deeply appreciate the entirely unanticipated honor which has been done me on this occasion. I am perhaps to blame in not having foreseen the possibility of enjoying some of the social amenities for which Madras City is famous. But my fault in this respect (for which I hope I may be forgiven) has enabled me to have all the keener pleasure of surprise in finding myself the guest of one of India's most noted leaders in the great public service of commerce, and in the happy company of a number of the most eminent men of this eminent city, some of whom I meet for the first time to-night, though their names and achievements have been familiar to me for a long time.

It is not easy to express one's feelings adequately on an occasion like the present, and in response to a speech such as that which Sir Muthia Chettiyar has made. I can only ask you, Sir Muthia, to believe me when I say that I am most heartily appreciative of the more than kind words that you have used in reference to myself, and I am grateful to you, gentlemen, for the gracious manner in which you have drunk my health.

A SYMBOLIC DINNER

This is a happy gathering, containing, as it does, men of various castes and creeds, breaking bread together, a symbol of the India to be, whose national faith will be service to the one motherland. The India of the future will leave each of its communities free to worship God in its own way, but will demand a common worship at the altar of a common Deity—India, Mother India as we Indians know her. This, gentlemen, should be our

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Speech at Sir M Ol Muthiah Chettiyar's Dinner

desire and ambition to live like brothers sharing one another's sorrows and joys.

A VEIN OF OPTIMISM

There is something that stimulates one's optimism in meeting as I do to-night men who have attained eminence in life. It makes one realise the capacities of humanity. After all taking the widest view of human life it does not seem to matter very much what the department of life is in which a man succeeds. We make distinction between the learned professions and other activities and yet the qualities of head and heart which are demonstrated in our activities do not change their essential value because in one case they are sown in intellectual or artistic activities and in another in commercial or industrial undertakings. I think I can claim (as our host has hinted in his flattering remarks about myself) a catholicity of taste in regard to human character and am exceedingly happy to be surrounded to-night by men who have made their mark in many walks of life—our host, whom though our friendship is recent, I have come to appreciate as an example of the powers of foresight and organisation in the essential service of supplying human needs and whom at the same time I have learned to admire for his beneficences and hospitality and you gentlemen of the bar the press, and other honorable and honored services.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN MADRAS AND MYSORE

Part of my happiness to-night too is more than personal. I realise that the occasion has more in it than an act of simple friendship between man and man. It is I feel a gesture of friendship between Madras Presidency and Mysore State. Geographically we are

Speech at Sir M. Ct. Muthiah Chettiar's Dinner

neighbours, and while we of Mysore live at a higher level than you of Madras, I can assure you that our geographical elevation has not engendered in us any sense of superiority in other respects. We have much in common—water, for instance! Of course, the direction of its flow may at times raise considerations not exactly in keeping with the sanctity ascribed to the Cauvery, but it is quite possible for the dwellers at both ends of a river so to adjust their needs and demands as to live in a spirit of mutual goodwill and helpfulness. We shall continue to send you water with our blessing and you will give your blessing to as much as we in reason need. In return, you will continue to send us the stream of information on human affairs in your newspapers—you have some of the best newspapers in India—which flow daily uphill under the skilful direction of journalists some of whom add to the lustre of this occasion, and we shall respond in increasing wisdom in life's affairs, and increasing sympathy with you in the problems that confront you equally with us and the rest of India.

I thank you, Sir Muthia, for the kind words that you have said of me. I myself know how little they are deserved, but they are an encouragement to effort to live up to them. And I thank you specially for the opportunity of social comradeship which you have given me to-night.

And now, gentlemen, may I ask you to rise and join me in drinking to the health and happiness of our warm-hearted distinguished host, Sir Muthia Chettiar?

SPEECH AT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS LECTURE

[On 7th February 1928 Sir C P Ramaswami Aiyar formerly Member Executive Council Government of Fort St George and an Indian delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva, delivered a lecture at Bangalore on the League and its work. Preceding at the lecture, which was largely attended Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan made the following speech—]

Sir Ramaswami Aiyar Sir Puttanna Chetty Ladies and Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to preside on this occasion. The theme of the lecture is of absorbing interest and it would be difficult to think of a person more fitted to do justice to it than my friend Sir Ramaswami Aiyar. In addition to an attractive personality he has a gift of speech and exposition such as would make the driest subject interesting and the most intricate, easy. His subject this evening whatever its difficulties, is one of living interest to us, and it is also one on which Sir C P Ramaswami Aiyar is entitled to speak with authority in virtue of the earnest thought he has bestowed on it as well as of the intimate first hand knowledge derived from the personal part he has taken in the connected deliberations. We cannot thank him sufficiently for his goodness in consenting to speak to us on a subject so peculiarly his own.

THE LECTURER AND HIS SUBJECT

So far as I am aware this is the first time Sir Ramaswami Aiyar is speaking in Bangalore. The large gathering which I see before us is convincing testimony to his popularity and the esteem in which he is held in Mysore. Nor can one feel surprised—for Sir C P Ramaswami Aiyar belongs less to this province or to

Speech at the League of Nations Lecture

that, than to the whole of India. He is to-day one of the most important men in India—and though at the bar, in letters and in the absorbing world of public life, he has crowded achievements such as would fill the lives of less gifted mortals. He is still young in years—seven as youth and age are reckoned in our country. As fine gifts are “seldom touched save to great issues,” it would be safe to predict a great future for him in the service of the country. As you are all aware, he is seeking a respite from the cares and burdens of administrative work, and going back to the bar, but I trust that the charms of his first love will not have strength to hold him long from the object of his mature esteem, and that he will allow politics to claim him as her own. He must not give up to law what is meant for mankind.

AN OPPORTUNE LECTURE

The present time is specially opportune for a lecture on India and the League of Nations. Constitution making is in the air, and active brains in all parts of the Country find absorbing occupation in inventing formulas for the future constitution of India. I am sure I shall have your hearty support when I request the distinguished speaker to favour us with his views on this topic—especially on the extent to which the main ideas of the League of Nations could be made applicable to conditions in India. We should certainly like to hear him on the place of Indian States in the future polity of the country and the interrelations between Indian and British India. To call this a subject bristling with difficulties would be but a feeble way of putting an obvious fact, and it would be equally inadequate to say that it is a subject of vital interest to us. It is a matter for speculation whether the solution lies in a constitution similar in feature to the League of Nations,

Speech at the Meeting of the Leading Citizens of the State.

I myself I confess, incline to the belief that for smoothness of operation a much simpler arrangement will have to be devised.

I am sure you are impatient to hear Sir C P Ramaswami Aiyar and as I have already performed the rather needless task of introducing him I shall no longer stand between him and you

SPEECH AT THE MEETING OF THE LEADING
CITIZENS OF THE STATE

[A meeting of the leading Citizens of the State was held at the Public Offices, Bangalore on Monday the 30th August 1928 soon after the disturbances that had just then occurred in the City Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, presided on the occasion. In opening the proceedings, he made the following speech —]

30TH AUG
1928

Gentlemen —The principal object of Government in convening this meeting of non-official gentlemen from various parts of this State is to explain to them and through them the attitude of Government in connection with the unfortunate disturbances which have recently disfigured the life of Bangalore City and the questions arising therefrom

It is well known that for some time past a persistent campaign of vilification has been directed against Government and some of their officers in the press. This tendency on the part of certain people to malign and misrepresent every act of Government has been exemplified in various articles and leaflets relating to recent events. Every one who has any true conception of the interests of the country realises that such efforts inflict the deadliest injury upon it and upon every class of citizens and

Speech at the Meeting of the Leading Citizens of the State

no Government can tolerate the deliberate fostering of suspicion and disaffection among the people

We must not let our people be persuaded to associate with the dispute which caused the trouble, a totally absurd significance. There can be no Hindu-Moslem question in this State any more than a "Vadagale-Thangale" question.

As regards the measures to be taken, it is superfluous, I hope, for me to assure you of Government's impartiality. The good of the country must be safeguarded and the prevention of such disturbances secured. It is uncandid to attribute to a Government, such as ours, the desire to screen or persecute. The truth is to be discovered and the guilty punished under law. It is hardly possible for Government to take action until the magisterial investigation is completed. Patience must be exercised till then.

I earnestly hope, gentlemen, that you will avoid saying anything savouring of mutual recrimination at this meeting. The degree of responsibility for the recent untoward happenings is a matter for determination in another place and by another body. We may safely leave that to them. What we are concerned with here is the attitude of Government and the attitude of the public in regard to these events. We must now try and secure a peaceful atmosphere. May I also appeal to the newspaper editors and correspondents who are present here for co-operation in a task of such great importance, a task which, I am sure, is as sacred to them as it is to Government?

There is just one other thing I would like to say, although it may sound platitudinous. Unless the various communities, especially the larger ones, make up their minds to live together in a spirit of brotherhood, resolutely

Speech at the Medical Conference

laying aside jealousy and suspicion, realising that there is really no antagonism between their vital interests the country will not progress it cannot prosper and we shall remain where we have been for centuries past. A short memory perhaps but also a short animosity and a dominant conviction, always recurrent that we have to live somehow together whether in a family or in an industry or a town council or countryside.

Gentlemen allow me to conclude on a personal note. So far as I am personally concerned I bear no ill will to any individual much less to any section of the community. They are all the same to me and I will pursue my own path the path of duty and righteousness ever endeavouring to satisfy what has always been the ambition of my life to render as loyal and devoted service to my August Master as it is possible for a human being to render. As for my fellow-subjects I can only ask them to believe that to me Religion, in the words of a Persian poet consists only in the service of the people.

SPEECH AT THE MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

[A Medical Conference the first of its kind in the State, was organised by Dr Mahomed Usmon Senior Surgeon and others interested in the profession. The inaugural session opened on 22nd December 1928 Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan presiding. In opening its proceedings Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

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Dr Mahomed Usmon Ladies and Gentlemen — I believe this is the first time that a Medical Conference has been held in the State. I am the more pleased therefore to be allowed the privilege of opening it.

Speech at the Medical Conference

A Conference of this kind is of immense value to those participating in it. So wonderful is the mutual stimulus of minds that own the same allegiance. Old difficulties are re-examined in the light of fresh enthusiasms. New experiences and current tendencies are revealed, and the march of progress may be given a new direction. In your own interests as professional men, as well as in the interests of your Department, I hope that the Conference will become an annual event and will increase in usefulness each year. To this end, I would like to suggest that medical men from outside the State should be invited to take part in your deliberations. Contact with men who belong to the same profession, but work in different conditions, would be most helpful and would greatly add both to the interest and to the importance of your discussions, leading, I hope, to greater activity in the field of clinical research.

Although, gentlemen, I claim no insight into your science, I can fairly claim an onlooker's experience of very many practical problems relating to it on the popular and administrative sides, and if I venture, in the course of my remarks to-day, to tread on somewhat delicate ground within your domain, I hope you will pardon the trespasser and attribute his temerity to the "enthusiasm" complex in his composition.

HISTORY OF THE MYSORE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

But before I do so, I should like to pass in brief review the progress of the Medical Department in our State from the beginning. I cannot do better than quote from a very interesting note which Colonel McGann submitted to His Highness before he retired from the Mysore Service in 1896. When he came to Mysore as Civil Surgeon in 1876, there was only the General Hospital in that City. There was no lying-in or special hospital for

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women and children There was not a single midwife Soon after he came he was able, with the help of Mr Rangachariu to open a hospital for women and children—the present Vani Vilas Hospital In Bangalore City there was only a dispensary with about half a dozen beds and these were only for accident and very urgent cases Colonel McGann started a hospital for women the present Maternity Hospital thanks to the help he received from Rai Bahadur Yele Mallappa Chetty of Y tank fame The State depended on Madras for her Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants till 1885 A beginning was made by Colonel McGann to train local men and young men were recruited for the Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants grades. There were 37 medical institutions all told in the State in 1885 when he took administrative charge the number had risen to 120 by the time he left the State in 1896 European and Anglo-Indian matrons who were qualified midwives and certified nurses, were appointed The headquarters of every taluk and sub-taluk was provided with a qualified midwife. A General Hospital—the present Victoria Hospital—was sanctioned for Bangalore City Vaccination was introduced and vigorously pushed on All this constituted a splendid record of work—courageously undertaken and splendidly performed.

PRESENT POSITION

What is the present position? During the last decade and especially in the last two years the Department has made considerable progress in number of well-equipped hospital and dispensaries for males and females and in their equipment We now have 28 hospitals in the State and 107 dispensaries The hospitals in course of construction at Chikmagalur Hassan and Hole-Narsipur

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will be really fine, well-equipped, up-to-date institutions I hope Shimoga, too, will be able to boast of a similar hospital before long. The other District Headquarters towns have all got good hospitals, although I should like to see them better equipped in certain respects.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Health Department is being revived and strengthened, and is fast recovering from the comatose condition into which it had been allowed to fall. In the course of a few years, it will, I hope, become a large and self-contained department, staffed with specialists trained in Europe and America, a department of which the State will have every reason to feel proud. You, as medical men, realise how necessary it is that an earnest and systematic effort should be made to combat diseases like malaria, hook-worm, and guinea worm, not to speak of tuberculosis, enteric and cholera, which exact a heavy toll in personal suffering and economic loss.

In Europe, whereas in 1850 the average life of man was 40 years, in 1875 it was 45, and now it has gone up to 58. They are now trying to learn how to save a few of those 12 years that are still lacking to make three score years and ten. What is our average in India? Hardly 22 for India and 26 for Mysore, and I am not sure if instead of increasing the average, we are not actually losing ground.

The importance of prevention, which is the ultimate end of medicine, is being more and more widely recognised to-day. The business of the great profession of medicine is not merely, and not so much, to cure ills, as to keep the people well. The function of the medical profession should be to act, if I may quote a picturesque phrase—not as life-boats, but as light-houses.

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MEDICAL EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE

I would like to emphasise another direction in which the help of the general practitioner is specially valuable—that of the medical education of the people. Side by side with all the efforts made to improve the environment of the people we must if we are to progress, carry on a campaign of education and enlightenment. The most powerful propagandist must always be the general practitioner who comes right down to the people and has their confidence. I would appeal to the newspapers also especially our vernacular journals to devote a great deal of attention to medical matters. Lakhs of public money are spent on the improvement of public health but the ability of the public to profit by this expenditure must depend, to a considerable extent on the earnest efforts of the press.

MEDICAL BUDGET

I would just like to give you an idea of the expenditure we are incurring today on Medical Relief and Public Health as compared with the corresponding figures ten years ago.

In the year 1918 the total amount spent by Government on these two departments was about Rs. 10 lakhs of which Rs. 98 000 came from Local Bodies and the rest from State Funds. Today it is nearly 15 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 1 80 000 is contributed by Local Bodies and the rest comes from State Funds. The bulk of the increase in the expenditure is I may add on the Medical Department. It is necessary that, in the coming years, Government will have to increase their expenditure not only on Medical Relief but also on Public Health. Proposals for the re-organisation of the

Speech at the Medical Conference

department on a comprehensive scale are under the active consideration of Government

The increasing demand for trained medical assistance is convincing and gratifying testimony to the value placed upon it, and the manner in which our medical staff has secured the public confidence and overcome ignorance and prejudice. So great is the demand that it is impossible for the State with its limited resources to keep pace with it and we must in these circumstances rely on the generosity and co-operation of those who possess the means and desire to supplement our efforts. You are aware that Government have received very great help in this direction from private gentlemen recently and this will enable them to provide at least four well-constructed and well-equipped hospitals in the mofussil-towns.

A LAYMAN'S OBSERVATIONS

And now, gentlemen, may I express a few of the ideas that come naturally to a layman's mind? It has been stated that one of the most remarkable things in the recent development of the science of health in America is the getting rid of the drug illusion. The people have become willing even to subscribe to the dictum of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes that if 99 per cent of all the drugs were thrown into the sea, it would be a good thing for the human race, though rather hard on the fishes! The doctors find their remedies now in good food, fresh air, and bright sunshine, and, by advocating the full use of all the good things provided by Nature, they are opening a new era. Life is no longer a meditation on death. Health must be made contagious instead of disease. Another excellent principle, which I might suggest for your consideration, if you are not already

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following it—I know my own doctor is a firm believer in it—is for the doctor to find out what the patient likes in the way of food and let him have it. Not unphilosophic was Marie Lloyd's music-hall song—A little of what yer fancy does yer good.

There is one more suggestion I am tempted to offer you. There is no doubt that doctors accept a grave responsibility when they tell a patient he is unfit to carry on his life's work. Indeed there is much to be said for the wise old physician who always added hope as one of the ingredients of his prescriptions. As your own experience doubtless tells you, gloomy prognosis is scarcely ever justified.

SPECIALISTS

With the enormous addition to the world's knowledge in scientific medicine we need specialists. Our medical service is being strengthened by the addition of specialists in various branches of medicine. We live in an age when one discovery in medicine and surgery follows another with startling rapidity. It is one of your chief duties to keep abreast of new advances by reading the latest journals and by visits, when possible, to Western countries. Antiseptics, aseptics and anæsthetics have banished the horrors of the old operating room. Now a days germs and parasites lead a chastened life. All sorts of new weapons have been brought out to help in their destruction—X rays I believe W rays too have recently been discovered, radium light and heat. Indeed some of the deadliest of the old maladies have been so brought under control that it would seem that there would have been very little for you to do were it not that fortunately the rate at which new diseases are discovered is approximately equal to the rate at which old ones are cured.

Speech at the St Martha's Hospital, Bangalore

To be patient with your patient, to sympathise with him when you cannot cure him, to be readily accessible to the poor and suffering, these are some of the essential and ennobling duties of the medical man, and I believe that these are not merely the duties but the *nature* of our Mysore doctors. Yet the strain is sometimes terrible. There are foolish and recalcitrant patients to whom it is hard to be kind, and many a time kindness as instinct has to be re-inforced by kindness as inviolable duty.

I shall now close, gentlemen, with my best wishes for the complete success of your Conference.

SPEECH AT THE ST MARTHA'S HOSPITAL,
BANGALORE

[The Opening ceremony of the Out-patients' Dispensary of the St Martha's Hospital, Bangalore, took place on 5th August 1929, before a large and distinguished gathering. Among those present were the Lord Bishop in Mysore and a number of Catholic priests and ladies and gentlemen. In declaring the Out-patients' Dispensary open, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, made the following speech —]

Your Excellency, My Lord Bishop, Reverend Mother, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am particularly glad to have this opportunity of association with the opening of the new dispensary, and with the noble work of St Martha's Hospital. 5TH AUG 1929

This Hospital, founded in 1886, is, I believe, the oldest in Bangalore, and it remained the chief medical institution in the City till the opening of the Victoria Hospital in 1893.

Speech at the St. Martha's Hospital, Bangalore

Though largely utilised by Roman Catholics it attracts a still greater number of patients from other communities in the City and the other areas of the State. It is no exaggeration to say that Bangalore could not do without St. Martha's. It has been made popular by comfort and kindness and complete efficiency. A patient is sure of sympathy and cheerful encouragement as well as expert care and when he goes out he is not only a cured man but a better man having breathed the tonic air of quiet and complete self-sacrifice. This is a great place for the purging of the soul as of the body's humours! Most of the nurses are nuns—people who believe that in the words of Lucan they were born not for themselves but for the world, and who cherish their own gospel that God is succoured in the sick and the poor. The only luxury of their lives is that of doing good.

An institution managed by such devoted workers deserves all sympathy and support. I can assure the Reverend Mother that anything I can do to help will be most gladly done. And I do congratulate her on the marvellous achievement of raising such fine buildings in this compound within the last few years. Clearly her poor are her best patients. God pays for them. In as much as ye have done unto the least of my brethren you have done it unto me.

The Reverend Mother has been good enough to make some appreciative references to me in her address. These kind words coming as they do from her are more than gratifying to me, and I thank her most sincerely for them.

I have now the great happiness of inaugurating the Out-patient Department, and pray that this notable building may have an ever increasing usefulness.

SPEECH IN HONOUR OF THE RIGHT HON'BLE
V S SRINIVASA SASTRY, P C.

[The Century Club, Bangalore, gave a dinner on the night of 22nd September 1929 in honour of the Right Honourable V S Sastri, P C, to commemorate his attaining the 60th year of his age. Besides the Members of the Club, there were many special invitees on the occasion. The Dinner over, Sir Mirza M Ismail in proposing the health of the Right Honourable Mr V S Sastri, spoke as follows —]

Mr Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. Balasundaram Iyer and 22ND SEPT
Gentlemen,—It is hardly necessary for me to make a long 1929
speech in inviting your enthusiasm for this toast, to
propose which is the altogether delightful duty confided
to me by the hospitable Committee of this Club

Mr Sastri's health has been drunk on innumerable occasions, often with more splendour of circumstance, and in more august company, but never has more of cordial affection been poured into the cup than to-night, for we of Bangalore claim Mr Sastri as our own. When he came to our midst, weary with noble toil, did not Bangalore nurse him back to health and vigour and send him forth again to battle for India? That is surely enough to give us a claim on the laurels he has won—if not a proprietary interest in the victor himself! We feel proud that he finds this place so attractive and spends so much of his time here, and there is even hope, I believe, of his becoming some day a rate-payer of our Municipality

We have not grudged—and we shall not grudge—Mr Sastri to the service of India, far from it. We shall continue to send him out to conquer, and we will persist in glorying in his achievements, but never—let me warn him betimes—never shall we forgive him if he

Speech in Honour of the Rt Hon. V S Sastri.

allows the seductive charms of any rival town to usurp the place Bangalore holds in his heart. This is perhaps a baseless fear—for his affection for her is of that enduring quality which grows with age and wisdom, but Bangalore loves him and love is jealous. So let him beware I say.

This, I believe is a particularly auspicious day in the life of a Hindu, a day to which Hindn sentiment attaches very great importance. To few is it given to reach this point in life and to look back on a past of such rich achievement and to look forward to a future of such glorious opportunities. I rejoice in this opportunity of offering to Mr Sastri on behalf of all gathered at this festive board and of countless others besides who are not so fortunate the heartiest congratulations on his reaching the 60th milestone on life's road to Eternity. In offering him our best wishes, we hope he has many years to give to the service of his motherland. There are anxious times ahead—and India needs her best and ablest sons. The ship of State has to be steered clear of the shoals and rocks in her course toward the haven of concord happiness and prosperity and there can be no better wiser or more devoted pilot than the guest of this evening.

Gentlemen I ask you now to join me in drinking the health of the Right Honble Srinivasa Sastri a distinguished statesman, a great orator a sincere patriot and above all a true gentleman and a staunch friend. I beg to couple with his name that of Mrs Sastri.

May success and happiness ever attend them!

REPLY TO THE MADRAS CORPORATION ADDRESS

[On the 25th September 1929, Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, was on a visit to Madras on official business. While there, the Corporation of Madras presented to him an Address at their offices in the Ripon Buildings. Besides most of the Members of the Corporation, European and Indian, there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. The Address having been read by Dewan Bahadur A Ramaswami Mudaliar, the President, Sir Mirza returned the following reply —]

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Ladies and Gentlemen — Many unexpected things have happened to me in the course of my life, but this occasion tops the list of these, in both surprise and pleasure. It is indeed a signal honour you have done me, in presenting me with an address on behalf of the Corporation of this City and in inviting me to meet so distinguished a gathering of its citizens. 25TH SEP 1929

In your generous remarks, you overrate my humble service, yet your words are inspiring, for they declare what every happy servant of his country must yearn to be. With all my heart, I respond to this friendliness in a spirit of comradeship with your own devoted labours for City and State.

But I feel that in your sincere, spontaneous cordiality you are uttering far more than a personal welcome. This gathering, and these words of yours, have a more profound and lasting significance. These are times when old antagonisms and rivalries are more sharply revealed than ever before. Conflicting interests, between States and within them, seem just now the more bitterly conflicting because we are all so deeply longing for their reconciliation. I will tell you the thought that, amidst bafflings and buffetings, unceasingly consoles me. It is this—

Reply to the Madras Corporation Address.

that the very force that now invigorates party against party and man against his fellow-countryman—that very force is the new-discovered re-awakening power that at last will make India one. I have learnt this ultimate faith in truth and power of concord from my master that noble soul to whom you pay so fine and just a tribute.

We in Mysore have always condemned as pure illusion the idea that between the Indian States and British India there can be any *real* antagonism of interest. Ours is a common destiny. The two Indias—if I may use the expression—no less than the great communities inhabiting this great country—are bound together by ties of a common patriotism worshipping at the altar of a common deity. We Mysoreans love our State and should be most unworthy Indians if we did not. But we are not disciples of that disgruntled Greek who proclaimed (if I may use his aphorism in a more exoteric sense) that the part is greater than the whole. We rather feel with that English poet whom neither Madrasese nor Mysorean can escape that—

She that herself will aliver and disbranch
From her material sap perforce must wither
And come to deadly use.

Oh! that every creed and party and region might learn the lesson of the severed sapless branch!

This gathering to-day stands for the unity and health of India. May the time soon come when with economic harmony political federation and real spontaneous co-operation among communities a united India may be ready for her destiny!

Of such a future we enjoy a foretaste at this moment and for this and all your kindness I shall ever be grateful

SPEECH AT THE BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF HIS HOLINESS SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

[The Birthday Anniversary of His Holiness Swami Vivekananda was celebrated at the Ramakrishna Ashrama, Basavanagudi, Bangalore City, on the 2nd February 1930. There was a large and representative gathering of the citizens of Bangalore present at the public meeting held in the evening at the Ashrama premises. Sri K. P. Puttanna Chetty, KT, CIE, occupied the chair. Sri Muza M. Ismail, Dewan, in delivering the principal address of the evening, said as follows —]

Swamiji, Ladies and Gentlemen — We have assembled here to-day to honour the memory of a great son of India, one who brought distinction to his motherland and raised her in the estimation of the outside world by his exemplary life and noble teachings. 2ND FEB 1930.

I felt greatly honoured by the invitation extended to me by Swami Nirmalananda, the worthy head of this Ashrama, to attend this evening's function and I rejoice at the opportunity that he has afforded to me of paying my humble tribute to a great man.

It does one good to think of Swami Vivekananda and to let one's thoughts dwell on his life and work and all that he stood for. Just as some people affect us uncomfortably, so we seem to be true to ourselves with a truthful person, and generous-minded with a generous nature, and the world seems less disappointing and self-seeking when we think of the sweet and unselfish spirits, moving untroubled amidst life's clamour and distraction. These are our friends in the best and noblest sense. They may have lived at some distant time, we may never have met face to face—but their light shines from afar and makes both plainer and brighter the path that we must tread.

Anniversary of His Holiness Swami Vivekananda

Vivekananda was a truly religious man. He respected all religions, for his own embraced them all. He refused to recognise any barriers either between religions or between their disciples. He exercised considerable influence over religious thought in India and outside it especially in America and by founding the Ramakrishna Mission he has done abiding service to his country. The Ramakrishna Mission has been the means of perpetuating his influence in India and America. In these days of communal and religious animosities brought about chiefly by political and economic considerations the existence of a brotherhood like the Ramakrishna Mission whose motto is the service of humanity irrespective of caste or creed, is indeed a blessing. It is my fervent prayer as I am sure it is the prayer of every patriotic Indian that it may long flourish and that its influence may ever increase.

Truly they serve,
Because they freely love

The feeling that we alone are eligible for salvation and are entitled to enter the Kingdom of God and that those professing other religions are doomed to perdition temporary or eternal seems ingrained in human nature. A truly enlightened man is he who entertains no such belief who regards all men as brothers and who believes that we are all children of the same Father each deserving of his mercy according to his own individual Karma. It cannot make the slightest difference to an omnipotent and omniscient Being where and how we pray whether we pray in church or synagogue, in temple or mosque—so long as we pray in the right spirit. This I believe was the centre of Vivekananda's philosophy—this was his chief message to the world. I cannot

Speech at the S P C A., Bangalore

based on mere sentiment is notoriously unreliable there must be thought and principle too In fact the great enemy of your work is simple lack of thought How strong and steady would be the support given you could men but realise the deep kinship between all living things, and the right of these lower creatures to the fullest happiness that life can give them! Not an airy philosophic acceptance of this as theory but that genuine conviction which must *compel* kindness and protection There is such obvious and totally unnecessary suffering being inflicted on animals around us every day as to keep any sensitive human being in a state of chronic misery I think all lovers of animals can help before prosecuting for cruelty by instructing ignorant and careless owners as regards practices that are ingrained in them to the cruelty of which they have become blind. Even in England your societies have still to be busy advising the use of humane killers or the slackening of bearing reins There is an enormous scope here in India for easing the lot of animals by kindly advice, and sometimes by a very little pecuniary help to their owners How many of us could save the *jutka* ponies from girth galls if we distributed some of our old motor tubes to the drivers and instructed them to slip their girths through them! Take again the large number who keep pet birds in cages that are too small for them, with bars so slippery that they cannot sit on them. In ninety nine cases out of a hundred they are fond of their birds but their ignorance leads to this unconscious cruelty

It is all lack of thought and of imagination. But, after all it is feeling that should quicken these mental powers. We have to teach children about these things No child should ever leave school without some realisation of what animals feel That will be far better than

Speech at the S P C A , Bangalore

a multitude of prosecutions But it is of no use for the teacher just to tell the child He must communicate his own compassion, and as with the child, so with the man we "will not see because we do not feel"

THE STORY OF SABUKTAGIN

I do not know if you have heard the story of Sabuktagin and the doe It seems so suitable for today's address that I shall venture to relate it to you. Sabuktagin was the father of Mahmud of Ghazni, one of the earliest invaders of India, and, though of royal descent, was at first the slave of Alptagin, the first king of Ghazni but he must have been something more than a mere slave, for he married Alptagin's daughter and succeeded him on the throne However, in his youth he was poor, so poor that he had only one horse, and on this horse, he spent much time in hunting on the plains round Nishapur, the town where he lived It chanced one day that he saw a doe feeding, fearless of danger, with a fawn at her side, and spurring his horse, he soon caught the fawn and binding its legs, carefully laid it on the saddle before him Then he went back towards the city But, as he went, the poor doe followed, gazing after him in a piteous manner, and Sabuktagin's heart was so moved with compassion that he let the fawn go free Then the mother, overjoyed, returned with her young one to their glad free life in the fields, but still she kept glancing back at Sabuktagin, her great eyes brimming with gratitude and love And that very night Sabuktagin beheld in a dream the glorious Prophet, who said, "O' Amir Nasiruddin Sabuktagin, the tender mercy which thou hast shown towards a defenceless and unhappy creature has been accepted before God's throne, and in the Council Chamber of the One God, thy name

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is inscribed on the roll of kings Wherefore thou must always behave in this manner to all thy people nor ever give up this quality of mercy for kindness and compassion are a well spring of blessedness both in this world and the next

This is an old story but I should be very sorry to think that it is wholly a fiction It shows us, at any rate in a truthful manner the tender side of Islam which lives and must live not by fire and force but rather by deeds of compassion and love

KINDNESS TO DUMB CREATURES

It is wonderful to think how much we are with these dumb creatures, and yet how little we know of them. Every living creature about us, whether the lizards which haunt our walls or the squirrels which make every tree a house or the birds or the bats or even the insects—let us have kindly feeling towards them all But to those animals of which we make pets which share more particularly our personal regard let us be particularly kind Every day let us think of them and attend to their comforts If we do they will repay us, I am quite sure with more faithful attachment but without that, our kindness to them will repay itself For kindness to them is one of those little nameless and unremembered acts which as the poet Wordsworth says are the best portion of a good man's life. Let us keep our hearts warm. Let us be like Sabuktigin compassionate and kind and never wittingly or needlessly cause any pain to these creatures which are so much in our power They like us are God's creatures They like us are created by Him and are part of His World and His Work And whether we regard them or not we may be sure He regards them with love and compassion

Speech at the S P C I, Bangalore

and holds us responsible for the way in which we treat them, His servants and ours. You know the great sentence of Ruskin — "There is in every animal's eye a dim image and gleam of humanity, a flash of strange light through which their life looks out and up to our great mystery of command over them, and claims the fellowship of the creature if not of the soul."

That sentence is not theory but passion. Its effect on any decent man is not acceptance but love and action. And this means far more than mere kindness, mere protection from suffering. Who has not experienced some animal's responsiveness, its faithfulness, its love, less variable than the human, unextinguishable even by cruelty when once it has been lit in the small helpless heart? It is terrible to think how few animals are ever allowed to love.

SOME ENEMIES OF MAN

I do not say that man has no enemies at all amongst animals. Perhaps, next to himself, his greatest foes are the rat and the mosquito, and I feel sure that hardly any amongst us would not vote for their complete annihilation, if such a thing was possible. How much happier we would then be—with neither malaria nor plague to worry about!

In India, sentiment prevents destruction of useless and even dangerous animals. There is another big exception to this, and that is to be found in the case of the dogs that crowd our streets in all stages of starvation and disease. Perhaps it will be a surprise to you to hear that in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolai Gold Field there were destroyed last year no less than 4,058 of these dogs. This, as I see from your report, is not very many more than were destroyed in the Civil and Military Station. It is certainly none too

Speech at the S P C A., Bangalore.

many for one hospital alone returned 500 cases of treatment for rabies. Concurrently I think there is a growing feeling in favour of the restoration of the dog to his place of respect as a friend of man and I see more and more of my friends who are accompanied by dogs on their morning walks. I trust that that feeling may grow till every dog has an owner and a friend and the necessity of measures of destruction comes to an end.

THE GOLDEN AGE FOR ANIMALS

We are often told of the glories of the Golden Age in India, and from one story it would appear that it must have been a golden age for the animal also. I refer to that wonderful passage in the *Mahabharata* where king Yuddhishtira wished to take his dog to Heaven. Indra said—

There is no place in Heaven for persons with dogs. Do thou abandon this dog. There is no cruelty in this.

But Yuddhishtira replied—

It has been said that the abandonment of one that is devoted is infinitely sinful."

The faithful dog was admitted with his master into the joys of *Swarga*.

This is too long. I am afraid I have become a proper butt for Polonius. Your Society has been doing admirable and really efficient work in deterrence and education. The latter part as I have suggested is even more important than the former and you need the vigorous co-operation of the educational authorities. I hope that you and similar bodies elsewhere, will receive that co-operation in Cantonment City and State. Our great hope in this matter lies in the children and the

Laying Foundation Stone of Maternity Hospital at Attibele.

quickenings of their sympathy for animals is one of the greatest responsibilities of the educational departments. You have my deepest good wishes in your great work—

“ He prayeth well, who loveth well,
Both man and bird and beast
He prayeth best who loveth best,
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all ’

LAYING FOUNDATION STONE OF MATERNITY HOSPITAL AT ATTIBELE

[On 2nd April 1930, during the course of a tour in the Bangalore Taluk, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was presented with an Address by Mr. Sarabanna on the occasion of laying the Foundation Stones of the Maternity Hospital and the Choultry at Attibele. In replying to the Address, Sir Mirza said as follows —]

Mr. Sarabanna and Gentlemen — It gives me no small pleasure to have an opportunity of taking part in this evening's function. I am very grateful to you, Mr. Sarabanna, for the kind references you have made to me in your address and for so warm a welcome. 2ND APRIL
1930.

Mr. Sarabanna has told us that the Maternity Hospital, of which I am to lay the foundation-stone presently, is being built by him in fulfilment of the desire of his father to provide such an institution for this area. A more useful form of charity could not have been thought of and I am really glad, it is soon to be an accomplished fact.

The Choultry, too, will satisfy a long felt want.

Laying Foundation Stone of Maternity Hospital at Attibele.

Dispensaries and hospitals are being established in many places in the State, but we must always remember that doctors alone cannot give us good health. We have got to see that the conditions which generate disease are eliminated as far as possible. I mean to say we should take every step to improve public health by preventive measures. The more we observe the laws of public health the less disease there will be. There must be increase of knowledge and notably of knowledge about health if we are to succeed in impressing upon our people the importance of preventive medicine. Open air wholesome food pure drinking water and hygienic dwellings—these preventives are better than any curatives. And they bless with comfort and happiness as well as with health. By hygienic dwellings I do not mean anything more than tiled and well ventilated houses, having plenty of light and air. The food which the average raiyat eats is lacking in what are called vitamins. He must have more ghee or oil and more fruit. That is why I say let them grow—as they easily can if they only try—such ordinary fruit trees as papaya, guava, loquat and plantain—and eat the fruit.

Let me convey my own thanks and those of the public at Attibele and in its neighbourhood to Mr Sarabanna for his generous gift to the public of these two buildings. The Maternity Hospital and the Choultry will long endear his name to the people of these parts.

I have now much pleasure in laying the foundation-stones of the Hospital and the Choultry

REPLY TO ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, WHITEFIELD.

[On 3rd April 1930, during the course of a tour in the Bangalore Taluk, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was presented with an Address by the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association at Whitefield. In acknowledging the Address, Sir Mirza replied as follows --]

Gentlemen,—In your address, you have spoken of your 3RD APRIL
loyalty to His HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA, and of your 1930
pride in being his subjects. These phrases of yours are
no formality—they are a true expression of the attitude
and the character, of your community. I am well aware
of your devotion to His Highness and of your complete
and positive loyalty to his Government, and I am think-
ing not merely of Whitefield but also of Bangalore and
the other parts of the State. On behalf of His Highness
and the Government, I would make a response of similar
sincerity and earnestness. In recent years, it has
become imperatively necessary that you should yourselves
decide whether you should be strangers within the gates
or in the fullest and gladdest sense citizens, and you
have deliberately chosen citizenship. This is clear from
all you say and do, and we greatly rejoice in it. First
because you are a strength to the country. It is not, I
hope, an impertinence to speak of the intelligence, the
discipline and the energy of this community. Neither
Mysore nor any other part of India can afford to let these
qualities rust unused. We seek your keen interest and
co-operation in all public affairs.

But it is recognised also that this laying hold upon
Indian citizenship and the identifying of the commu-
nity with the aspirations and endeavours of the country
is far the best policy for the community itself. India's

Opening a Town Hall at Channapatna

future is well worth sharing particularly for those who strenuously help in the making of it. Any other policy would mean and has often meant frustration and unhappiness. It is true of this community as of all others that self realisation can come only through the freest and the most candid intercourse with the rest and a deliberate policy of finding and emphasising unity rather than differences. This is a policy easy to speak of and very difficult for any one to pursue because the differences lie on the surface and need no discovering while the unity is deep within like every source of power and can only be understood by good will and patience and real self sacrificing patriotism. When found it comforts and inspires the person and the race.

Coming to matters of particular interest to this settlement I shall be very glad to discuss them with you presently. I hope you will agree that this will be a more satisfactory method of disposing of them than by anything I could say in the course of a speech. I wish to assure you of my warm interest in your welfare and I shall be happy to do whatever lies in my power to make this a really prosperous settlement.

In conclusion may I ask you to accept my cordial thanks for the kind words in which you have referred to me and my work?

OPENING A TOWN HALL AT CHANNAPATNA

[On 17th April 1930 in the course of a tour through parts of the Bangalore Taluk, Sir Mirza M Ismail Downan was requested to open a Town Hall at Channapatna. In accordance to the request Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

Gentlemen —It gives me great pleasure to join you in this function of declaring your town hall open

Opening a Town Hall at Channapatna

The town-hall has taken a very long time to reach completion, and your pleasure and satisfaction must be the greater, therefore, to see it completed at last. I must congratulate you on possessing such an imposing Citizens' Hall, as I would prefer to call it. It is really a fine building, quite neat and beautiful architecturally. The main room is really splendid. Now it is up to you to make the best possible use of it. It is after all the use to which a building is put that is really important, for it is no good having a fine building if you do not make fine use of it.

I do not think you will be able to go as far as they have done in the City of Osaka in Japan with their Citizens' Hall, but it might interest you to know what use they make of theirs. The object of their institution is to develop a better spirit among the lower classes, in other words, it is settlement work.

This building is a magnificent structure of four stories, costing some lakhs of rupees. (It must be remembered Osaka is a big city.) There is a large auditorium with accommodation for about 1,000 people and in this hall, nearly every day lectures on literary and scientific matters, social problems, etc., are given.

Besides lectures, concerts, cinema shows, dramas for seniors and juniors are occasionally presented with a view to improving taste in these things.

There is a separate room for instruction in music. Music teaching here is not very exalted, but just such as working people can enjoy in their leisure time.

In the amusement room, ping-pong and other games are provided so that the men enjoy their evening and have an opportunity of social intercourse.

The institution lays stress on the culture of children, and a room is provided for the juniors. Here various

Opening the Pipe Foundry at the Mysore Iron Works

meetings are held for reading studying practising songs and speeches, and so on. A boy scout detachment has also been organised.

With a view to advancing the people in the knowledge of world matters newspapers and periodicals are placed at their disposal in the resting room and there are many varieties of books in the library.

There are also departments in which advice is given about family affairs and medical and legal matters.

I do not of course mean to say that it is possible for us here to copy the Japanese model in every detail but it just shows to what splendid use it is possible to put such buildings. We too could do a great deal in the same direction provided there were people prepared to devote some of their leisure time and organising ability to such public work. If we cannot go the whole way let us at least go some distance in the same direction.

It is in the hope that you people of Channapatna, will make the best possible use of this building that I declare it open. May it be a busy centre of all your activities—civic and social and I should like to add also political!

OPENING THE PIPE FOUNDRY AT THE MYSORE IRON WORKS

[Sir Mirza M Ismail Dewan presided at the opening ceremony of the Pipe Foundry at the Mysore Iron Works, Bhadravati on Friday the 2nd May 1939. There was a large gathering of officers and men present at the function besides a number of visitors from Bangalore and Shimoga. In declaring the Foundry open Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

2ND MAY
1939

Mr Krishna Rao and Gentlemen—I regard it as a great privilege to be associated with the starting of this

Opening the Pipe Foundry at the Mysore Iron Works

pipe foundry which, I understand, is one of the largest and finest in India. As the General Manager has just told us, the plant is quite up-to-date, and it has been designed with a view to obtaining the greatest possible efficiency and economy in operation. It is a matter of just pride to us all that the entire plant has been erected by our own Engineers. I wish to congratulate them heartily upon their achievement.

For the past four years, the Works have been making pipes up to 16" in diameter and have supplied them to various places in India. The staff have acquired valuable experience. The processes of manufacture have been improved. Considering the fact that the pipes are made from charcoal pig iron, they are, I believe, unequalled in India for strength and quality. It is not without considerable preparation, therefore, that the new plant has been installed to manufacture pipes up to 30" in diameter. There should be ample work for such a plant. New water-supply schemes for a number of towns all over India are under consideration, and it is not unlikely that some at least of these schemes will materialise in the next few years. Our own water-supply project for Bangalore has been put in hand, and has provided the foundry with a large initial order.

PROSPECTS BEFORE THE WORKS

The Bhadiavati Iron Works have been in existence now for seven years. I cannot say that they have fulfilled all expectations, or that, judging them from a purely commercial standpoint, they have been so far a conspicuous success, but those in a position to judge are confident that the solution of the more serious of our problems is only a question of time. I am inclined to take the same view, and feel that in spite of the admitted difficulties

Opening the Pipe Foundry at the Mysore Iron Works

with which the enterprise is faced it will eventually win through. One thing however is certain there can be no question of closing down the Works as has been sometimes suggested. That would be an economic crime. We must persist and I am confident that our determination to make them in every respect a success will receive its rewards sooner or later—sooner I hope rather than later. Meanwhile it is undesirable that our temporary difficulties should be unduly magnified and the many gratifying signs of progress overlooked.

THE MAIN PROBLEM

The main problem with which the management is faced is to find sufficient quantities of fuel to keep the blast furnace going. Over 400 tons are required every day—not a small quantity to collect or transport. But the resourceful Chairman is endeavouring to find a solution of the difficulty which we trust will prove satisfactory.

A concern which manufactures only intermediate products or relies largely upon an outside market is always at a disadvantage. The aim of the management is therefore, to develop gradually and as funds permit, the manufacture of finished articles which can find a ready market in the country. It is with this idea that the new pipe foundry is being established. The creosoting plant at Bhadravati which is treating wooden sleepers and poles for the Railways and the Electric Department, is another illustration of the same policy. Several species of timber from the Ghant forests are treated with wood tar creosote obtained from the chemical plant.

THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL

In ordinary times and in ordinary circumstances, the manufacture of steel would obviously be the next and the

Opening the Pipe Foundry at the Mysore Iron Works.

most natural step But the conditions are not normal The Works have their own difficulties to contend with For one thing, cheap electricity is an absolute necessity, if the manufacture of steel is to be a commercial proposition The Board of Management are keeping this question constantly in view, and will not hesitate to take action the moment they feel that circumstances warrant it

Wood distillation affords considerable scope for the development of a number of subsidiary industries. These and several other problems with which the Works are faced are engaging the constant attention of the Board of Management

In my address to the Assembly in October last, I referred to your Chairman in the following words —

“It is hardly necessary for me to give an assurance to this House, on behalf of my esteemed colleague, Mr M N Krishna Rao, that no effort will be spared by him to continue with undiminished faith and vigour, the good work that has been accomplished so far at Bhadravati We must feel grateful to him for assuming this additional burden of responsibility I am sure I echo your sentiment when I wish him all the success which, I know, he will deserve in his difficult task.”

It is not my habit to go out of my way to show encomiums on anybody, even though he be, as in the present instance, a highly esteemed and a very dear colleague, but I feel that I cannot let this occasion pass without saying a word in praise of Mr Krishna Rao He has more than risen to the occasion He has applied himself with untiring energy and devotion to his duties The success which he has already achieved is a sure indication of the grip he has acquired over every detail

Opening the Pipe Foundry at the Mysore Iron Works

of a vastly complex undertaking and is also a guarantee of still greater success in the future

A WORD OF APPRECIATION

Before concluding I would take the opportunity of saying a word of appreciation to the staff. We are fortunate in having a staff who are keenness itself.

I read recently a description of the great Blackshirt ceremonies in Italy. To the assembly of young warriors Mussolini cried "Whose is Italy?" and received a stirring shout in answer "Ours!"

This question and answer have almost been turned into a ritual by Mussolini and wherever they are heard they arouse the greatest enthusiasm.

I am sure that is the kind of feeling that animates you all. I am sure you yourselves here feel at all times an inspiring sense of personal responsibility for the good name and the prosperity of the Works. I am sure you feel that their success is your success and that the difficulties which have had to be faced must be fought with your courage. You feel that in them there is scope for the execution of your own purposes and ideals and that everyone has a share in controlling their destiny. Your sentiment in regard to the Works is that in all the essentials of possession they belong to you. If the question were asked about these Works "Whose?" yours also would be the shout "Ours!"

Gentlemen it only remains for me now to start the foundry on its career with full and fresh hope for the future

SPEECH AT THE AGRICULTURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL UNION

[Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, presided at the Annual meeting of the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union, Bangalore, which was celebrated on the 30th May 1930. There was present at the meeting a representative gathering of those interested in the agricultural progress of the State. In opening the proceedings, Sir Mirza delivered the following speech - -]

Dr Coleman and Gentlemen,—This is the first occasion on which I have had the pleasure of addressing you, and I am sure you will allow me to say that I am very appreciative of the honour you have done me in inviting me to open your annual conference. 30TH MAY
1930

Your Union has much solid achievement to its credit, and it is a real pleasure to me to be associated in any way with such a body. The Department of Agriculture is one of the departments of which we are justly proud, containing as it does some of the most experienced and talented scientists in India, and it is peculiarly fortunate in its Director.

I should be surprised if the Director does not number your Union among the most noteworthy achievements of his Department—for the willing co-operation of independent workers like you is at once a proof of the value of the Department's work in the past, and a guarantee of its progress on right lines in the future.

Your objects, as stated in your constitution and rules, are to foster a feeling of unity, and to further agricultural development in the State. Your motto—which I like even better—"Agriculture is the hope of the nation," gives to your aims a patriotic and ethical *motif*, which hallows your activities, and makes them in

Speech at the Agricultural and Experimental Union

a true sense service of your country and countrymen. I consider the motto to be most appropriate as agriculture is the industry that must be the foundation of every State—especially a State like ours in which 72·4 per cent of the population are *directly* dependent on it. I say *directly* because indirectly and in a larger sense, all the rest are also dependent on it for in the last analysis commerce manufacture every form of activity even in the most industrialised countries of the West run back to the bounty of the earth by which every worker skilled or unskilled must be fed and by which his wages are ultimately paid.

MYSORE AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY

Mysore will remain essentially an agricultural country for as long as one can foresee. To us the welfare of the agricultural population is the prosperity of the State, and the neglect of anything which could advance agriculture is failure in duty towards the country. That the agricultural policy of the Government has constantly kept this truth in view is evidenced by the steady growth of expenditure on the Agricultural Department from Rs. 56 500 in 1910 to Rs. 3½ lakhs in 1920 and considerably more than 5 lakhs at the present time. These figures relate to the expenditure on the Agricultural Department proper and do not include that on the allied departments of the group. Government have gladly given this money as they are confident that it enures directly to the benefit of agriculture—in other words, of the State. Each increase of expenditure has meant the opening of new fields of work and the improvement and expansion of established activities.

We have been giving all we can our only regret being that we have not more to give and we know that under

Speech at the Agricultural and Experimental Union

Dr Coleman, the Department is giving the public full value for every pie of this expenditure, but that is not to say that it has been possible to do all the work there is to be done. For one thing, a large and important part of the work lies outside the province of purely official action, and for another, even inside this province, much ground has had to be left uncovered, or but sparsely covered, owing to financial limitations. As Dr Coleman has pointed out in his address, the Department requires help and support in the testing and demonstration of agricultural implements, seeds, manures, and methods. The very object of this Union is that the best of our agriculturists should join forces with the staff of the Department in a common effort to improve the State's agriculture, and when I look at your membership, I can think of no collection of persons better fitted to undertake and succeed in this most important work. The Director is quite enthusiastic about the work you have already done, and I for my part find in your record an assurance that you will persevere in the service you have undertaken, and demonstrate that it is only the enlightened co-operation of non-officials that can give body and fruition to the research and labours of official experts. I may assure you Government are no less proud of the co-operation of practical agriculturists with the Agricultural Department than they are of the work of the Department itself, and they are fully aware that progress to be real must be based upon team-work. It is with the object of securing team-work that the Agricultural Development Board referred to by Dr Coleman has been constituted, but of all team-work, there can be none more effective at present, nor any more full of hope for the future, than that in which officials and non-officials alike put their strength together and advance shoulder

Speech at the Agricultural and Experimental Union

to shoulder towards a common goal In this let me hope with Dr Coleman, that your Union will lead the way

POTENCY OF THE PRINTED WORD

I was particularly glad to learn that your Hassan Branch has good work to its credit It indicates the scope there is for a more intimate extension of your work in the Districts—and later on possibly there might be further ramifications

I was rather amused to hear Dr Coleman speak disparagingly of the potency of the printed page and the spoken word—for I happen to know that he can make most potent use of both but I agree with him to this extent that however useful your *Journal* may be it can never be so inspiring as your example In fact the *Journal* is, and ought to be a record of your work and your thought and the work and thought of others like you I think that your *Journal* is doing well and it is in recognition of its usefulness that Government have readily come forward with their support

Before I conclude I wish to make one or two observations which occur to me Our chief industrial crops are cotton and ground nut The trade in both these commodities has, I fear suffered to some extent during this year but I hope that better times are in store for it The Department has evolved superior strains of cotton which command very good prices But it is necessary that no adulteration should take place if this cotton is to retain its reputation in the market The superior varieties of ground nut too are exposed to this danger The consequences of adulteration are deplorable and we should do everything possible to stop our people from pursuing this suicidal course.

Speech at the Agricultural and Experimental Union

One of the chief directions in which progress has to be made is the development of co-operative marketing in regard to these and other commodities. Cardamom growers stand in special need of this help. It is to be hoped that the Association, which has recently been started to help them, will achieve its purpose.

These and many other problems are, I know, receiving your attention. I hope that every year you meet in conference you may have the satisfaction of recording a substantial advance in the improvement of agriculture in the State.

I do not think I need detain you longer and shall conclude with my cordial good wishes for the success of this meeting



VI—REPLIES TO ADDRESSES OF LOCAL BODIES.

REPLY TO TUMKUR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

[On 15th September 1926 Sir Mirza M Iamail, Dewan was presented with an Address of welcome by the Tumkur Municipal Council. In acknowledging the same, he replied as follows —]

15TH SEP
1926

Mr President and Gentlemen,—I have listened with much interest to the address which has just been read by you Mr President and I thank you for the welcome to which you have given expression on behalf of the citizens of Tumkur.

You have referred in your address to several matters, in which your town is interested. Firstly as regards the water-supply you are very properly anxious that the work should be completed soon. The delay is due to non receipt of pipes. I understand the Iron Works have agreed to complete supplies by the end of May 1927. They will be asked to advance the date as much as possible so that the pipe line may be ready for service by next June.

I entirely sympathise with your desire to complete your drainage scheme but the request you make to Government for an annual grant of Rs. 15 000 for the next five years is one which having regard to their financial position it is hardly possible for them to comply with. Government have already given you a special grant of Rs 5 000 last year. We have now allotted Rs. 10 000 to the Tumkur District out of the provision of Rs. 1 30 000 made for town improvement. We shall leave it to the District authorities to distribute the grants in the best

Reply to Tumkur Municipal Council

manner possible among the towns in their respective districts, subject to the general approval of Government Tumkur will, I hope, be satisfied for the present with its share of this grant, which I trust will, to some extent, help you to carry out the improvements needed in the town

The Chief Electrical Engineer tells me that it would cost something like Rs 3½ lakhs under Capital charges to carry electric power to Tumkur. If the scheme is to be a paying proposition, it should yield a gross revenue of not less than Rs 10,000 per annum. If your Municipality is prepared to guarantee this return, Government will be only too pleased to have the scheme investigated and to see the benefits of electricity extended to your town.

Turning now to the subject of schools, Government will give due consideration to your request for a High School for girls. It is entirely a question of funds, and I am not sure if we shall be able to provide the necessary funds in the immediate future. It seems also doubtful whether with the small number of girl students likely to come up to the High School Classes and with the proximity of the Bangalore Schools, a separate High School for this place would be justified. The Education Department will, however, be asked to investigate the question. You will be glad to hear that it is proposed to start an Intermediate College in Tumkur next year.

I shall give your request for a grant for the Public Library the most sympathetic consideration possible.

TOWN PLANNING

I am much interested to hear of your municipal activities. The importance of civic improvement is being widely recognised and appreciated now-a-days. This is, however, far more the case in the West than in the East.

Reply to Tumkur Municipal Council

One constantly reads of town planning schemes which this town or that has adopted India is still backward in this as in so many other respects concerning the material welfare of the people and it is time that we woke up

Allow me to quote to you from an article recently published in an English journal on the subject of town improvement You will see that a new civic conception has taken shape and form in the minds of men and women in the West We shall do well to follow their example, not of course as mere imitators but adapting tested and approved principles to our own needs in our own way —

We are not says the writer one whit less proud of Cathedral and Castle. No less responsive are we to the charm of noble caskets wrought in stone and stored with memories of ancient far off things but with eyes that have watched o'er man's mortality our love of cities is wiser and mellowed less passionate but not less true and it is steeped in human sympathy and understanding We desire that the *whole* city shall be beautiful that meanesses and squalors shall be done away that the streets and squares shall be broad and clean and wholesome with rays of abiding beauty glorifying them

Be active in municipal affairs, don't sit at ease and leave to others the burden and heat of strife for better things. Be up and doing The city has a claim upon us and I will not praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue which shrinks from the dust and heat.

To the builders of a city which shall be a metropolis of joy the dwelling place of happy human folk who can live with pride and dignity of purpose working out their mortal destiny a city in which the laughter of little children is richer and braver music than temple bells to be builders I say of such a city is a great and glorious service.

So then aim at a lovelier Tumkur for cities are really made by the good citizenship the comradeship the

Opening Womens' Hospital at Tumkur

neighbourliness, the vision, sympathy and high purpose of the citizens themselves.

Gentlemen, I again thank you, one and all, for the reception you have given me, and assure you of my earnest support in all your schemes for the improvement of your town and the welfare of its people

OPENING WOMENS' HOSPITAL AT TUMKUR

[On 16th September 1926, Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, declared open the newly built Womens' Hospital at Tumkur. There was a large and enthusiastic audience of local people to witness the function. In declaring the Hospital open, Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

Ladies and Gentlemen—It is a great pleasure to me to have an opportunity of taking part in this function to-day, and of opening an institution which is intended to confer great benefits on the women and children of this place

16TH SEP.
1926

At present, the District contains no medical institution which is intended solely for women and children and this hospital will, therefore, supply a long-felt want—thanks to the generosity of the Tumkur Municipality and the District Board.

There is a well-equipped General Hospital in Tumkur, but Indian Women do not resort to such institutions as much as we could desire. Hence the necessity felt for institutions where medical aid may be given by women to women.

The provision of hospitals and dispensaries is no doubt one of the principal duties of both the Government and public bodies, like District Boards and Municipalities. You need no assurance from me, I hope, that the Government of Mysore are keenly alive to the imperative

18TH SEP
1926

Opening Womens Hospital at Tunkur

necessity of providing more medical institutions and if they have not been able to go as far as they would like in this direction, it is due solely to the fact that financial considerations render such a course as yet impossible. If an adequate number of hospitals and dispensaries is to come into existence, we must look to private benefactions to come to our aid as in Western countries. This form of charity may well commend itself to men of position and wealth who desire out of their substance to contribute to the needs of their fellow citizens. According to a Medical authority in London there is a hospital bed for one in every three hundred or so of the people in India it is somewhere near thirty thousand or more of the population and this in a country where the play of epidemics, the scourge of bacterial organisms the dead weight of inertia of many a national and religious custom inimical to health and the vast problem of dense populations—all contribute to make the fight for health excessively difficult.

Nor must we lose sight of the great principle—the fundamental principle of modern medicine—that prevention is better than cure. It is incumbent on every Municipality to concern itself particularly with the character of its public water supply air supply and food supply and the use of adulterants in foodstuffs. There should be no town worthy of the name without a pure water supply and decent drainage conditions.

A great health movement is sweeping over the entire world. Much attention is being paid to public hygiene which is the foundation on which reposes the happiness of the people and the power of a country. Let it be our ambition to make every effort for the improvement of public health reducing as far as our resources permit, the number of deaths from the acute or infectious

Laying the Foundation Stone of Puttamma-Papanna Choultry
diseases, bearing in mind the truth of Pasteur's words,
"It is within the power of man to rid himself every
parasitic disease "

In making these remarks on the matter of health in general, I have not lost sight of the special character and value of the institution whose inauguration has brought us together. The health of the mothers is the health of the nation. If it is below normal, it will reduce, if not nullify, the effect of such general efforts as I have mentioned. I trust, therefore, that this hospital will not only care for women and children in sickness, but will become a centre of enlightened instruction and example to the women of the district as to how they may attain the highest degree of health for themselves and their families.

I will not say more on a subject on which much can be said. In thanking you for asking me to perform this ceremony, let me, on behalf of all present here, express the hope that the institution may serve the needs of the town in the amplest possible measure. I have great pleasure in declaring the hospital open.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF PUTTAMMA-PAPANNA CHOULTRY

[The ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the Puttamma-Papanna Sarvajanika Choultry at Sna, Tumkur District, was performed by Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, on 18th September 1926. In declaring the stone truly laid, Sir Mirza said —]

Mrs Puttamma, Mr Papanna and Gentlemen,—When the donors of the building, of which I have been

18TH SEP
1926

Reply to the Tiptur Municipal Council

requested to lay the Foundation Stone to-day first approached me I confess I had no idea of the munificence of the gift they were making to this town. When, however I found that they had undertaken the construction of a building at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 000 for providing shelter for the poor and to make over the building and its entire management to Government, I felt no hesitation in acceding to their request to perform this pleasant ceremony to-day

It speaks volumes for the piety and generosity of the donors that they should true to the Indian tradition for charity have come forward to help humanity in this way For however much the world may be advancing materially the poor are always with us, and those who provide for them in any form whatsoever deserve our respect and gratitude

The building that will shortly rise on this site will I hope prove not only of great benefit to those for whom it is intended, but also serve to beautify the town.

I shall now proceed to lay the foundation stone of the Puttamma-Papanna Sarvajanika Choultry and on behalf of all here present I express the hope that it may in ample measure fulfil the intentions of the generous donors

REPLY TO THE TIPTUR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

[While on a tour in the Tumkur District Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, was presented with an Address by the Town Municipal Council of Tiptur Replying to it he said —]

Mr President Members of the Tiptur Municipal Council and Gentlemen —I thank you heartily for the manner in which you have welcomed me to your town and can

Reply to the Tiptur Municipal Council.

assure you that I deeply appreciate the very kind terms in which you have been good enough to refer to me in your address

It is a source of sincere gratification to me to feel that you appreciate my desire to come into close contact with all classes of His Highness's subjects, to acquaint myself at first hand with their conditions and problems, to understand their aspirations and to sympathise with them in their difficulties. You also, I am sure, recognise my burning desire to do abiding service to our country and its illustrious Sovereign. That, as I have stated elsewhere before, is the only ambition, the only thought, and the only pursuit which I have set before myself, so long as I am privileged to occupy the position I do. As full means have been given, full performance will be expected—and exacted. While no one can make a new heaven and a new earth, I will do the utmost that in me is. I shall pursue my task “without hasting, without resting,” relying on the good will and co-operation of my fellow-citizens.

I am gratified to hear that the trade of this town is showing signs of improvement. Government are keenly interested in developing the trade and industry of the State and any suggestions which you, as experienced businessmen, may put forward in this respect will be most welcome.

SOME REPRESENTATIONS

To come to the representations made in your address, I find that many of these have been under the consideration of Government for some time past, though for one reason or another,—but, I believe, chiefly owing to financial considerations,—it has not been possible for them to meet your wishes in all cases.

Reply to the Tiptur Municipal Council

I am pleased to hear that your new High School is a great success and has attracted a large number of students from distant places. Government are aware that the construction of a new building for the Middle School is an urgent necessity. The question has been examined in detail by the Revenue and Education Departments with the result that plans and estimates for a new building are under preparation. I shall in the course of my inspection of the town endeavour in consultation with you and the Inspector General of Education to select a suitable site for the building. You may rest assured that the construction of the building will be taken up without unnecessary loss of time.

You will be glad to hear that Government have given administrative sanction to the establishment of a Zangana Hospital at this place, and the Chief Engineer is preparing plans and estimates for a building in consultation with the Senior Surgeon, the District Board and your Municipality. I need not repeat what I said only the other day at Tumkur about the need for better provision of medical aid for women.

While I fully sympathise with your request about the transfer of the Gubbi Sub-Division Office from Tumkur to Tiptur I am afraid that the consideration of the question will have to lie over until the housing accommodation required for both the officers and the clerical staff is made available.

HOUSES FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS

I notice in this connection that among the representations made by you is a request for Government assistance to a scheme, which you have in view for providing houses to Government servants, for which purpose the Municipal Council propose to allot Rs. 30 000. Your

Reply to the Tiptur Municipal Council.

offer is certainly an attractive one and the Government assistance you ask for does not strike me as unreasonable. I shall be glad to have the question examined in detail and I trust it may be possible for Government to grant your request, in which case it should be possible to transfer the Revenue Sub-Division Office to this place as urged by you.

The question of the transfer of the Second Munsiff's Court from Tumkur to Tiptur has, I am aware, been hanging fire from the year 1921. I find that this question which was under correspondence between Government and the Chief Court was referred to the Laws' Delays' Committee. The report of this Committee is, I understand, now ready and I dare say they have referred to this matter also. Government will pass orders on your representation as soon as the opinion of this Committee is received and considered.

TOWN HALL AND MUNICIPAL OFFICE

Your requests for a moiety of the cost of a combined building for a Town-Hall and Municipal Office and grant of subventions for your drainage and water-supply schemes, will receive sympathetic consideration. I trust you hardly need any assurance from me as to how deeply I am interested in the improvement and beautification of towns. Unfortunately our activities in this direction are circumscribed by our limited resources. I wish it were possible for us to provide a larger grant for town improvement. But for some time to come we have to make the best use of whatever funds could be made available. I am aware that your Municipality is not, in the distribution of the allotment made for this district, likely to get very much. But I have every confidence that the enlightened and well-to-do among you will come forward

Reply to the Madhugiri Municipal Council

to supplement the efforts of the Government in creating fresh amenities of life in your town.

Gentlemen I do not wish to say anything more on this occasion. I am here to study your requirements on the spot and if in personal consultation with you and the officers here present we could arrive at a satisfactory settlement of at least a few out of your various wants, I shall as I hope you too will be satisfied.

I thank you again most warmly for your kind welcome and good wishes. It is a great pleasure to me to visit this important commercial centre and meet you all.

REPLY TO THE MADHUGIRI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

[In the tour above mentioned Sir Mirza M Ismail was presented with an Address by the Maddagiri (now Madhugiri) Municipal Council. In acknowledging it, he replied as follows :-]

20TH SEP
1926

Mr President Councillors and Gentlemen -- I thank you for the very cordial welcome you have accorded me and for the very kind sentiments to which you have given expression in the address. I rejoice to hear your cordial expression of loyalty to His Highness the Maharaja and an acknowledgment of the blessings which you have received under his rule. It gives me great pleasure to be with you to-day and to have the opportunity of considering the various needs of your town and the possibility of supplying them.

I am aware that you have a long standing complaint about the water supply to your town. Government will view with the utmost favour any project which your

Reply to the Madhugiri Municipal Council

Municipality may put forward as likely to assure the town of an adequate supply of pure drinking water.

It is gratifying to me, as much as it is to you, that it has been possible for Government to establish a High School at this place. Government will now take up the question of providing a suitable building. I understand the Inspector-General of Education has already selected a site in consultation with you. I trust the High School will prove of great benefit and convenience to the students in these outlying parts of the district.

Your request for financial help to carry out a proper drainage scheme is no doubt a legitimate one. For the present and until our finances improve, however, Government will not, I fear, be in a position to allot as much funds for this purpose as they would wish. Whatever help Government can now render would have to be largely supplemented by the Municipality. A sum of Rs 10,000 has been set apart for town improvement in the district, and I daresay you will get a share of this when your Deputy Commissioner proceeds to distribute the grant.

I am afraid that your request for a loan of Rs 50,000 to the House-building Co-operative Society which you are contemplating to start is one that Government will not immediately find it possible to grant. I shall, however, ask the Co-operative Department to investigate your requirements and see to what extent Government help could be rendered.

It is unfortunate that this taluk, which not many years ago was known to be a smiling land of plenty, should have suffered so heavily in recent years as a result of successive bad seasons. Government are anxious to undertake new, and improve existing, irrigation works so as to relieve the people as far as possible from the effects of bad seasons. Your suggestion, therefore, to construct

Speech at the Reading Room at Madhugiri

a canal from the Snvarnamukhi river to feed the Bijavara tank will let me assure you receive the best consideration at the hands of Government and I shall direct the Public Works Department to investigate the project with the least possible delay

You refer to the construction of a Railway line to connect Goribidnur with Tumkur *via* Madhugiri. The extension of such branch lines is a policy accepted by Government but I have no doubt you will agree that until the more important lines, to which Government are already committed are completed it is not possible for them to think of taking up any more new lines

I think I have dealt with all the requests made in your address I look forward during my stay here to acquaint myself in greater detail with your wants and to discuss with you how far they can be supplied

SPEECH AT THE READING ROOM AT MADHUGIRI.

[In the course of the same tour in declaring open a Reading Room at Madhugiri on 20th September 1926 Sir Mirza M. Ismail said —]

20TH SEP
1926

Any movement to promote and enlarge social and civic life deserves encouragement and it was, therefore with great pleasure that I accepted the kind invitation of Mr Nanjiah Setty to perform the opening ceremony of his Reading Room to-day

It was very good of him to ask me to do so The building will long preserve the memory of Mr Narayana Setty and the filial piety of his son

I hope that it may long be a centre of social and intellectual life for this town and amply fulfil the expectations of its generous donor

REPLY TO SHIMOGA TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

[On 3rd January 1927, the Town Municipal Council of Shimoga presented an Address of welcome to Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, on the occasion of his first official visit to the station, since his assumption of office as Dewan. In acknowledging the same, he replied as follows —]

Mr. President, Members of Shimoga Municipal Council and Gentlemen — My first duty is to offer you my sincere thanks for the warm welcome which you have extended to me on my first official visit to your town, and for your address so full of good wishes. I need not tell you how deeply I appreciate your generous references to me.

3RD JAN
1927

MALNAD PROBLEMS

I have come to your District to spend a few days in your midst in order to study your special needs and difficulties and to see, in consultation with you, how far they can be met. You, who are permanent residents of this place, are in a position to advise the Administration in regard to the measures necessary for the development and improvement of this part of the State. As you know, the problems of the Malnad are many and varied, and, from time to time, have formed the subject of special investigation. The first definite inquiry into the whole question of Malnad improvement was initiated in June 1913, when an officer of Government was placed on special duty to make an extensive tour of the Malnad districts and to formulate a scheme for their improvement. The report prepared by this officer indicated the chief causes of the deterioration of the Malnad and the measures necessary to foster the growth of the population.

Reply to Shimoga Town Municipal Council

and to revive the prosperity of the area. A scheme was inaugurated in the following year providing a special grant for utilisation on measures of improvement in the three Malnad districts. A Committee was constituted for each district for controlling the operations and for developing other schemes of permanent improvement. A special officer was appointed to work under the direction of the Committees with necessary executive staff. The main lines of activity followed under this scheme included the improvement of sanitation, provision of medical aid, excavation of drinking water wells, clearance of rank vegetation all round inhabited areas, attraction of settlers from outside, improvement of drainage conditions and construction of village roads.

This scheme had been in operation for a period of ten years up to October 1924 when it came under review by Government and the directions in which further effort should be made were laid down. As part of the new policy a general economic investigation of one typical taluk in each of the Malnad districts was carried out by a special officer in the early part of last year and a representative committee under the chairmanship of my colleague Mr Chandy was later constituted to consider and report on the proposals made by the officer. Government have lately passed orders on the recommendations of this committee and have clearly indicated their policy for the future. Matters are now in train for giving early effect to the decisions.

HEALTH FIRST

This, Gentlemen is a brief retrospect of the measures taken from time to time for the improvement of the Malnad. I can claim to have bestowed some thought on this question. To my mind there are two or three ways

Reply to Shimoga Town Municipal Council

by which the social and economic progress of the Malnad could be facilitated. The first and most important thing is the improvement of public health. The problem of the Malnad really resolves itself into one of malaria. The most deadly enemy we have to fight against is malaria, and if we can bring that under control, we shall have gone a long way towards solving the Malnad question. That malaria can be controlled is beyond doubt. It has been proved in the Malaya Peninsula, the Panama Zone, the Suez Canal Zone, and many other places. What applies in these cases should surely also apply here. It may require greater effort, but so much greater will be the beneficial result. I feel that we have done practically nothing to fight the disease. We have left the mosquitoes to multiply as they like. We have not got the necessary organisation to carry on a systematic campaign against an established disease. The gods are not unkind, nor are they ever unreasonable, but they are very vigilant, they help only those who try to help themselves. We cannot expect malaria to go, simply by our wishing it to go. Constant and unwearying efforts are necessary if any impression is to be made, and I see no good reason why such efforts should be lacking. If the Municipality of Shimoga will sanction an establishment of even a dozen men with a Sanitary Inspector at the head, whose sole duty shall be the regular inspection of all places likely to breed mosquitoes, the draining of stagnant pools of water, and the treatment with some kerosine oil of such of those as cannot be drained, and if such a campaign is carried on systematically and efficiently, there is bound to be a perceptible improvement in public health.

Government have appointed a Health Officer for this district. I have every hope that under his guidance, a

Reply to Shimoga Town Municipal Council

general concerted campaign against malaria will be carried on in the whole district resulting in appreciable benefit to the people. We have to act on the military maxim that the best form of defence is attack

At first sight any campaign against malaria which involves the extermination of the mosquito would appear about as hopeless as Mrs. Partington's attempt to sweep back the rising Atlantic tide with her broom. But experience elsewhere has, as I have said shown that it is not only within the limits of possibility but perfectly feasible provided the necessary organisation is available and the co-operation of the public is forthcoming. Public health is purchasable. Within natural limitations a community can determine its own death rate

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Along with the preventive side of medicine the curative has to be developed. The provision of increased medical facilities in the Malnad is a question constantly before Government. A great deal has been accomplished in this direction since the starting of the Malnad Improvement Scheme over ten years ago but much more remains to be done before even the bare needs of the tract can have been provided for. Detailed proposals for extending medical relief in the Malnad are now before Government and I can assure you that they will receive the attention which they deserve. It is of course impossible to provide new dispensaries at once for all places which are now beyond the reach of medical help both on account of the cost involved and the paucity of qualified men but you may rest assured that every endeavour will be made for the realisation of the ideal of affording medical aid to the remotest corners of the State.

Reply to Shimoga Town Municipal Council

ECONOMIC CONDITION.

The relief of agricultural indebtedness, with all its attendant evils and depressing effects, is another most pressing problem in the Malnad. There is no doubt that the average Malnad farmer is over head and ears in debt, all test inquiries into the economic condition of select areas have turned an impression into a certainty. It is impossible to compute, with any degree of accuracy, the total agricultural indebtedness of the Malnad, but there can be no question that the problem is assuming a very serious aspect. The land is steadily passing from the actual tillers of the soil into the hands of the *sowcars*. And so long as the population is subjected to so crippling a burden, it is difficult to see how they can advance morally and materially, even if facilities for such progress are placed in their way. Co-operative Societies and Banks have not been found of much help in easing the situation, for, they can only grant short-term loans, and would not be justified in advancing long-term loans of the sort which can really help the *raiya*, since they obtain money for comparatively short periods and cannot take the risk of issuing loans for long periods of from 10 to 20 years. Besides, the *raiya*'s repayments are often of necessity unpunctual, since his returns depend on the chances of the seasons and on world prices over which he can exercise no control. A scheme of land-mortgage banks has been advocated for many years past as a panacea for agricultural indebtedness. In the recent orders which Government have passed on Malnad improvement, they have indicated their intention of entrusting the relief of agricultural indebtedness to land-mortgage banks and they propose to start, as a first step, three such institutions in the three Malnad districts,

Reply to Shamogn Town Municipal Council

each bank operating for the present over only one taluk in each district. The primary object of these institutions will be to provide loans for the redemption of mortgages on agricultural lands but the improvement of land and of methods of cultivation will also be within their scope. I trust that with careful management these banks will supply a long felt want and contribute in course of time to a substantial reduction of agricultural indebtedness.

I have only briefly touched on a few of the major wants of the Malnad and the measures sanctioned or in contemplation to supply them but I think even these show how vast is the field of work which lies before us, and how necessary it is that continuous efforts should be made to surmount these difficult problems. I need hardly assure you of my personal interest in them and you know how ready His Highness's Government always are to consider schemes calculated to extend educational and industrial facilities in these outlying parts of the State.

LOCAL WANTS

Coming now to the particular representations made in your address I notice that they are prompted by your desire to improve the amenities of life in your town. I am pleased to hear that your town is increasing in importance as a commercial centre under the stimulus of recent events, which have facilitated a steady increase in trade and industrial activities. It is gratifying to me as much as it is to you that it has been possible for Government to provide a special grant for a project to improve the water supply to your town and that the work is making rapid progress.

Your request for additional financial help for drainage works and other improvements is no doubt a legitimate

Opening of the Shimoga Club

one but, much as I would wish to grant it, I fear that financial considerations stand in the way of its immediate compliance

You refer to the necessity of improving the Civil Hospital at Shimoga, and of establishing another hospital for the benefit of women and children. These are requests which Government are in hearty sympathy with. You will be pleased to hear that it is under contemplation to build a new and up-to-date general hospital in Shimoga and I only hope that it may be possible to make a beginning soon. A hospital like the one contemplated is a real necessity for this part of the State.

Government have decided to establish an Intermediate College in Shimoga from July 1927. For the present, provision can be made for instruction in Arts only. The question of instituting Science Courses will be considered as the number of students increases, provided, of course, funds are available.

Gentlemen, it only remains for me now to thank you once more very cordially for your kind welcome, and to assure you of my most earnest support in all your schemes for the welfare of this town and its people.

OPENING OF THE SHIMOGA CLUB

[In the course of his visit to Shimoga early in January 1927, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was requested to open the Shimoga Club. In declaring the building open, he made the following speech —]

Gentlemen — I am especially happy to be able to perform this function because it brings me into intimate contact with an important phase of the life of the State. Those of us who are engaged all day, and not infrequently,

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Opening of the Shimoga Club

a good part of the night in dealing with public affairs on a large scale through the medium of statistics have a temptation to look at life too much in the abstract and too little as a matter of flesh and blood. An occasion like this gives us an opportunity of realising that while organisations and offices come and go the great stress of human life moves perpetually on and that its mystery and purpose are perhaps better seen in the relative simplicity of the mofussil than among the complexities and the artificial atmosphere of large cities.

NEED FOR SOCIAL INTERCOURSE

The occasion which brings us together indicates a growing desire on your part for increased social intercourse. This is a matter in which India is very much behind other countries. It is a curious paradox that while Indian philosophical thought and religious aspirations assert the unity of all life the general tendency among the majority of the Indian people has been towards individual action. We are as yet far from being adepts in what other countries call team work. We do not know how to play the game. We are perhaps a little too fond of hampering instead of helping one another. We are coming however to realise that individual action cannot give the same effectiveness and satisfaction as concerted action. There are systems of discipline that call for solitary thought and activity but there can hardly be any finer discipline than that which comes out of the necessity of social life to adapt one's own thoughts and feelings while at the same time conceding the same right to others. In such circumstances one is bound to experience a growth of one's higher nature and to enter upon larger areas of true cultural enjoyment. This is the highest purpose of a social club.

Opening of the Shimoga Club

UTILITY OF CLUBS

But such clubs have also their practical every day aspect. They are convenient places for the meeting of people interested in similar pursuits and avocations, and they enable the members to come into touch with the larger world through newspapers and magazines in a way beyond the financial possibilities of most of the individual members. With the development of radio-broadcasting, they may become local centres of education and entertainment by establishing receiving stations and allowing groups of people to "listen in" to programmes of good music and helpful addresses.

There is something very impressive in taking part in the opening of a new building, especially one dedicated to a more or less public purpose. It is like being concerned in the birth of a new being with all its potentialities for good and evil.

Mr Subba Rao has always taken the greatest interest in this club, and the new building would probably not have come into existence but for his generous help. The thanks of the Shimoga public are due to him for the service he has thus rendered to it.

To the members and their successors belongs the responsibility of making this club, either only another temptation to futility and waste of time in idleness or worse, or a new centre of clean and elevated thought, enthusiastic and unselfish feeling, and joint activity not only for the benefit of the members of the Club but of the community at large.

In the hope that the latter may be the record of this club, I now declare the building open.

REPLY TO THE SHIKARPUR TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

[On 7th January 1927 the Shikarpur Town Municipal Council presented an Address to Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan welcoming him into their midst. The Address *inter alia* referred to many pressing local needs. In his reply Mr Mirza said -]

Mr President Members of the Municipal Council and Gentlemen—It is a great pleasure to me to visit Shikarpur and to receive such a warm welcome from its citizens. I cannot adequately thank you for your kind reference to me in your Address.

ADVERSE SEASONAL CONDITIONS

It is a matter of no less concern to Government than it is to you that this town and taluk should have suffered a set-back in material progress in recent years as a result of scanty rainfall and adverse seasonal conditions. Government are keenly alive to the fact that the development of irrigation is one of the best means by which the prosperity of the tract can to a large extent be restored. In pursuance of this policy Government have had the project for constructing a Reservoir across the Kunudvati near Anjanapur referred to by you thoroughly investigated by the Public Works Department. The rough scheme prepared in 1921 had to be considerably modified with reference to the nature of the foundations ascertained from trial pits, and other disadvantages peculiar to the locality. The estimate now amounts to Rs 18 50 000 which is considerably in excess over the first forecast. The question therefore requires further consideration. I believe however that it may be possible to undertake the work provided we can count on a higher rate of

Reply to the Shikarpur Town Municipal Council

contribution than now promised. You will admit that the rates, Rs 15 for wet and Rs 20 for dry lands, are much too low for the benefits the work is expected to confer.

SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER

I quite realise the difficulties which the inhabitants of this town, who number about 5,000, have to contend against in obtaining a supply of good drinking water, depending, as they do, on a few ponds and wells. I understand that the question of providing an adequate water-supply to the town has been under consideration for a long time. After considering several alternative projects, Government accorded administrative sanction in June 1916 to a scheme for pumping water from the Kumudvati river. The project was originally estimated to cost Rs 57,000, half of which Government were then willing to contribute, subject to certain conditions. But when the detailed estimates came to be framed by the Public Works Department, it was found that the total cost would not be less than Rs 1,26,000, or more than twice the preliminary estimate, the difference being due chiefly to increased cost of pipes. When the estimate was referred to the Municipal Council, they found that the scheme was beyond their resources, and they proposed to take up the less ambitious scheme of sinking wells. The question, I understand, rests at this stage. You anticipate that when the proposed Anjanapuri project is an accomplished fact, it will help to provide your town with a permanent and satisfactory system of water-supply. In the meantime, you ask for a grant of Rs 10,000 to enable you to undertake a temporary scheme. It seems to me, however, doubtful wisdom to incur such a heavy outlay on such a scheme. It would, I think, be a better and more economical arrangement, and it would also give

Reply to the Shikarpur Town Municipal Council

von speedier relief if von sank a few wells every year from such funds as your Municipality could provide and waited till the Anjanapur project was completed when a more permanent scheme of water supply could be undertaken

DRAINAGE SCHEME

As regards your request for a grant of Rs 15 000 for a drainage scheme, I would counsel a little patience at any rate till you have had a more satisfactory system of water-supply for your town Government would then be glad to help von to the extent possible

A WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

You ask for the establishment of a women's hospital in Shikarpur Town There are at present three hospitals for women in this district at Sagar Thirthalli and Shimoga I have more than once laid stress on the need for better provision of medical aid for women especially in these outlying parts of the State But it is obviously impossible for Government to bear the entire burden of opening such hospitals in all cases Government have laid it down as their policy that when local bodies come forward with proposals for opening new hospitals they will be prepared to meet the pay of the Lady Doctor and the cost of medicines imported from Europe You may therefore rest assured that you have their fullest sympathy and any well considered and practical scheme which your Municipal Council and District Board may place before them in this connection will receive their best consideration

MALNAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

You request that the Malnad Improvement Scheme which is now in force only in the Kasaba and Belundur hobles of your taluk may be extended to the whole

Reply to the Shikarpur Town Municipal Council.

taluk You may remember that the Malnad Improvement Committee of 1925 had proposed the exclusion from the operation of the scheme of even those portions of your taluk which are now included within its scope. The resources which Government can provide even to a useful scheme, like the Malnad Improvement, are limited and it is not possible for them to extend it to a larger area at present.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE KUMUDVATI

You have referred to the need of a bridge across the Kumudvati, which would enable the construction of a direct road from Shikarpur to Sagar. A road, 32 miles long, now runs between these two places, *via* Shnalkoppa, and the new road across the Kumudvati, as proposed by you, would only reduce the distance by about 8 miles. I understand that the approximate cost of building a new road with a bridge across the Kumudvati would be Rs 2½ lakhs, and for that reason, I fear, your request will have to be over until a more favourable time.

RESTORATION OF AN ANCIENT TEMPLE

The question of the restoration of the ancient temple of Sri Hucharaya Swami will be referred to the Muzrai Commissioner for investigation and report in consultation with the Public Works Department. I may observe, however, that whatever grant can be made available from the Muzrai Funds in such cases will have to be largely supplemented by private benefactions.

Gentlemen, allow me to thank you once more for the welcome you have extended to me, and to wish all happiness and prosperity to this town and its inhabitants.

REPLY TO THE SAGAR TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ADDRESS.

[Replying to an Address of welcome presented to him by the Sagar Town Municipal Council on 8th January 1927 Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan spoke as follows —]

8TH JAN
1927

Mr President Members of the Municipal Council and Gentlemen —It is very good of you to accord me such a warm welcome to your town and I thank you most sincerely for the kind terms in which you have referred to me in your address.

MALNAD IMPROVEMENT

You express the hope that the questions relating to the improvement of the Malnad will receive my special and continuous attention I spoke recently at Shimoga of the earnestness with which His Highness Government propose to address themselves to the problems presented by the tract and of the measures which they have sanctioned or have in contemplation to ameliorate the condition of its people I have great hopes that these measures will if persistently and diligently pursued prove fruitful of results and I have no doubt that we can count on the willing and active co-operation of the people

ROADS

You have made certain representations in your address regarding the more pressing needs of your Municipality The importance of every one of these is appreciated by Government. You refer to the lack of good roads particularly in the interior parts of the Malnad I recognise that improvement in this direction is desirable Proposals for the extension and improvement of communications in this area are always viewed by Government with

Reply to the Sagar Town Municipal Council Address.

sympathy, and every effort is made to allot funds for carrying them out. I gather from your address that the condition of the road from Sagar to Bhatkal, notably the Ghat section of 10 miles from Kogari to Naguvalli, is unsatisfactory, especially during the rainy season, and requires improvement. I can well realise the inconvenience that must result therefrom, seeing that the traffic on this road is very heavy, but I learn that the cost of metalling and otherwise improving these 10 miles of road amounts approximately to Rs 30,000, while an annual expenditure of about Rs 200 per mile would have to be incurred on its maintenance. I am afraid that your request is one which the Government may find it impossible to grant immediately. I shall, however, have the question further investigated by the Public Works Department and do whatever is possible.

RAILWAYS

Along with the improvement of roads, the extension of railways in the Malnad is also engaging the attention of Government, and a programme of railway construction for the whole State is at the moment under preparation. As part of this programme, the completion of the railway line between Shimoga and Ariasali, on which some work has already been done, is now under the active consideration of Government, and I hope that it may be possible to resume the work before long. I can assure you that your request in this connection for the extension of the railway line to Sagar and onwards will be carefully considered.

EDUCATION

Your address assures me that you attach no small importance to the spread of education in your district.

REPLY TO THE TIRTHAHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S ADDRESS.

[In the Address presented by it on 11th January 1927 the Tirthahalli Town Municipal Council adverted to several public wants. In his reply to the same Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, said —]

1TH JAN
1927

Mr President Members of the Tirthahalli Municipal Council and Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to be with you to-day and I thank you for the cordial welcome which you have extended to me

I am delighted to hear that the seasonal conditions in this part of the State have been favourable this year and that the raiyats have been able to reap in many cases a full harvest

You have in your address alluded to several public wants of this town and I shall deal with them as best I can.

EXTENSION OF SHIMOGA ARASALU RAILWAY

First of all you refer to the necessity of extending the projected Shimoga-Arasalu Railway line to Tirthahalli. I quite recognise the force of your request seeing that Tirthahalli is an important commercial centre in the Malnad but I regret I cannot, at the moment give you any definite assurance on the subject. For the present Government propose to complete the construction of the Shimoga-Ragihosahalli section of the Shimoga Sagar Railway and then to take up the extension of the line to Arasalu as funds permit. The question of further extending the line to Tirthahalli will be considered when the latter section has been completed. I find that the cost of constructing this line, including the provision of rolling stock, is estimated at about Rs. 30 lakhs. We have no definite idea as to traffic prospects of the line

Reply to the Tirthahalli Town Municipal Council's Address

Personally, I would be very happy to see the proposed railway line constructed as a means of opening up the country, but all I can now tell you is that your request will be fully investigated by the Railway Department, as part of the programme of railway extensions, which the Government have in view

BRIDGE ACROSS THE TUNGA AT TIRTHAHALLI

As regards the construction of a bridge across the river Tunga at Tirthahalli, it seems to me that this is a very desirable work, as the bridge would facilitate communication not only between all parts in the Tirthahalli Taluk, but also allow access to larger areas of the Koppa Taluk, besides serving to enhance the commercial importance of your town. I find, that, so far back as the year 1918, Government accorded administrative sanction to the construction of the proposed bridge at a cost of Rs 2 lakhs, of which the amount payable by the District Board of Shimoga and the Municipal Council of Tirthahalli was fixed at Rs 1 lakh and Rs 50,000 respectively, the balance being met from State Funds. Government also permitted the Local Bodies to raise debenture loans for the purpose and guaranteed payment of the interest. In the later Government Orders of April 1920 and of August 1921, the detailed estimates for Rs 1,71,120 for the work prepared by the Public Works Department were sanctioned by Government, and of this sum, Rs 1,28,340 was to be met by the District Board and Municipal Council. The work was classed as fifth in the order of bridges to be constructed as funds became available. I understand, however, that neither the District Board nor your Municipal Council has contributed its share of the cost and the matter has been allowed to drop. If, therefore, your District Board and your

Reply to the Tirthahalli Town Municipal Council's Address

Municipal Council now come forward to raise the necessary funds Government will be prepared to consider the question of taking up the project

A NEW HIGH SCHOOL

In regard to your representation about the new High School established here you are aware that one of the conditions attaching to its continuance is the realisation from public subscriptions of a sum of Rs 20 000 at least for the construction of a building The Inspector General of Education tells me that the amount collected so far is not very encouraging Besides the number of pupils reading in the institution is still very small. Your request for the early construction of a building is therefore one which does not admit of ready compliance On the other hand I must frankly state that if the prospects both as to funds required for a new building and the strength of the school continue to be as discouraging as they are at present Government may be compelled to transfer the school to another place where the need for it is more urgent and more widely felt I trust that the public spirited citizens of this place will use their best endeavours and prevent such a thing happening

DRAINAGE SCHEME

Gentlemen you next refer to a drainage scheme for your town and ask for an annual grant from Government till the completion of the scheme I understand that a preliminary survey of the town will be undertaken with a view to preparing a detailed programme and an estimate of the probable cost of the scheme. I can assure you that your request for a subvention will receive every consideration when it comes before Government along with your proposals for financing the scheme.

Reply to Chikmagalur Municipal Address

TRANSFER OF HEAD-QUARTERS OF SUB-DIVISION

In regard to your representation about the transfer of the headquarters of the Tirthahalli Sub-Division to Tirthahalli, I wish to point out that, as the Sub-Division is now constituted, Shimoga has to continue to be the headquarters, as it is more centrally situated and more easily accessible to all the taluks than your town. On the other hand if Tirthahalli is to be made the headquarters, people from other taluks of the Sub-Division would have first to go to Shimoga and then come to Tirthahalli—an additional distance of 36 miles. Moreover, there is no suitable accommodation in your town for the officers and others. For all these reasons, I fear it is not possible to accede to your request.

Gentlemen, I thank you once again most sincerely for your welcome and good wishes. It will give me the greatest pleasure to convey to His Highness the Maharaja your respectful expressions of loyalty and devotion to his Person and Throne.

REPLY TO CHIKMAGALUR MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

[On 2nd March 1927, Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, was, in the course of his tour, presented with Addresses by the Chikmagalur Town Municipal Council and the Kadur District Board. In acknowledging them, Sir Mirza made the following joint reply —]

Gentlemen,—Allow me to thank you for the cordial welcome you have extended to me on my first official visit to your town, and for the kind terms in which you have referred to me in your addresses. I need hardly

Reply to Chikmagalur Municipal Address

say how glad I am of the opportunity of meeting you all I have been eagerly looking forward to visiting your district.

In my reply to the address presented to me by the Shimoga Municipal Council I spoke of the problems peculiar to the Malnad and of the manner in which Government proposed to deal with them. I need not therefore, repeat here what I said on that occasion. While I would once again assure you that the well being of the people in these outlying parts of the State will always claim the most earnest attention of Government I must not omit to mention that governmental activities cannot by themselves go very far. The work before us is of such a nature that, without the willing and active assistance of the local people, it will not be possible for Government to achieve satisfactory results. I claim therefore, your aid and co-operation in the great task which now calls for our united energies.

DESIRE FOR PROGRESS

It has been a source of immense gratification to me to observe during my tours in the districts evidences of an earnest desire on the part of the people for progress. I have visited some of the remotest corners of the State and have come into close contact with all classes of people. The spirit of progress was manifest everywhere—more and better schools—English schools too—more dispensaries better post and telegraph facilities more and better roads and better sanitation. These are all indications of a wide awakening among the people which we must all heartily welcome and foster to the utmost possible extent. The greatest asset an individual or a nation can have is the Spirit of Progress. Without that all else is largely in vain with it, every good thing is possible.

Reply to Chikmagalur Municipal Address

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ADDRESS

Coming to the address of the Chikmagalur Municipal Council, I am gratified to see that it presents a full picture of your activities. I am happy to know that your town is growing in importance and claims, with justifiable pride, to be one of the cleanest towns in the State. I wish to congratulate the successive Municipal Councils on their energy and initiative in improving the water-supply, drainage and sanitation of the town. I have no doubt that the same enlightened policy will be pursued in future and every effort will continue to be made to make Chikmagalur an ideal town in every respect.

I understand that a project costing about two and a half lakhs of rupees for improving the water-supply to your town was recently completed, and that about half the cost of the work was met from the Municipal Council's own resources. Your request, in this connection, for a refund of certain amounts under tools and plant charges will be favourably considered by Government. But I regret, I cannot promise similar consideration to your other request for waiving the recovery of a sum of Rs 13,000, due by you on a loan obtained from Government in 1894. The loan carried a low rate of interest—4 per cent—and the large sum paid by the Municipality in the shape of interest is easily explained by the fact that the loan is 34 years old. As for your request for augmenting your water-supply, the Public Works Department is of the opinion that with a better system of distribution and avoidance of waste, there will be no need for any such project for the present.

Good drainage comes next only in importance to a pure water-supply. I note with pleasure that you have

Reply to Chikmagalur Municipal Address

on hand a drainage scheme for your town. The project is under scrutiny in the Public Works Department. Your request for a contribution from Government of half the cost of the scheme will receive due consideration when the proposal comes before them.

You request that a grant of Rs. 25,000 may be made out of the allotment for the development of urban areas for sanitary improvements like closing the Fort trench and opening up congested areas. I am not at the moment in a position to say what grant will be made to your district for town improvements next year. But I have no doubt that the Deputy Commissioner will give you a fair share of any grant that may be sanctioned by Government for the purpose.

You ask for the re-establishment of the Branch Dispensary at Basavanahalli as the people of this and neighbouring villages find it difficult to get medical aid from the District Hospital. I understand that the dispensary which had been in existence for 18 years was abolished in 1909 as the Municipality could not afford to pay the maintenance charges. Government will be glad to re-open the dispensary if the District Board and Municipal Council are prepared to meet the cost of its maintenance.

The question of lighting your town by electricity is now being investigated by the Chief Electrical Engineer. The scheme, according to the rough calculations made by him, will, I understand, cost about Rs. 1½ lakhs and provides for 600 house lights, 300 street lights and 75 H.P. for industrial purposes. The scheme is likely to pay after deducting operating expenses including depreciation a net profit of 5.58 per cent on the outlay. Whether the Municipal Council should finance the project or whether the Government should do it is

Reply to Chikmagalur Municipal Address

a question which will have to be considered. The Chief Electrical Engineer is working out details and pending the receipt of the complete scheme, I can only say that Government will be very glad if the scheme becomes an accomplished fact soon.

You have asked for a grant of Rs. 1,000 for an up-to-date Library to be started in Chikmagalur. I understand that a grant of Rs. 500 has been recently sanctioned for the purpose, to be paid in two equal instalments during the next two years. In the circumstances, I am afraid that your request for a larger grant is one which Government may not be able to comply with.

In regard to your request for the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks in every taluk in the Malnad, I would invite your attention to the orders already passed in the matter. The scheme is an experimental one, and Government wish to proceed cautiously in the matter. Further details in regard to establishment of these banks are to be considered by a Special Committee, which Government propose appointing shortly.

I am afraid I can hold out but little hope to you of starting an Intermediate College at Chikmagalur in the near future. The question will have to wait until similar Colleges, which are to be shortly started in other centres, are fully developed. Your request that suitable buildings should be provided for the various schools in your municipal area is one of those which can only be granted as funds permit. Should local help be forthcoming, Government will be in a position to give effect to your desire much sooner than otherwise possible.

I fully recognise the necessity of opening up the country by railway communications. In this connection, I should like to correct a misapprehension which appears to exist in this district. Let me say at once that

Reply to Chikmagalur Municipal Address

Government have not come to any decision regarding the Kadur Chikmagalur Railway project. I may tell you that detailed surveys are in progress for three alternative alignments between Kadur and Chikmagalur. One of these runs through Vearankanve Pass, the second through Hoskote Pass, and the third *via* Kanvehalli Pass. The first and third routes are considered unsuitable from the engineering point of view, while the traffic possibilities of the second are still under investigation. It is roughly estimated that the cost of constructing this line would come to about Rs 90 lakhs. As the amount collected from the railway cess so far is only Rs 5½ lakhs, it will be seen that more than three-fourths of the cost would have to be borne by Government.

Then again, the gross earnings on this line are estimated approximately at Rs 68 000 and the working expenses at Rs 45 000. The net earnings would thus amount to only Rs. 18 000, which means an annual loss of Rs. 48 000 calculated on the basis of a 5 per cent return on the Government share of the outlay. At this rate, the whole of the District Board's cess, for probably many years to come, would be required to defray the working expenses of this railway and there would be nothing left to help to finance any further extensions of the line. A Traffic Officer is now on the spot investigating the traffic prospects of the different routes and Government will not come to any decision without a careful examination of the results of these surveys and investigations.

THE DISTRICT BOARD ADDRESS

I have dealt so far with matter mentioned in the main address. But I am glad the address presented by the District Board affords me an opportunity of assuring

Reply to Chikmagalur Municipal Address

them that the interests of the rural, no less than those of the urban, population are always in my mind

You have in your address referred to a few aspects of the District Board's work, on some of which I should like to make a few observations

You emphasise the need for the extension of Medical aid Government are not standing still in this matter Three out of the ten new dispensaries promised under the Malnad Improvement Scheme have been recently opened at Bukkambudi, Basarikatte and Gonibede in this district and Government are alive to the need for opening more dispensaries in other centres There is a large field here for private benefactions, and if they could be secured in reasonable measure, the problem of wider medical relief would be rendered easier of solution

You complain of shortage in the supply of quinine in your district From enquiries made, I gather that the Medical Department purchases annually quinine of the value of Rs 45,000 and that more than half this quantity is distributed among the three malnad districts of Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga In addition to this, quinine costing Rs 7,000 is purchased annually by Government out of the Malnad Improvement Grant and supplied to the three districts You will thus see that Government have not been unmindful of the importance of a free distribution of quinine It is just possible that even this supply may, however, not meet the requirements of the districts fully In the Mysore District, for instance, the District Board is largely supplementing the efforts of Government by purchasing and supplying quinine at its own cost May I suggest that your District Board also adopt a similar policy?

You urge the necessity of carrying out a sanitary survey

Reply to Chikmagalur Municipal Address

of the Malnad tracts You will be interested to learn that Government have already taken steps in this direction and that a Health Survey of the whole State will be commenced in June next under the auspices of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York

Government have only recently sanctioned the opening of a Women's Dispensary at Mudgere and I learn from the Senior Surgeon that a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been posted for the charge of the Institution

The District Board's request for an annual grant by Government to enable it to carry on its functions more efficiently has I find been already considered by Government I regret that it will not be possible for Government to commit themselves to a policy of granting annual subventions to local bodies but they will be prepared to consider requests for financial assistance for any specific purpose The other request of the Board is that the entire collection of mileage cess on motor buses should be turned over to them instead of being distributed as at present according to the mileage of State, Municipal and District Fund Roads I confess to some doubt as to the reasonableness of the request but that will not prevent me from examining it

The constitution of the District Board was revised only last August and it seems to me too soon to think of further revision The present constitution may be given a fair trial and you may wait till actual experience shows what changes are necessary or desirable Your request that the Board may be permitted to elect its own President will be noted for consideration

You refer to certain difficulties in the working of the Village Panchayet Regulation in your district I agree but we must see how best we can overcome these difficulties.

Foundation-Stone of the Women's Hospital, Chikmagalur

Gentlemen, let us go ahead in a spirit of undaunted optimism on the principle that what is worth having is worth striving for

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, CHIKMAGALUR

[In laying the foundation stone of the Women's Hospital at Chikmagalur, on 5th March 1927, Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, made the following speech —]

Gentlemen,—It was with great pleasure that I accepted Mr Nagappa Chetty's invitation to lay the Foundation-Stone of the Women's Hospital Ward, which he has so munificently endowed, for it gives me an opportunity of giving public expression to my appreciation of his generosity in the cause of medical relief in the State, particularly in providing the medical aid which our women stand so urgently in need of. Mr Nagappa Chetty has just given us a touching account of the origin of this act of philanthropy, and I am sure all of us feel the utmost reverence and gratitude for the humane inspiration behind it.

5TH MAR
1927.

Six months ago, during my tour in the Tumkur District, it was my pleasant duty to open a Women's Hospital at Tumkur, which was rendered possible by the combined efforts of the Tumkur District Board and Municipal Council. In doing so, I laid stress on the need there is in the country for more and more hospitals for women and children, and, as it is not always possible for Government to provide them in every case, I appealed to men of position and ample means to contribute out of their substance to this vital need of their fellow-citizens.

Foundation-Stone of the Women's Hospital Chikmagalur

My pleasure on this occasion is all the greater therefore because I feel that I have not appealed in vain. The Ward of which I am now to lay the foundation stone is the outcome of the commendable philanthropy of one of the leading and respected citizens of your district.

The medical needs of our country are many and imperative and they demand early satisfaction. It is specially gratifying to me to see evidence in recent years, of the growth of a spirit of self help in the fight against disease. This is a very encouraging sign, indeed for you will concede that it is clearly an impossible task for Government to do all that is required in this direction without the help of the general public. I hope that more of our people will be stimulated to follow Mr Nagappa Chetty's noble example and contribute, as far as their means permit to the solution of the health problem in our State.

To Mr Nagappa Chetty and his aged and respected parents, who inspired in him the idea of this worthy and permanent form of charity the grateful thanks of Government are due. Mr Nagappa Chetty could not have chosen a better means of expressing his filial piety and devotion.

Gentlemen I shall now with your permission proceed to lay the foundation stone. May the building which is to rise on it go far to alleviate suffering among our sisters and be the means of radiating health and joy in many a home!

REPLY TO HASSAN TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

[On 21st March 1927, the Hassan Town Municipal Council presented Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, with an Address of welcome. In acknowledging it, Sir Mirza made the following speech --]

Mr Nanjundiah and Members of the Hassan Municipal Council, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I have received from you your kindly address of welcome. I thank you with all my heart for your generous references to me, which I need hardly say, I value highly, indicating as they do your appreciation of what I am endeavouring to accomplish in the service of the State. Your observations are a great encouragement to me in my difficult and responsible task.

21ST MAR.
1927.

SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY

I am one of those that feel that the great and sacred work of serving the country and its people cannot be achieved by a single individual, however favourably placed, without the hearty co-operation of the people. I hope that, during my stay in your midst, I shall be enabled, as a result of free and frank exchange of views with you, to know all your wants and to arrive at a workable understanding on most, if not all, of the outstanding problems relating to your district.

I shall not, therefore, make any lengthy remarks here regarding the wants which you have enumerated in your address. It is my intention to discuss with you presently most of these questions, such as water-supply, drainage scheme, removal of congestion in the old town, lighting of the town by electricity, liberalisation of the rules for the grant of financial assistance for town improvement, etc ,

Reply to Hassan Town Municipal Council

and I hope we may be able to come to a decision as to the future lines of work in respect of these matters. On one or two subjects however I desire to say a few words here

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE AT HASSAN

You ask for the establishment of an Intermediate College at Hassan. I recognise the need for the extension of facilities for collegiate education, but you will agree that it is largely a question of finance. It is proposed to open Intermediate Colleges at four centres *viz* Bangalore Mysore Tumkur and Shimoga—in the latter two places only in Arts for the present. The opening of similar colleges in other centres can only be gradual depending on the experience gained of the working of the scheme in the centres in which it is introduced and on—what is an equally important factor—the necessary funds becoming available. The cost of establishing Intermediate Colleges is heavy and Government may find it difficult to provide funds for some time to come for any rapid extension of the scheme to the whole State.

Plans and estimates for the construction of a Circuit House at Hassan are ready. Government are now considering the question whether the funds required for the purpose can be made available in the next official year. If that is possible the work of construction will be taken up without delay and the buildings when completed will, I am sure add to the importance and beauty of this town.

RAILWAY LINE TO MANGALORE ETC

You ask for the early construction of railway lines from Hassan to Mangalore and from Hassan to Chikmagalur. The request raises important issues requiring careful examination and you will not I am sure expect me to give you a definite reply at once in the matter.

Reply to Hassan Town Municipal Council

Personally, I am greatly impressed with the need for a railway line from Hassan to Mangalore, which would afford Mysore easier access to the Sea and to South Canara and Malabar. As I have said already, there are several aspects of the matter to be considered—the outlay required, financial prospects of the undertaking, its possible effect on the other lines we contemplate. The whole question will be fully investigated by the Railway Department, and a decision will, I hope, be arrived at before long.

As regards the construction of a railway line from Hassan to Chikmagalur, I find from the notes before me, that the capital outlay required is estimated at Rs 25½ lakhs including the cost of rolling-stock and that the gross earnings amount approximately to Rs 37 a mile a week, thus yielding a return of only 2·7 per cent on the capital without taking the working expenses into calculation. The line is, therefore, financially impossible, while it runs through a sparsely populated tract and most of the traffic to and from Chikmagalur is from and to places north of Kadur, and very little of this traffic would find its way on to this proposed railway.

Now, gentlemen, I must not detain you any longer. As I have already said, we shall discuss together all these and other questions that may strike you as important and in the interests of your town and district. I shall welcome any suggestions and views that you may put forward and I assure you that they will receive every consideration at the hands of Government.

Gentlemen, it will give me great pleasure to convey to His Highness the Maharaja your sentiments of deep loyalty and devotion to him.

In conclusion, I beg once more to thank you for the kindness with which you have received me.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A HOSPITAL WARD AT SUKRAVARASANTE.

[On 26th March 1927 Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan was invited to lay the Foundation Stone of an additional ward to the Hospital at Sukravarasante in Hassan District. In complying with the request he made the following speech —]

MAR
1927 *Gentlemen* —It gives me real pleasure to take part in this evening's function. Only the other day when I was at Hassan Mr. Ballur Nanje Gowda announced with commendable generosity his intention to add an in-patient's ward to this dispensary which was also constructed at his own cost some years ago. To-day I have undertaken, at his request, the pleasant task of laying the Foundation Stone of the Ward. On behalf of Government I thank him for his very generous gift.

It is particularly gratifying to me that my appeal for the co-operation of the general public in satisfying our medical needs which are many and imperative should have received such speedy and gratifying response. I have no doubt that with a continuance of the measure of public support that I have noticed during my recent tours in this and the Kadur District the problem of medical relief in the interior and not easily accessible parts of the State will soon be solved and most of our villages will ere long be provided with facilities for the relief of the sick and suffering.

It was indeed very good of Mr. Nanje Gowda to come forward to add a Ward to this already most useful dispensary in a remote place like Sukravarasante and I have every hope that the building which is to rise on this foundation will serve in ample measure the object which its generous donor has in view.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A HOSTEL AT ARHALLI

[In the course of his tour in Hassan District, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was, on 28th March 1927, requested to lay the Foundation-Stone of a Mahomedan Hostel at Arhalli, Belur Taluk. In declaring the stone truly laid, he made the following speech —]

Mr Mahomed Salar Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen,— 28TH MAR
I am thankful to you for this opportunity of being 1927
with you, and taking part in this very pleasant function.

I have been deeply impressed, during my tours, by evidences everywhere of a new spirit—a spirit of enlightened philanthropy which augurs well for our country. Nothing has given me greater pleasure, or filled me with prouder hope, than the spontaneous offers of endowments for public purposes which have come from all sides. Mysore has always been justly famed for kindness and charity, but what I particularly admire is the wise and far-seeing manner in which that benevolence is directed. Money could not be better used than in the service of one's country and fellowmen, and to devote a part of one's wealth to those noble objects is really an act of conservation which enhances the value of the rest.

In laying the foundation stone of this Hostel, I must congratulate Mr Mahomed Salar on the form he has chosen for the manifestation of his reverential love for his father, the late Mahomed Habibulla Saheb. He has, with characteristic modesty, very briefly announced that in addition to this building he intends to construct, at a cost of Rs 10,000, a ward in the Civil Hospital at Hassan to be called after his beloved father. Could anything be a more appropriate memorial to a good

Reply to Address of Chitaldrug Municipal Council.

and wise man than institutions calculated to foster education and relieve suffering?

I am confident that this Hostel of which I lay the foundation stone to-day will worthily represent the spirit of filial piety which animates Mr Mahomed Salar and that it will kindle in the hearts of the students who enter it something of the same generous flow which gave it birth, so that they go forth as useful men and loyal sons of Mysore

I shall now proceed to lay the foundation stone

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF CHITALDRUG MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND DISTRICT BOARD

[On 20th December 1927 Sir Mirza M. Ismail paid his first visit to Chitaldrug after he assumed charge of the Office of Dewan. The local Town Municipal Council and the District Board presented him on the occasion with an Address of welcome. In replying to it, Sir Mirza spoke as follows —]

20th DEC
1927

Gentlemen —I thank you very warmly for the Address which you have presented and for the kindly welcome which you have extended to me on my first official visit to your town. It is a real pleasure to me to be amongst you and to have this opportunity of ascertaining at first-hand your wants and requirements. I shall be most happy to discuss these with you during my stay in your district and to consider any suggestions you may wish to put forward. Though it may not be immediately possible to say the last word on all the questions you may bring up I shall certainly endeavour to understand your wants and to meet your wishes as far as possible

Reply to Address of Chitaldrug Municipal Council.

SOME LOCAL PROBLEMS

You refer in your address to some of the more important matters relating to your town and district, and I desire to say a few words here regarding them.

The first subject to which you allude is the improvement of the water-supply of your town. This has been a vexed question for nearly three decades, and I can quite realise how strongly you feel upon this matter. Government have already accorded formal sanction to the project for securing water-supply to the town by tapping the springs in the Ankli Mutt Valley, and I understand that the work of testing these springs is now being carried on under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Sanitary and Town-planning Division. I hope that the tests will be so far encouraging as to enable Government to sanction the scheme. Meanwhile, your Deputy Commissioner tells me that more wells are being sunk in parts of the town to supplement the existing water-supply.

The question of filling up the trenches round the Chitaldrug Fort is one that has not been overlooked. As you are aware, Government have made a special grant of Rs 5,000 for this work, and your request for an additional grant can only be considered next year.

You next refer to the need of providing railway connection between Chitaldrug and Tumkur *via* Challakere, and between Davangere and Kottur *via* Jagalur. I gather that the latter line, in particular, is expected to tap a large amount of goods traffic. The extension of such branch lines is a policy accepted by Government, and they have lately sanctioned an investigation of the traffic prospects of the Chitaldrug-Tumkur line. The question of constructing this line will be ripe for consideration only after the survey has been completed and its

Reply to Address of Chitaldrug Municipal Council.

results are placed before Government. As regards the other line to connect Davangere with Kottur I understand that a reconnaissance survey was undertaken some years ago by the M & S M Railway of the Kottur Harpanahalli Harihar extension and that the project was ultimately dropped as the survey disclosed that the traffic prospects of the line were not promising. It has, however, been impressed upon me that the Davangere-Kottur line presents many possibilities and in view of this and of the long interval that has elapsed since the first reconnaissance survey, I am glad to have the traffic prospects of this line investigated by the Railway Department.

I rejoice to see the OF CHITALDRUG keenly interested in the improvement of CHITALDRUG. Chitaldrug may be quite a small town but is AND DISTRICT BOARD why it should be an insanitary ugly or in 1927 Sir Mirza M. Is? If anything, the smaller a place the more satisfactory it should be. The local Town Municipal Board presented him on the occasion. I sincerely hope that you will present him on the occasion to improve your town, and I am. In replying to Sir Mirza, I would, provided you approach the Board with sufficient energy. I thank you for the right spirit and for the

You urge the necessity for establishing an industrial workshop in your town. Your District Board has also come forward with a tempting offer of a contribution of one-third of the initial cost and also of the annual net expenditure. An industrial workshop would certainly add to the amenities of your town and district. The Director of Industries and Commerce estimates that the initial expenditure will come to about Rs 17,000 and the recurring charges to a little over Rs 2,000 a year. If therefore the District Board is willing to meet at least half the initial cost and the whole of the recurring

Reply to Address of Chitaldrug Municipal Council

charges, I can promise my sympathetic consideration to your request

You ask that a road should be constructed from Hall-hal to Dharmapur as a means of opening up that isolated tract of country. The proposal was sanctioned by Government so far back as 1921, but work has not yet been taken up. It is mainly a question of funds, but I shall direct the Public Works Department to see if the work cannot be included in next year's programme.

ANICUT ACROSS THE VEDAVATI

Government have been aware of the possibilities of bringing large tracts of rich land under irrigation by the construction of an anicut across the Vedavati river near Nainapur to which you have referred in your address. The question has already been carefully examined by the Superintending Engineer at my instance. I inspected the site of this project the other day and was greatly impressed with the possibilities it offers of developing the agricultural resources of the tract. I need scarcely tell you what great importance Government attach to the expansion of irrigational facilities, especially in a comparatively dry district like yours. I can now only say that I await with you the results of the investigation now in progress in the hope that it may be possible to take up the work before long.

LARGER GRANTS FOR TOWN IMPROVEMENT

There remains your representation for larger grants from State Funds for works of town improvement, rural reconstruction and the like. You lament the fact that the limited resources of your District Board do not permit of your carrying out many of these works without substantial support from Government. Much as

Reply to Town Municipal Council, Davangere.

I sympathise with the request I fear that at the moment Government are not in a position to allot as much funds as they would wish and whatever grants they can now make would have to be largely supplemented by the District Board and the public spirited citizens of the district

Finally let me tell you that you have no call for such feelings as that your District is the last in the list of Districts or that it will be neglected Chitaldrug is as much a part of the Mysore State as any other district and its people are the subjects of His Highness equally with those of others. You may take it from me that His Highness the Maharaja's ever watchful solicitude for the welfare of his people extends over all parts of the State, however remote and that it is as a symbol of that solicitude that I his minister and humble representative, am touring in these parts in order to acquaint myself personally with your needs and difficulties

REPLY TO TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
DAVANGERE.

[In the course of his tour in the Chitaldrug district, Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, visited Davangere on 24th December 1927. Replying to the Address of welcome presented to him on the occasion he made the following speech —]

24TH DEC. 1927 *Gentlemen* —It is a great pleasure to me to visit Davangere and to receive such a cordial welcome from its citizens. Industrially and commercially your town takes high rank among the towns in the State and I am aware also of the business enterprise of its people. I

Reply to Town Municipal Council, Davangere

have therefore, been looking forward to visiting your town and seeing for myself something of the life and the conditions prevailing here and to making the acquaintance of its citizens

DAVANGERE'S ESSENTIAL NEEDS

I am gratified to see from the Address, which you have just presented to me, that you are fully alive to your responsibilities as the wardens of the civic interests of your town. To my mind, the essential requirements of a growing town like Davangere are —

(1) An adequate water-supply, providing for both household and industrial purposes, and an efficient system of drainage,

(2) An up-to-date town planning programme, with provision for the formation of industrial suburbs and labour colonies and

(3) A scheme for the supply of electric power, both for lighting and industrial purposes.

I am pleased to observe that your Municipal Council is assiduously addressing itself to the task of solving all these problems. In carrying into effect these and other works of improvements, let me, on behalf of Government, tell you that they will only be too glad to be of any assistance they can. At the same time, I would ask you not to depend too much on Government help, for Government can only supplement the efforts of the Municipal Council, and on your Municipal Council rests primarily the responsibility of so managing its affairs as to ensure the growth of an industrial city on the most approved lines.

I shall now proceed to say a few words concerning the several matters to which you have referred in your Address.

Reply to Town Municipal Council, Davangere.

As regards the drainage scheme, I find that Government have given administrative sanction to a project costing Rs. 82 000. The estimate for the first stage of the project amounting to Rs. 28 000 which has been submitted by the Municipal Council, is I understand now before the Chief Engineer who will be asked to deal with it expeditiously. This project however covers the requirements of the old town only. It is necessary that a more comprehensive scheme including the extensions also should be prepared and the entire work carried out in a systematic manner as rapidly as funds permit.

You have given expression to your desire to provide suitable housing accommodation for the large working population of your town. As the town grows in importance it will naturally attract an increasingly large number of labourers from outside and your Council will before long be faced, if it has not already been faced with the problem of housing them. If the mistakes committed elsewhere are to be avoided, it is necessary that you should look ahead and I am glad to think that your Municipal Council is not unmindful of its duty in this respect.

You ask for financial help to augment the water supply of your town by replacing the existing plant by one of greater capacity and efficiency. The circumstances of the time are not favourable to any great liberality on the part of Government but I can assure you that I will give the matter my best consideration when your proposals come before me officially. Meanwhile I learn that two estimates for a total sum of Rs. 10 765 have been sanctioned by Government for improving the supply to certain parts of the town.

I regret that your suggestion for a full time President for your Municipal Council is one which Government are

Reply to Town Municipal Council, Davangere

unable to accept Government are persuaded that better results can be secured by continuing the existing arrangement of having the Revenue Sub-Division Officer as *ex-officio* President, assisted by a whole-time Chief Officer. A Chief Officer has accordingly been appointed and he will give his full time and attention to municipal administration and improvement schemes.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICE

Your proposal to purchase the present Taluk Office Building for Rs 20,000 and to utilise it for the Municipal Office has been supported by your Deputy Commissioner and also by the Public Works Department. But the chief difficulty in coming to a decision has been the cost of constructing a new building for the Taluk Office, which is likely to be considerable, while the work itself would take about three years to complete. There is also the difficulty of finding the funds required all at once. If, however, the Municipal Council can deposit in advance the sum of Rs 20,000, Government will consider whether the construction of a new building for the Taluk Office may not be proceeded with at once and completed in the course of two or three years.

NEW BUILDING FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS

You emphasise the necessity for the construction of buildings for the primary schools in your town, and the desirability of the establishment of an Intermediate College at Davangere. In regard to the first, while I grant that your primary schools are inadequately housed, you will allow me to say that the responsibility for providing suitable buildings rests on the Municipal Council itself, which, I find, now contributes no part of the cost of primary education. The provision of school buildings is

Reply to Town Municipal Council Davangere

really a matter for the consideration of the local authorities. The responsibility cannot be entirely assumed by Government who can only help if and when funds become available. The extension of the scheme of Intermediate Colleges to other centres will have to wait until the colleges already established are fully developed. Besides Davangere has been given a High School only recently and it seems to me too early to consider your request for the location of an Intermediate College. As regards the creation of facilities for industrial training in your town, Government have in view a scheme of vocational instruction in High Schools, but its introduction must needs be a gradual process. If sufficient local effort and co-operation are forthcoming I cannot see why Davangere should not be the first place to be benefited by such a scheme.

I am glad to be able to tell you that Government have sanctioned the appointment of a Lady Assistant Surgeon for the women's section of the Hospital.

As regards the electrification of your town I may tell you that the question is engaging the attention of Government.

I have not touched here upon one or two other matters included in your Address. But I shall hope in the course of my stay amongst you to have a free and frank exchange of views with you on these matters, and particularly with regard to your Municipality which, I fear is not functioning as well as it should.

Once again, I thank you gentlemen for the cordial welcome you have extended to me and for the good wishes which you have expressed in your Address.

REPLY TO CHANNAPATNA ADDRESSES

[On 28th July 1928, the people of Channapatna presented Addresses of welcome to Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, on his visit to their town. The town, an industrial centre, had secured the benefit of Electrical power and lighting to itself, and in the Addresses presented several other local wants were adverted to. In acknowledging the Addresses, Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

Gentlemen — I thank you very sincerely for the addresses which you have presented to me and the kind expressions they contain. I much appreciate them. It is a great pleasure to me to find myself among you to-day and the fact that I have come here at your invitation to inaugurate a really important scheme adds immensely to that pleasure.

THE ADVENT OF ELECTRICITY

The advent of electricity in a town must be a matter of deep rejoicing to its citizens. It not only brings light but also life with it, for, to-day electricity is the mother of industrial progress. It is the handmaid of modern civilisation. I feel sure that it will confer great benefits on Channapatna. Yours is an industrial town. You have a well-equipped and well-managed industrial school. Your lacquer industry is well-known, and you produce large quantities of silk. All these activities will receive considerable stimulus from electricity. I should like to see every village within reach of the Cauvery Electric Power Scheme scintillating with electric lights. This is not the only way in which life in our villages can be brightened. The light of knowledge has also got to be carried to them. I do hope that we shall succeed in all these attempts.

Reply to Ohannapatna Addresses

THE MUNICIPALITY AND ITS WORK

It deeply gratifies me to note that your municipality is making earnest endeavours to improve the town. The difficulties I know are great but with patience, good will, and courage you will be able to overcome them. You will no doubt ask what about funds and whether Government is not going to increase the grant they are now giving for this purpose. Money is certainly a valuable commodity but after all it is not everything. Even more precious than money is the spirit animating the municipality. Imbued with the right spirit a corporate body like your municipality can achieve a great deal even if there be a deficiency of money. Little is more than much when wisdom handles it!

You have requested in your Address that the water-supply to your town may be placed on a satisfactory basis. I am glad to note that experiments in well boring are proposed to be carried out and I trust that it may be possible to secure an adequate supply of drinking water from this source. The alternative scheme suggested by you of obtaining water from the Mallur tank looks attractive, but whether it is a really feasible project and will be within the means of your municipality is a question that can only be settled after detailed investigation. The Public Works Department will be asked to examine the scheme and submit a report at an early date.

SANITARY AND AESTHETIC IMPROVEMENTS

While I have noticed some evidences of your activities in regard to the sanitary and aesthetic improvement of your town, I feel that much still remains to be done in these directions and no one can be more conscious of the fact than yourselves. You have referred to the want

Reply to Channapatna Addresses

of a satisfactory drainage system Your Deputy Commissioner tells me that plans and estimates have been prepared by the Executive Engineer, Sanitary and Town Planning Division, for a new scheme costing about Rs 25,000 But even this scheme is a modest one, and takes note of the main streets only and leaves the more congested areas unprovided for It is desirable that a comprehensive programme for the whole town should be prepared and carried out as funds become available The more congested an area the greater the attention it should receive

As regards the question of financing these projects, it may not be possible, as I have already hinted, for Government to sanction any large outright grant for your town But I would suggest for the consideration of your Municipal Council the question of raising a loan, both for the drainage scheme as well as for other improvement works which you contemplate If this suggestion meets with your approval, the question of Government either finding the money for you at a reasonable rate of interest or, in case a loan is raised by yourselves from other sources, of guaranteeing a reasonable rate of interest thereon will be considered

THE ASSISTANCE OF GOVERNMENT

The position of Government in regard to municipalities and village panchayets is one of sympathy and of anxiety to assist While Government are prepared to help them in every way they can, they expect to see growing among them a spirit of self-help and self-reliance, virtues on which, after all, their welfare and progress mainly depends

Government desire that you should manage your own affairs and prosper They have no wish to interfere in

Reply to the Sri Adi Chunchangiri Mutt Nagamangala

municipal administration or to exercise control over you so long as you are managing things to the satisfaction of the rate-payers and are moving along right lines. The assistance and advice of Government officers are at the disposal of every municipality and village panchayet in the State and at all times will be gladly given.

It is always a privilege to associate oneself with the cause of the sick and suffering and play any part in the fight against pain and illness. I pray that with God's blessing the Female Dispensary which I am declaring open to-day may bring relief to those seeking its aid.

Thanks to the generosity of one of your leading and respected citizens Mr Mahomed Kasim Khan the new hospital is to be provided with two in-patients wards for gosha women who I hope will take full advantage of them.

I thank you Gentlemen for the warm reception you have accorded to me. I regret my stay must of necessity be so short this evening but I hope that before long I may have an opportunity of coming to see you again and of devoting more time and attention to your town and neighbourhood.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF SRI ADI CHUNCHAN GIRI MUTT NAGAMANGALA

[The devotees of the Sri Adi Chunchanagiri Mutt, Nagamangala Taluk Mysore District presented Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan on 22nd September 1928 with an Address of welcome. In acknowledging it, he made the following speech —]

22ND SEPT
1928

Swamiji and Gentlemen — I heartily thank you for the address which you have just presented to me and for the

Reply to the Sri Adi-Chunchangiri Mutt, Nagamangala
cordial welcome you have accorded to me on my visit to the seat of this ancient and historic Adi Chunchanagiri Mutt. I am deeply sensible of the very generous references you have made to me and my work in your address.

SUCCESSION TO THE MUTT SETTLED

It is gratifying to me to know that the long pending question of succession to the headship of this Mutt has been settled in a manner which has given satisfaction to the entire Vokkaligai community and that to-day you are rightly proud of your Guru, Swami Sri Bhaktanathaji. I am no less gratified when you tell me that the Swamiji, while ministering to the spiritual needs of the devotees, is equally anxious to bend his great influence and the resources of the Mutt to the educational, social and economic uplift of his community. You are indeed blessed in possessing a spiritual head of such modern outlook and enlightened vision.

Your address makes reference to the practical sympathy and support which your Mutt has already received from Government and to some of the directions in which you consider Government can be of further assistance to you. Let me assure you that the several requests which you have urged in your address will receive their most sympathetic consideration.

THE MUTT AND ITS OBJECTS

Allow me, at the same time, to add that whatever assistance Government may find it possible to render, the stability of the institution and its influence depend in the ultimate resort, upon the sympathy and support—financial and otherwise—which its devotees are prepared to give to it. In this respect, your Mutt, which includes

Veterinary Hospital and L F Dispensary at Devanhalli

in its fold the entire Vokkaligar community in and outside the State is indeed fortunate. Your community is well known for its homogeneity, commonness of purpose and loyalty to the traditions of the country and its established institutions. You form the back bone of the country. Your progress means the progress of the whole State. It will be my duty therefore to give you every encouragement that lies in my power. You may be sure of that. I have no doubt that there are many among you who would gladly give of their wealth as well as in service to the Mutt and place it in a position to achieve the laudable objects which your Swampi has set before himself.

Gentlemen, I thank you once more for your very warm reception. I shall cherish the most pleasant recollections of my visit to your Mutt. It will give me great pleasure to convey to His Highness the Maharaja your feelings of loyalty and devotion to his Person and Throne.

OPENING OF VETERINARY HOSPITAL AND L F
DISPENSARY AT DEVANHALLI

[On Wednesday 26th December 1928 an Address was presented to Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan by Mr Yale Krishnappa of Devanhalli on the occasion of the opening of the Veterinary Hospital and the Local Fund Dispensary Buildings at Devanhalli. In acknowledging the same Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

26TH DEC. 1928. Mr Yale Krishnappa and Gentlemen — It gives me genuine pleasure to take part in a function such as this. And as I see the fine structures before me my pleasure is all the greater at having been afforded the opportunity

Veterinary Hospital and L. F. Dispensary at Devanhalli

of inaugurating these undertakings I am sure you will agree with me that Mr Krishnappa could not have thought of a better form of commemorating in his native town the twenty-five years' reign of a great and benevolent Ruler than by these two most useful institutions

Gentlemen, I referred recently in another place to the measures that Government were adopting for the expansion of medical and veterinary relief in the State. The improvement of local strains of cattle and the control of cattle diseases are matters which Government have always kept in view, believing as they do that a fine and healthy breed of cattle is the greatest asset that an agricultural country like ours can possess. Indeed, cattle have always been considered as one of the best forms of wealth and the wealthiest man in ancient days was he that possessed the largest number of cattle.

It has been aptly said that for a cultivator his cattle represent his working capital and any diminution of it by losses from disease affects his position greatly. It is therefore with the object of affording him prompt assistance in saving his cattle from epidemic and other diseases that Government are using every endeavour to extend the benefits of Veterinary Science to all parts of the State, and they have also, as you know, started the manufacture of underpest serum locally. Unhappily, the resources of Government do not permit of the multiplication of veterinary hospitals as rapidly as one would wish. And it is just here that the co-operation of philanthropic gentlemen, like Mr Krishnappa, is invaluable and most welcome. I am pleased to hear from the Director of Agriculture that the building which Mr Krishnappa has presented to your town is one of the best of its kind in the State. The Veterinary Dispensary

Reply to Devanahalli Municipal Address

will commemorate his generosity and will I hope, afford relief and aid to many of those dumb friends and helpers whose well being appeals to our interest as well as to our humanity

Mr Yale Krishnappa's munificence would not rest content with only this charitable act. He saw that a growing town like Devanahalli could not be expected to continue any longer without the addition to the existing Dispensary of wards for in patients and with commendable generosity he came forward to construct a new building entirely at his own cost the present Dispensary building being converted into wards.

Gentlemen, on behalf of the Government as well as the citizens of Devanahalli allow me to felicitate Mr Yale Krishnappa on his fine record of public service, and to thank him for the two beautiful buildings which he has gifted to this town.

I have now great pleasure in declaring the Silver Jubilee Veterinary Hospital and the Silver Jubilee Out-patients Dispensary open

 REPLY TO DEVANHALLI MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

[On the occasion of his visit to Devanahalli on 26th December 1928 Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was presented with an Address of welcome by the local Town Municipal Council. In acknowledging it, Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

26TH DEC.
1928.

Gentlemen — I thank you very much for the cordial welcome which you have extended to me this evening and for the address which you have just presented to me. I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity of meeting you and becoming acquainted with the needs of your town, which is well known through its historical associations.

Reply to Deianhalli Municipal Address

You make certain requests in your Address, regarding which I shall now make a few observations

Your first request is that a Musafikhana should be constructed here for the use of the travelling public. I recognise the importance of the need, but I regret that it will not be possible to use the surplus you mention—and I am informed there is really no such surplus either—in the manner you propose. Private philanthropy can do a great deal to meet such a want, and I feel sure that there is enough local patriotism to which you might confidently appeal to supply it.

As regards electrifying your town, you will be glad to hear that the estimates have been sanctioned, and funds have also been provided, and it only remains to start the work. I understand from the Chief Electrical Engineer that the collection of the necessary materials is proceeding briskly, but that it will take at the least 9 to 12 months to complete the work, as some of the equipment, such as, transformers, switching apparatus, etc., have got to be imported from abroad. You may rest assured that every endeavour will be made to complete the work as rapidly as possible.

I am pleased to hear that you have decided to construct a Town Hall and have no doubt that the building will greatly add to the civic amenities of your town. I looked into the plans and was pleased to see that you are proposing to put up a fine building.

I shall have your other requests about the posting of a Lady Doctor and the grant of land for the formation of a Municipal Park examined, and see how far they can be granted.

I thank you once more, Gentlemen, for the kind reception you have given me and wish you all success in carrying on your many-sided activities

REPLY TO CHIKBALLAPUR TOWN MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

[On 2nd January 1929 the Town Municipal Council, Chikballapur presented Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, with an address of welcome. In acknowledging it Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

2ND JAN
1929

Gentlemen —I thank you for your kind words of welcome and for the generous reference you have made to me in your address. I am glad to have this opportunity of meeting you all and of hearing from you at first hand something of the special needs of Chikballapur. I can assure you of my full and sympathetic attention to the various matters which have been or will be brought before me.

I am aware that a satisfactory system of water supply to your town has been a long felt want. It is gratifying to me to hear that the results of the experiments into your sources of underground water-supply have been encouraging and that you are assured of a good water supply at depths of 125 to 200 feet. This should assure for you not only a plentiful but also a pure and wholesome supply. And when in due course electric power is placed at your disposal, the problem of lifting the water to the surface will also have been solved.

The other matter alluded to by you in your Address is the construction of a feeder channel to Rangadhamana kere. This will also receive the best consideration of Government.

I share your gratification at the fact that the estimates for the electrification of your town have been sanctioned and that the necessary funds too have been provided for the purpose. I understand that the collection of materials is proceeding apace and that the work will be finished

Address by the Vokkaligara Sangha Branch, Chikballapur

soon after the receipt of the equipment for which orders have been placed abroad. I may assure you that every effort will be made to complete the work with the least possible delay.

Knowing as you do my keen desire for the improvement of our towns and villages, you need no assurance from me, I am sure, that I shall do everything that is possible to help you in your endeavour to improve your town. As regards your request for an annual grant of Rs 6,000, I am unable to give you a definite reply at the moment, but I shall be glad to have the question examined as sympathetically as possible, having regard to the demands of other towns in your district. You are, perhaps, aware that, subject to their financial resources, Government have promised to help Town Municipalities in such undertakings to the extent of a moiety of the cost involved.

I am pleased to hear that the trade and commerce of this town have been showing signs of revival.

Gentlemen, I shall now close with my heartiest good wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the town and people of Chikballapur.

ADDRESS BY THE VOKKALIGARA SANGHA
BRANCH, CHIKBALLAPUR

[Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, visited Chikballapur on 31st January 1929, when he was presented with an Address of welcome by the Vokkaligara Sangha Branch, Chikballapur. The function was held at the local Government High School and was largely attended. In acknowledging the Address, Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

Gentlemen — I am very grateful to you for the honour you have done me this afternoon and for the very kind

3RD JAN
1929

Reply to Chintamani Municipal Council.

terms in which you have referred to me in your address. Yours is a most important community in the State and Government feel that in advancing your interests they are promoting the best interests of the State. You have made some representations in your address just read out I am afraid it is not possible for me now to make any definite replies to the several requests you have put forward. But, I shall refer only to the most important of them. One of the representations is that your community should be more largely represented in the State service. As you are aware Government are taking every opportunity to appoint qualified men from your community and they will, I hope be able to follow this policy more and more in the coming years.

As regards the grant of scholarships to young men of your community this policy also I may tell you, is constantly kept in view by Government.

I am sure this Sangha is doing very good work and I wish it every success in the efforts that it is making to ameliorate the condition of your people.

I thank you once again for the kind way in which you have welcomed me.

REPLY TO CHINTAMANI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

[On 18th April 1929 Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan was presented with an Address by the Municipal Council, Chintamani. In acknowledging it he made the following speech —]

18TH APL
1929

Gentlemen of the Chintamani Municipal Council.—My first duty is to express to you all my sincere thanks for the kindly welcome which you have been good enough to accord to me this afternoon.

Reply to Chintamani Municipal Council

This visit of mine is only a fleeting one, intended, as you know, solely for the purpose of opening the Sercultural Conference. It is my intention, of course, to pay you another, and a much longer, visit as soon as I can, when I shall be in a better position to discuss with you the requirements of your town, and to help you, as far as may be possible, in the solution of its problems.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES

On the present occasion, however, I can only give a more or less formal reply to your address. I am glad to see that the finances of your municipality are in a satisfactory condition. That is an indication of efficiency and sound management. As in every place that I have visited in the course of my tours in the State, I find that you, too, are anxious to improve your town. You are not satisfied with the existing state of things. Ceasing to be better actually is ceasing to be good. I, therefore, appreciate this spirit of "Happy discontent," and would advise you to cultivate it. Our standards of civic life, as indeed all our standards, are advancing. Plans, which were castles in the air not so long ago, have been built into concrete actuality, and civic patriotism is ever busy in making its dreams come true.

SANITATION

I hope that your Municipal Council pays special attention to sanitation. Chintamani is situated in a most healthy tract and its death-rate should be very low. Preventable diseases like plague, cholera, enteric, and small-pox, which are really diseases of dirt, should be strangers to this place. Want of cleanliness is the most common defect in our towns and villages. Unless our people learn to be clean, no advance is possible. So long

Reply to Chintamani Municipal Council.

as listlessness and laziness exist unperturbed there is no hope of health or of the prosperity that cannot exist without it. Let us gentlemen put forth our best efforts to banish these obstacles in the path of our progress and I am optimistic enough to think that we shall not be disappointed. Our people are responsive though somewhat suspicious and once they are satisfied that we are only seeking their good they will co-operate with us willingly.

There are few things more pleasing to my eye than a clean tidy village. There need be no big or costly houses in it let there be only small huts so long as they are clean and tidy I am satisfied. And if I can detect a few fruit or flowering trees here and there my happiness is fairly complete. I can promise you that no effort will be lacking on my part to improve our towns and villages and I sincerely hope that you too are no less enthusiastic about this matter and will co-operate with the officers of Government in bringing about a real improvement in the standard of life in our country side.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIONS

I shall now deal with the several representations you have made in your address.

Firstly you ask that electrical power may be supplied to your town. I am informed that the Chief Electrical Engineer has recently sent up a scheme for the electrification of Chintamani on the basis of the usual guarantees given by the Municipal Council. The policy of Government in this matter is, as you know one of sympathy and anxiety to assist and you need I am sure, no assurance from me that the scheme will receive favourable consideration.

Your next request is that a High School should be

Reply to Chintamani Municipal Council

opened at Chintamani from 1st June next I understand that your Municipal Council and the District Board of Kolar have come forward with contributions towards recurring and non-recurring charges and that the matter is engaging the attention of the Director of Public Instruction I can assure you that when the Director's proposals are received, Government will give them very careful consideration to the question

I am glad to hear that you intend building a Town Hall and that necessary plans and estimates are being got ready. Government will be glad to render whatever assistance is possible to enable you to get on with the work

I understand that the Postal Department has decided to open a telegraph office at this place, and I have no doubt that you will not be long without it

As regards the opening of a Branch of the Mysore Bank at Chintamani, in lieu of the present Out-Agency, this is a matter which concerns the authorities of the Bank to whom your request will be duly passed on for consideration I have no doubt that they will be only too glad to consider the matter favourably, should the extent of the business justify it

I am not sure if you have been equally successful in making out a case for the establishment of an additional Munsiff's Court at Chintamani, especially as the present arrangement whereby your taluk is placed under the jurisdiction of the Munsiff's Court at Kolar has, in actual practice, resulted, I am told, in little or no inconvenience to the litigant public I shall, however, have your request examined by the Chief Court

It only remains for me, gentlemen, to thank you once again for your kind reception, and to wish all happiness and prosperity to the people and town of Chintamani

REPLY TO KOLAR DISTRICT BOARD

[In the course of a visit to the Kolar District Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan was presented on 20th July 1929 at Chintamani with a welcome Address by the District Board, Kolar. In acknowledging it he returned the following reply —]

20TH JULY
1929

Gentlemen—Let me first of all thank you very sincerely for your cordial welcome and for the address which you have just presented to me. It is a great pleasure to me to be with you this morning and I look forward to my tour in the remaining taluks of your district. I greatly value these opportunities of adding to my first hand knowledge of the conditions and special requirements of the District.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD

Your address presents a full picture of your Board's activities and I am pleased to note that you are fully conscious of your responsibilities as wardens of the interest of the rural population and are eager to discharge them. I realise the manifold demands on the resources of a District Board, and I assure you of my best wishes for the success of the work you are striving to carry out for promoting the well being of the people.

You have touched upon various aspects of your Board's work and on some of these I should like to make a few observations.

You are taking steps to secure that medical and veterinary aid reaches as wide an area as possible. I find too that the necessity for improving communications has not been overlooked. Vaccination work is receiving your special attention and your record of work which I note with pleasure, makes me feel certain that these and other beneficent activities will continue and develop.

Reply to Kolar District Board.

SOME REQUESTS

I see from your address that you ask for a more liberal grant from Government to meet the growing needs of your district in respect of communications, medical aid, and water-supply. I am in full sympathy with your request, but it is, as you know, entirely a question of funds. For instance, a sum of Rs 1,27,100 has been provided in the current year's budget for rural water-supply schemes in the several districts, and in the distribution of this amount the urgent needs of each district will have to be considered.

Your next request is for the early settlement of the amount due to the Board in connection with the railway transactions. On this matter, I understand that action is already being taken by the Auditor to adjust the claim.

In your address, you deplore the fact that some discrimination has been introduced by Government which tends to create an impression that the District Boards are not treated with sufficient consideration by Government. I may at once assure you that nothing is farther from their intention. The refusal to permit the District Board to continue to occupy a Government building for holding its office or to contribute towards the cost of the proposed new building has been interpreted to mean that Government is according a step-motherly treatment to District Boards. I fear there has been a serious misunderstanding of the real position. The fact is that the request of the Kolar District Board could not be entertained as the grant of any concession in one case would create an embarrassing precedent and lead to similar requests from other District Boards which Government might not be in a position to grant. I may add that, far from placing obstacles in the way of the smooth working

Reply to Kolar District Board.

of local boards, Government are definitely committed to a policy of helping them in their efforts to make themselves more and more useful to the public

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

The educational problems to which you refer in your address raise three important issues firstly that with the levy of the cess, the obligation of the villagers to provide school buildings or contribute towards their cost may be done away with secondly that the construction of buildings and purchase of furniture for primary schools may be left to the District Boards and thirdly that the proceeds of the cess may be utilised solely for the extension of primary education I am afraid it is not possible to accede to any of these requests. There are a number of villages now without schools and when only the needs of a few of these can in actual practice be met every year preference has of necessity to be given to those villages which strengthen their claims by offering to provide a school building Regarding the second point, the purchase of furniture is now arranged for by the Stores Purchase Committee with due regard to the possibilities of local supply and the proposed arrangement of entrusting the purchase and supply to District Boards strikes me as no improvement on the present practice. The suggestion regarding the utilisation of the cess funds only for the development of primary education re-opens a question which has been raised more than once in the past, and Government have repeatedly expressed themselves as opposed to it in principle

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT

Lastly you represent that the land revenue assessment in your district is comparatively high and presses hard on

Speech at the Opening of a School at Kagathi

the *raiyat* This raises a very important and complicated question with which you will not expect me to deal on the present occasion As you are aware, a committee is now sitting to inquire into this matter, and I can assure you that Government will give your representation the most careful consideration when the recommendations of the committee are placed before them

I must congratulate you on your excellent record of work and the keen interest you take in the well-being of the people of your District You are fortunate in your President, Mr C B Gopala Rao, who brings to his work not only mature experience, but a great and sincere spirit of public service It is comforting to feel that so many of our public men are giving their abilities and time and money for the welfare of the country and its people for a national and patriotic reason.

In conclusion, I thank you once more for the welcome you have accorded to me and for the good wishes with which you close your address It will give me great pleasure to convey to His Highness the Maharaja your feelings of loyalty and devotion to his Person and Throne

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF A SCHOOL
AT KAGATHI

[In the town in the Kolar District above mentioned, Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, motored from Chintamani to Srinivasapur visiting Munugamalla and Kagathi on the way At the latter place, he opened, on 21st July 1929, a Village School at the request of Mr Appaji Reddy who had generously donated it to the public of the place In declaring the building open, Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

Mr Appaji Reddy and Gentlemen — It gives me 21ST JULY
great pleasure to visit this village and the pleasure is 1929

Speech at the Opening of a School at Kagathi

much enhanced by the fact that I am to open shortly this fine building at the request of its generous donor Mr Appaji Reddy. His name I am sure will always be associated with the school. I was very pleased to see that the village is well kept, although there still remain several improvements to be carried out to make it as good a place as it ought to be. It is my earnest desire that our villages should adopt one and all the system of weekly labour and if this is done the work of rural improvement will go very much forward.

I see from the report just read that since the school was opened, 68 students have passed out of it after undergoing training in agriculture and some of them have settled down on their own lands as agriculturists and have been endeavouring to diffuse a knowledge of improved processes of agriculture among the local riyat population. I feel little doubt that these young men who are the products of this school will become pioneers in all matters connected with agricultural improvement. Mr Appaji Reddy has asked that the number of scholarships tenable at the school may be raised from Rs. 19 to 20. It is very good of him to have offered a donation of Rs. 3 000 to meet the additional expenditure. I may assure him that I shall have this question examined after my return to head-quarters.

I am thankful to Mr Appaji Reddy for giving me this opportunity of coming here, for the welcome that has been extended to me and for the address that has just been presented. It will give me great pleasure to unveil his photograph placed in the school.

REPLY TO KOLAR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

[On 22nd July 1929, the Town Municipal Council, Kolar, presented Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, with an Address of welcome. In acknowledging it, he made the following reply —]

Gentlemen — It is a great pleasure to me to visit you 22ND JULY
old and historic town and to receive such a kindly wel- 1929
come from its citizens

This is my first official visit to Kolar, and I am glad of the opportunity now presented to me of knowing your wants and of helping you, as far as may be possible, in the solution of your problems

SOME LOCAL WANTS

You have requested in your address that the water-supply to your town may be placed on a satisfactory basis and have also suggested a scheme whereby the supply of pure drinking water may be rendered possible. I have had your request examined. I understand one is for sinking a curb well in the bed of the Amirhalli tank and pumping water from there to an elevated tank near the present service reservoir and the other, for replacing the existing open earthen channel leading to the sand filters with Hume pipes and pumping water through pressure jewel filters into an elevated tank. Expert opinion favoured the second scheme, as the sinking of a deep well was both difficult and costly and action is accordingly being taken by the Public Works Department.

Meanwhile, the Chief Engineer has prepared and sent up to Government an estimate for Rs 69,000 for placing the whole system on an efficient basis including the replacing of the earthen channel by Hume pipes, which is estimated to cost Rs 21,210. The consideration of this estimate is awaiting the receipt of proposals from your Deputy Commissioner as regards the financing of the

Reply to Kolar Municipal Council.

work by the Municipal Council. I realise fully the need for a satisfactory scheme for the supply of water in a thirsty land like this and you need therefore no assurance from me that Government will give the question their best consideration when the proposals under incubation come before them in a final shape.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing the warm appreciation of Government to Mr Chick chinnananjappa Chetty for the handsome contribution which he has so willingly made towards this scheme. Kolar town will, I am sure cherish his name for all time as a most generous hearted citizen who has rendered abiding service to his native town.

You next ask that the repayment of the loan of Rs. 15 000 granted to the Council about six years ago towards meeting the municipal share of the cost of providing a sand filter for the existing supply to the town may be waived owing to the fact that full advantage has not accrued from the filter. I understand that this request has come more than once before Government and was declined on each occasion. In view however of the slender resources of the Council, Government have permitted it to repay the loan with interest in instalments and I am afraid that it is not possible to do more.

QUESTION OF THE INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE

Your request for the establishment of an Intermediate College at Kolar involves an issue not merely of finance but also of University policy and is therefore not one on which I can make a definite pronouncement on this occasion.

A TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOL

You ask for the opening of a Technological High School at Kolar with the contribution of Rs. 15 000 which the

Reply to the Bangalore District Board Address

District Board has resolved to make for the purpose. That promise was made two years ago, and has not been fulfilled yet. If the District Board will make the amount available during the current year, the question will certainly be further considered.

I think I have dealt with all the questions raised in your address. I shall be glad to discuss with you any other questions which may strike you as important and in the interests of your town.

REPLY TO THE BANGALORE DISTRICT BOARD ADDRESS

[In the course of a short tour in parts of Bangalore District, the Bangalore District Board presented Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, on 2nd April 1930, with an Address of welcome at Bannerghatta, an ancient place of historical interest, where the Board met specially on the occasion. There was present a large and enthusiastic gathering of people both from Bangalore City and the large rural area all round to witness the function. The reading of the Address over, Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

Gentlemen of the Bangalore District Board,—I thank you for the honour which you have done me this morning in gathering here to read an address of welcome. I deeply appreciate the generous feeling that prompted you to say such kind things of me, and I am very grateful for the good wishes which you have expressed.

Your District Board has enjoyed the privilege of having a non-official President for a number of years now. Permit me to compliment you upon the efficient and eminently satisfactory manner in which you have discharged your responsibilities. You have opened many

2ND APRIL
1930

Reply to the Bangalore District Board Address

miles of new road, and have provided many villages with drinking water wells, besides doing other works of public utility such as the construction of musafirkhanas and schools

Your aim as that of every District Board should be to provide a motorable road to every village (big or small) in the district. This should be the first item on your programme for unless the village is made easily accessible, it is sure to be neglected. I may also perhaps, add that it is no use merely making a road and neglecting it afterwards. It is equally if not more important that it should be maintained in decent condition.

At the same time, I am sure, you realise that if much has been attempted and much has been done there is a vast amount of useful work still before you. There is really no limit to the good that one can do and the more good you do the greater I am sure will be your appetite for doing more and more. In point of fact there is a staggering amount of work still waiting to be done both by public bodies like yourselves and by the Government and neither you nor they can dwell, with restful complacency on what has already been achieved. For in the words of Goethe, 'The little that is done seems nothing when we look forward and see how much we have yet to do.'

NEED FOR TRAM SPIRIT

There is just one other thing I would like to say a word upon as it is important and of some interest to you. There is one virtue which it is pre-eminently necessary that our local bodies, like District Boards, Municipalities and Village Panchayets, should cultivate if they are to do justice to the work entrusted to them and to satisfy their own conscience and the public which they try to

Reply to the Bangalore District Board Address

serve—I mean the team-spirit. They should all work together in harmony, with one thought and one mind. The work of the world to-day is being done by groups. The individual, no matter how strong as an individual, is weak without the strength of his group. Roosevelt declared truly that every man owes something to his trade or profession—not a dole in the form of dues, but his best thought and inspiration. And Kipling, viewing his own people with the eyes of a seer and prophet, remarked that the hope of the nation lay in “the everlasting brain work of every bloomin’ soul.” In this world of modern business and its complexities, no man can stand alone.

I have been tempted to indulge in these reflections because I want to appeal for the hearty support and co-operation of you all in the earnest endeavours which the Government are making, under the inspiration of our high-minded and sagacious Ruler, for the betterment of the country. Let me appeal in the same breath to all members of local bodies in the State to work together in a spirit of mutual good-will and co-operation with no other thought but the public good. There are, I am sorry to say but I must say it, local bodies in the State which are so badly torn by dissensions among their members that public interests are suffering and are bound to suffer.

Government, as you know, are anxious to develop this side of the public life, I mean local self-government, to the utmost possible extent, but this cannot be done unless the local bodies themselves realise their responsibilities and justify the confidence which Government are so anxious to repose in them.

VILLAGE PANCHAYETS OF TO-MORROW

I visualise a time when our Village Panchayets will look after practically every aspect of rural life,—sanitation,

Reply to the Bangalore District Board Address.

co-operation, education agriculture--every panchayet forming a miniature administration for its particular area, managing its own affairs with as little outside assistance as possible Government or District Board watching its activities from a distance with a benignant eye, and only affording it such assistance as it may need. If our Village Panchayeta and Municipalities could function in this manner what a blessing it would be to the country!

Why should not we of this State by our will our energy our mental and physical work make it great in all things? Why should not we make our undertakings bigger broader finer?

If this spirit of enthusiasm permeates the entire State, if destructive criticism gives way to constructive criticism, if happy determination takes the place of discouragement if we think hard and constructively and build by our imagination splendid air-castles which afterwards we put into real being and if with it all we unite in good cheer and happy strength of purpose and recognise no barriers of caste or creed in the service of the State then all of us, officials and non officials teachers and students, merchants and traders, agriculturists and industrialists—all all can make of this time in which we live a glorious era.

Gentlemen, allow me to thank you once more for having given me an opportunity of meeting you at this pleasant function, and the fact that you have come to a distant place to show me this courtesy adds enormously to my pleasure.

REPLY TO MALVALLI MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

[During the tour referred to above, Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, visited Malvalli on 17th April 1930. The local Municipal Council presented him with an Address of welcome on the occasion and in doing so requested him to switch on the Electric lights that had been set up at the place. In acknowledging the Address, Sir Mirza replied as follows —]

Gentlemen — I rejoice with you at the advent of 17TH APR. 1930
electricity into your town. I pray that it may bring you increased prosperity by stimulating sericulture, by affording power for your industrial and agricultural operations, and generally, by brightening your lives all round.

I am looking forward to inspecting your town and to seeing for myself what you have done to improve the place since my last visit and how far the suggestions made by me have been carried out. Believe me, Government are prepared—they are quite eager—to help you all they can, but, shall I say, they too need encouragement, and that encouragement, it is in your power to extend to them. It is nothing more or less than that you should adequately respond on your part to the suggestions made to you from time to time, and furnish tangible evidence of your own keenness for improvement. If this contribution is forthcoming from you, Government will be only too happy to co-operate, and together, we shall be able to accomplish great things.

Let me tell you exactly what I mean, though my remarks have no special significance so far as your own municipality is concerned. I have visited most towns and many villages in the State. When requests are made to me, as they constantly are, by municipalities and village panchayets that larger grants should be given to them, I ask how far they have been assiduous in the

Reply to Tiptur Town Municipal Council.

collection of their revenue and what the arrears are. The answer I get is often a very disappointing one large sums remain uncollected, and what is worse, no real effort seems to be made to collect them either. So how is it possible for Government to help such bodies? With what conscience can they do it for the real danger is that the more help they get from Government the less likely they are to exert themselves to collect not to say augment their revenues. I, therefore say to you as I would say to every municipality and village panchayet in the State do your best and then come to Government and you shall not be disappointed.

Gentlemen, I shall now switch on the lights with the earnest prayer that the coming years may bring to you all and to your town a full measure of prosperity and happiness.

REPLY TO TIPTUR TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

[On 14th August 1930 the Town Municipal Council Tiptur presented Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan with an Address of welcome on the occasion of the opening of the New Maternity Hospital erected there. Besides the more important District Officials there were present a large number of non official gentlemen including the leading merchants of the town. In declaring the Hospital open, Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

14TH AUG
1930.

Gentlemen —I am happy to visit your town once again and to renew my acquaintance with you all I am very grateful to you for the reception you have given me this morning and for an address so full of good

Reply to Tiptur Town Municipal Council

wishes I can assure you that I reciprocate them heartily

You have been good enough to felicitate me on the honour of Knighthood recently conferred on me and on my being invited to the forthcoming Round Table Conference in London I greatly appreciate these expressions of your good-will, and I only hope that it may be my good fortune to deserve the kind things you have said of me

I have been gratified to hear of the progress which your town has made since my last visit four years ago I understand that public health has continued to be satisfactory, that education is spreading, and that schemes for relieving congestion and extending the town are receiving attention I am very glad to find that the Municipality is keenly interested in these and other important matters

VARIOUS REQUESTS PREFERRED

As regards the various requests you have made in your address, the first subject to which you allude is the improvement of water-supply to your town I have gone into this question, and I find that some schemes have been considered, but ultimately had to be given up on account of the expense involved or for other reasons More recently, the Department of Industries has arranged to put down, as an experimental measure, a few bore-holes at the instance of the Municipal Council, and I am glad to hear that they have been most successful, and that water has been supplied to the principal parts of the town from these bore-wells You ask that more of these wells may be provided to ensure adequate supply of water to the whole town, a major portion of the cost being met by Government The matter will be considered when the

Reply to Tiptur Town Municipal Council

results of the experiment are placed before Government

The question of electrification of the town is one that has not been lost sight of. I am glad to see that the Municipal Council is prepared to guarantee the usual return on the capital outlay. The Chief Electrical Engineer is preparing a project which will receive every consideration when it comes before Government.

Your next request is that Government should make a grant of Rs. 10,000 towards the construction of a Town Hall and Municipal Office. This, as you know, is entirely a question of funds, but if you will submit your proposals to Government with detailed plans and estimates, I can assure you that we shall do whatever is possible to help you.

The question of a contribution from Government towards your schemes for town expansion and improvement is again dependent on funds being found for the purpose. On this matter I do not think that up to the present you have approached Government, and when you do, we shall see how far we can help you.

You urge the abolition of the post of Chief Officer. I am afraid it is not possible for me to give you a definite reply just now, especially as I understand that no representation has so far been made to Government on this matter, and when that is done it will certainly receive every consideration.

Your last request relates to the posting of a Lady Assistant Surgeon to the new Maternity Hospital. The position is that the Department is now short of Lady Assistant Surgeons, and is inviting applications from qualified candidates, and I can assure you that your request will be complied with as soon as a qualified lady doctor is available.

Speech at Opening of Sivananjappa Veterinary Dispensary

Gentlemen, I am proud to be here to-day to associate myself in the opening of the new Women's Hospital

I congratulate the Municipal Council of Tiptur and all those who have been concerned in the successful completion of this building. I am sure that it will be one of the greatest benefits on the town of Tiptur. I feel sure that the families in the locality, whose women and children are in urgent need of medical or surgical treatment, will welcome the presence of the hospital in their midst. I am glad to know that the hospital has received support from all classes of the community and I trust that this assistance will continue.

I now declare the Hospital open and pray that, with God's blessing, it may bring relief to the sick and suffering.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF SIVANANJAPPA
VETERINARY DISPENSARY

[On the 14th August 1930, while on a visit to Tiptur, Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, was requested to open the Sivananjappa Veterinary Dispensary founded by Mr Mahalingappa, in the name of his father. In acceding to the request, Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

Mr Mahalingappa, Dr Coleman and Gentlemen,— 14TH AUGUST 1930
I do not think that I need tell you that it gives me the greatest pleasure to take part in this function. I am very grateful to you, Mr Mahalingappa, for the very kind sentiments to which you have given expression in the address just presented to me and for so warm a welcome. Mr. Mahalingappa has told us that the Veterinary Dispensary, which I am to open presently, has been built

Speech at Opening of Sivnananjappa Veterinary Dispensary

by him in fulfilment of the wish of his father to provide such an institution for this taluk I am sure his gift will be greatly appreciated by all

Gentlemen on behalf of the Government as well as the citizens of this town I should like to thank Mr Mahalingappa for his gift and I am sure his name will long be remembered with gratitude in this taluk

I have now great pleasure in declaring the Sivnananjappa Veterinary Dispensary open, and let me express the hope that it may in ample measure fulfil the intentions of the generous donor

VII—ADDRESSES TO ENGINEERS

SPEECH AT THE MEETING OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS

[A meeting of the Executive Engineers serving in the State was called for at Bangalore on 19th August 1926, with a view to facilitate and quicken activities in the Public Works Department and speed up the execution of works. In opening the proceedings, Sir Muza M. Ismail, Dewan, said —]

Gentlemen — My object in summoning this meeting of the Executive Engineers is to have a free and frank exchange of views with you with regard to your work, to hear from you at first hand what your wants and difficulties are and to consider how best they might be met or surmounted

19TH AUG.
1926

As you are doubtless aware, much dissatisfaction was expressed at the last session of the Representative Assembly and of the Legislative Council at the state of our tanks and roads. You can tell me to what extent the public have not correctly understood the true state of affairs in your department, how far the complaints are just and in what respects redress or remedies are urgently called for.

A PERSONAL APPEAL

I thought also I should take this opportunity to make a personal appeal to you, individually and collectively, to put forth your best efforts and bring to bear zeal and energy upon the discharge of your duties to so improve the efficiency of the Public Works administration in the State that both Houses of our Legislature as well as the public may in course of time come to appreciate the value

Speech at the Meeting of Executive Engineers

of your services and be even proud of you. Your department you must remember has a past record of achievements of which any State may be proud

I am aware that owing to paucity of grants the activities of your department have had to be restricted to a considerable extent during the past few years. Government will make a special endeavour to provide increased grants in future, but what we have met here for to-day is to concert measures to see that whatever grants are given to you are put to the best use and made to go as far as possible. This is best done by the preparation of a carefully thought out programme of work for each Division, by constant vigilance on your part to carry out work in a systematic and economical manner and by the most advantageous utilization of the human and material resources that are at your disposal. I would also impress upon you the necessity of practising small economies in the execution of works.

UTILITY OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Public Works Department is next only in importance to the Revenue Department in State Establishments. It can help other departments in many ways. For instance we hope in future with the co-operation of village labour to extend cart tracks gradually to every village or hamlet. The Executive Engineers can help the Revenue Department in suggesting suitable alignments for such tracks. They can help to increase agricultural production by improving and increasing the tanks and canals. They can help the Industries Department by preparing working plans and designs for buildings and machinery and there are many other departments to which the Executive Engineers can render similar help by their co-operation

Speech at the Meeting of Executive Engineers

MINOR TANKS

Loud and frequent are complaints that the irrigation tanks, particularly minor tanks, have suffered by neglect. The larger capital works are receiving some amount of attention and we are trying to push forward the construction of the High Level Canal under the Krishna Raja-sagara. You are aware that Government have decided to abolish the Tank Division, and the work done by that Division hitherto will revert to the care of the Executive Engineers of Districts. We hope to make more funds available for tank works in the coming years. What seems to be most needed is the bringing up of all information and data, connected with the tanks, up-to-date. The question of tank capacity should be gone into by examining the tanks serially with the help of information already available in Mr Kaive's Tank Register. Energetic action is necessary in respect of the repair of feeders, sluices and channels under the tanks. The tank inspection should in future be conducted systematically and an annual report should be submitted by each Sub-Divisional Officer to the Executive Engineer and by that Officer to the Chief Engineer, showing the inspections carried out and the precise amount of work done, each year, in the improvement of tanks. Government propose to take special note, in future, of the work done by every officer in this connection.

ROADS

Coming to the subject of roads, it is true that with the increasing traffic on all the roads and more especially with the introduction of motor-bus service in various parts of the State, the wear and tear of road surface has increased considerably. The present allotments for road

Speech at the Meeting of Executive Engineers

maintenance are admittedly inadequate but I am not in a position to promise any large increase of grants in the near future. We have to look to you to improve the condition of the roads by timely action and by improved methods of executing the repairs. In many parts of the State motor traffic is growing in importance which implies the growing need for more and better roads. By a gradual increase in the number of toll gates and by levying perhaps a higher scale of fees from motor bus owners, it may be possible to secure some additional revenue for the construction of new roads and improvement of existing ones. It might in due course be possible also to form a Road Development Fund with adequate resources for carrying out improvements. In the mean while I want to impress upon you the necessity of paying personal attention to details in the maintenance of the roads and of removing the reproach that our roads are gradually falling off from their former high standard.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

I do not propose to make any extensive observations in regard to the other activities of the department such as the construction of bridges and buildings. In respect of these works also I would earnestly request you to pay particular attention to details with a view to secure neatness of design and efficiency in execution, so that you may leave behind you landmarks of your initiative and technical skill. I have, not infrequently found that want of personal supervision more than insufficient funds, was responsible for many of the defects one notices in the design and execution of Government buildings. In the district buildings take taluk cutocheries and dak bungalows for instance there is a wearisome monotony of design. It should be possible to introduce some variety

Address to Mysore Engineers

of expression in such designs in future without interfering with the cost or with the standard accommodation demanded

There are other questions of general interest to the District Engineer, such as the organisation and training of labour, the necessity for revising the schedule of rates, etc., which require your attention. On these and cognate subjects which will come up for discussion, I shall be glad to have your suggestions with an eye to practical action

I shall now close these preliminary observations with an expression of hope that Government may rely on closer co-operation from you in rendering the work of the department increasingly beneficial to all the interests concerned

We will now proceed to the business on the Agenda

ADDRESS TO MYSORE ENGINEERS

[The Twentieth Annual Session of the Mysore Engineers' Association was held in the Indian Institute of Science on Thursday the 2nd February 1928, before a large and representative gathering of Engineering officers and the general public. In opening the Session, Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, delivered the following address —]

Mr Forbes, Dr Forster and Gentlemen,—I am happy to be here to-day to open the twentieth session of the Mysore Engineers' Association. The fact that you meet in the Indian Institute of Science adds to the interest of the occasion. The Association, I am sure, fully appreciates the Director's courtesy in inviting it to hold its annual meeting in this scientific atmosphere

2ND FEB.
1928

Address to Mysore Engineers

Dr Forster is an eminent Chemist and he is also I believe a very successful administrator and a most popular figure in all circles. But what we of Mysore do admire in him is the practical interest which he takes in matters which though not coming strictly within the sphere of his work at the Institute are of great value to the State. As you know he presided at your last annual meeting and quite recently at the Teachers Conference where he delivered a very fine address. One of the great advantages which the State hoped to derive from the location of the Institute in Bangalore will be enjoyed if the Professors of the Institute will give us the benefit in a more direct manner of their great experience and expert knowledge. Dr Forster has set a good example in this respect and Professor Catterson Smith, too is most helpful to us. Having thus whetted our appetite they will not I am sure misunderstand us if we ask for more.

In this building and before this audience the layman falters. He can only convey goodwill and a few stray comments from the wide inexperienced world.

THE ASSOCIATION AND ITS MEMBERS

There has been I learn a small increase in the membership of your Association and a small decrease in your arrears list. But for the first this Association ought to include every person, whether in Government Service or not, who practises or professes engineering. And, for the second is it not a pity—to put it mildly—that subscriptions should be allowed to become overdue? Your Association has been serving your interests loyally and should not be starved of its dues. Permit me to hope that your Secretary will be enabled to present a financially more cheerful report next year. I must refer to one other duty of the members—and that is that they all

Address to Mysore Engineers

should help in making the bulletin of the Association a success. Thanks to a few devoted workers, it is maintaining a creditable level of excellence, but every member should contribute his best thought to it, and make it really representative of the high engineering talent of the country.

ITS SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

It needs but a casual glance at the records of your Association to see over how wide a field their activities have ranged, indeed, Mysore, in spite of its limited extent, offers a scope for professional skill rarely to be found elsewhere. Our Electrical Department is one of which we are justly proud. Rapid as has been our development in this field in recent years, there is a probability of further acceleration, and I have no doubt that the availableness of electric power on an extensive scale will profoundly influence the industrial future of the State. Our Public Works are perhaps not spectacular on a world scale, nor indeed are they intended to dazzle beholders. We have no ambition "to tame the Mississippi or tear down the Rockies." Nevertheless, our works show no poverty of science and skill, and they are of supreme importance to ourselves. Our irrigation projects are essentially protective works, intended to save our people from the evils of drought and famine, and to secure the country the ordinary amenities of a civilised existence. Of our works, a large part merely aim at helping in the production of food for man and beast and at providing facilities for communication. It is this immediate human interest that invests our Public Works with a protective quality, which would perhaps not pertain in the same degree to more ambitious undertakings, and if, as has sometimes happened, striking results are obtained, this effect has never been the main motive of our action.

Address to Mysore Engineers

This year has been a bright one for the department. The recent reorganisation has made two important additions to the high posts open to you in the service of the State. The Irwin Canal Works, the expansion of electrical activities and an extensive programme of irrigation works have provided fresh openings and new fields of endeavour. While wishing you success and distinction in your extended opportunities I must exercise a friend's privilege and say a few words to you on your work generally.

THE ENGINEER, A MAN OF ACTION

The Engineer is a man of action *par excellence*. Men of action, they say, play the better part in life. It is said that Stevenson always felt a little bit second rate when he compared his writings with his father's light-houses. Yours is a life of deeds and it is up to you to see that every one of your deeds bears witness to your efficiency and your relentless sense of duty.

Sir Harcourt Butler, addressing the Training Class for Young Officers in Burma, the other day said: "Keep your hands clean of anything like corruption. We look to you who have received a good University education, to fight and expel the demon of corruption. I feel sure you will not take it amiss if I make a similar appeal to you. Your department is one which is peculiarly subject to this temptation, but there seems to me no good reason why it should exist at all. Honesty and zeal are bound to have their reward and even putting them on the low ground of policy they pay best in the long run."

One great fault that I have frequently observed in your department is inadequacy of personal supervision on the part of both the upper subordinates and gazetted officers.

Address to Mysore Engineers

There is a grand tradition in the British Navy that the "prince of Admiralty is eternal vigilance" It would be well if there was a tradition in the Public Works Department to the effect that "the prince of successful and economical management is eternal vigilance" There is an impression that while your projects are prepared with skill and care, the execution is oft times unsatisfactory, because of a tendency to delegate supervision of details to subordinates and take things on trust A work consists both of design and of execution, and each part is as important as the other An Engineer who is brilliant in design, but incompetent or inattentive in execution, is to my mind no more admirable than a man of good intentions who never carries them out In fact, the comparison is all to the advantage of the latter, as he, at any rate, does not handle public money Frankly, I have no patience with a man who is too big or too clever to take trouble, or mind the business details of his work

Practise economy Regard every work that you do as your own and you will find any amount of scope for reducing expenditure, or for turning out more and better work at no more cost

I have no doubt that you try to keep yourselves posted with up-to-date information on all matters concerning your profession Engineering, like other science, is making rapid advance in all directions, and it should be one of the principal objects of the Association to supply its members with the latest information on all subjects pertaining to it New methods of building roads and bridges, and of treating sewage, the laying-out of towns extensions, the provision of open spaces, the construction of schools, markets and hospitals—these are some of the things of which every one of you should acquire some knowledge.

Address to Mysore Engineers

MR. FORBES AND HIS WORK AS PRESIDENT

Before I conclude, I must pay a tribute to your President Mr Forbes who has been working whole-heartedly in the interests of your Association. Mr Forbes is one of those men who while never sparing himself never spares others and that is the secret of his great success as the head of a most important and highly technical department in the State I am sure you will all be pleased to hear that his term of employment has just been extended by seven years and we can, therefore look forward humanly speaking to a further long association with him.

Gentlemen I thank you for giving me this opportunity of being with you and I now request you to go on with the other items of your programme

VIII—SPEECHES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, Etc.

SPEECH AT THE MEETING OF INSPECTING OFFICERS

[A meeting of the Inspecting Officers of the Mysore Education Department was held in the Office of the Inspector-General of Education on the 7th September 1926. In opening the proceedings, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, spoke as follows —]

Mr Matthan, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has afforded me much pleasure to come here to-day and to listen, even though for only a short while, to your discussions. I am much obliged to your able Inspector-General for his courtesy in giving me this opportunity of hearing your views on certain important matters concerning your department, and also of saying a few words to you myself in regard to education generally in the State.

7TH SEP.
1926

ESSENTIALS OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

It is not necessary for me to go into details in anticipation of what your deliberations may bring forth, but there are a couple of non-technical matters which appear to me to be essential to the development of education.

One of the most effective influences in the progress of any worthy activity is a sense of community of service amongst those engaged in the same work. I do not mean Associations for the material advancement of various occupations. These have their value, but in a public service of such vital importance to the best interests of the nation as that of education, there is special need for

Speech at the Meeting of Inspecting Officers

interchange of thought experience, frustrations and attainments for mutual edification, and encouragement. Such association between teachers—my remarks are addressed as much to them as to you gentlemen who form the Inspectorate for you are both engaged in practically the same work—is bound to increase the sense of comradeship of *esprit-de-crops* and lead those who are newly entering the educational service to abandon all looseness of allegiance and to take up their life work in the spirit of dedication to one of the noblest of life's activities that will bring happiness to themselves and to the State.

Such association of interest will also give further scope to the initiative of the human element in education. Free expression stimulates thought and prevents the strangulation that comes about when lack of interest on the part of those engaged in any work makes necessary a strict system. Where teachers are alert and responsible machinery becomes secondary. All the difference between bad and good education lies between a system working through a teacher or a teacher working through a system.

EDUCATION TO-DAY

Unhappily education has fallen away from its early idealism and has imparted to the general thought of humanity its own sense of diminished value. To-day teaching is generally regarded not as a great mission and vocation, but as a mere profession, and the educational department of public service is too often the last refuge to those who have failed in other activities, or the first stage of those who would use it merely as a transition to easier or more lucrative work. This is not as it should be. Education demands continuity and devotion high idealism and unwearying enthusiasm.

Prize Giving at St Joseph's College

GOVERNMENT AID

I admit that such qualifications cannot be expected in their fulness under existing conditions. In old days, the teacher's needs were the student's care. Times have changed, and modifications in social organisations have imposed on the State the duty of encouraging both teacher and student by seeing to it that the conditions in which they live do not work against the purpose of education. Logic demands that the teacher should be well-born, well educated and well-employed. So far as the Government are concerned, I assure you that this aspect of the matter touches them keenly and that anything they can do to raise the material status of teachers will be done. But our desires in this respect will be helped or hindered to the extent that the members of the Education Department themselves respond to the efforts which will, I trust, be the sequel of this Conference to restore education in Mysore to its natural dignity and to make it at once cultural and practical.

PRIZE GIVING AT ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

[The prize giving ceremony at the St Joseph's College, Bangalore, took place on 4th December 1926. Besides students, who filled the Hall to overflowing, there was a large and influential gathering of Europeans and Indians present to witness the function. In giving away the prizes, Sir Muza M. Ismail, Dewan, who presided on the occasion, made the following speech —]

Your Lordship, Rev Father Veyseye, Ladies and Gentlemen — It was very good of Rev Father Veyseye to ask me to come here this afternoon and give away the

4TH DEC
1926

Prize Giving at St Joseph's College

prizes to the winners. It has afforded me the greatest pleasure to do so.

I believe this is the first occasion on which you are holding your annual sports here. This is a beautiful field situated in pretty surroundings. I congratulate the College on the possession of such a fine play ground.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

It is a common tendency in Indian Schools to neglect the physical education of their boys. We see the results in the weakened constitutions of many of them. This is a charge which I am glad to say cannot be brought against St. Joseph's College which has always paid special attention to physical training. The college is blessed with a band of very able and enthusiastic professors who take an active interest in all sports. There is no better way of encouraging athletics in Schools and Colleges than by the teachers and professors themselves taking part in them.

It is now a universally recognised fact that physical training can help much in quickening the intellectual faculties of the boys and organised games which are its complement make for loyalty and order for unselfishness and the corporate spirit. It is necessary that boys should have a large vital capacity that is to say depth of chest and a powerful bellows. To increase a boy's vital capacity is to make him correspondingly a more efficient intellectual machine. City life under industrial conditions tends to stunt physical growth especially in the early growing years, and our schools situated as they mostly are in densely populated centres must counteract this baneful influence by a system of physical exercises, calculated to increase the vital capacity and foster growth. It may not be possible to place most of our schools in

Opening of the National High School, Bangalore

rural surroundings or go back to Nature, but the vivifying touch of Mother Nature and the stimulus of exercise are possible to every boy and girl in the play-ground and the sports field

I thank you one and all, boys, for the kind manner in which you have received me to-day, and I am most grateful to Father Veyssayre, too, for the opportunity which he has given me of meeting you, boys, and of witnessing the sports I have derived the greatest pleasure from my visit, as also, I am sure, the other guests present here

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, BANGALORE

[An imposing function was held by the Committee of Management of the National High School, Bangalore City, on the occasion of the opening ceremony they held at the School premises, Basuvangudi, Bangalore City, on 18th December 1926. The specially put up shamiana was crowded to overflowing and great enthusiasm prevailed. In declaring the buildings open, Sir Mirza M Ismail, who presided on the occasion, delivered the following speech —]

Gentlemen,—I consider it an honour to have been asked to participate in this evening's pleasing function. The achievements of non-official public spirit are still so few in our country that any one who wishes well by her must feel a peculiar gratification at any such evidence as is furnished by this home of the National High School. Let me at once offer my warm congratulations to the governing body of this institution on the successful completion of this the first stage in their labours to place the institution on a solid and permanent footing.

18TH DEC
1926

Opening of the National High School, Bangalore

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL

Having grown from modest origins and in spite of heavy difficulties in the early stages, the National High School is now able to boast of a really considerable contribution to the educational energy of the City. During the 9½ years of its existence about 2 000 scholars have passed through its portals and 333 of them have passed the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, which is the highest for which it could prepare them. Besides this 437 scholars preparing for the University Entrance Examination received tuition in the supplementary classes which this school arranged for their benefit. All will agree that this is good work—very good work in fact if we remember how limited the resources of the institution were. The claim that such an institution deserves all the support which the public can give will be endorsed by every one. And I am happy to learn from the Report just read that many gentlemen—among them merchants lawyers officials and members of other professions—have contributed liberally towards the raising of this structure. Some have given in cash and others in useful materials and yet others in service. All these may well feel satisfied that they have done their bit towards giving permanence to what is undoubtedly a most desirable form of social service in the City. My thoughts dwell upon the unselfish labours of those who have been teaching here, seeking as their own chief good the helping of the poor. They have found the way to a happiness that no one can take from them.

THE FIRST OF ITS KIND

I think I am not wrong in saying that the National High School of Bangalore is, in our State, the first

Opening of the National High School, Bangalore

institution of its kind which owes its existence not to individual philanthropy, but to collective effort. We must all be very glad that it has prospered so well. This instance of the success of collective effort seems to me to indicate the possibility of a new field of employment for our educated young men, namely, the establishment and working of such schools. The educated young men want employment, and the country wants more schools. It is impossible, as all will agree, that the State can find employment for all the educated men or establish all the schools for which there is such evident need. If, however, our educated young men will have the enterprise and the co-operative spirit to organise themselves into small and compact bodies to open and conduct schools of suitable types in unprovided places, and if they will show sufficient steadiness and energy in enlisting public support, Government will be only too glad to give them all possible help. Such growth of private enterprise in education will not only be of immediate advantage to the people, but may also serve as a source of fresh ideas to Government Department of Education, suggesting new experiments, and pointing to the development of a new independent profession in the country.

PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF GOOD WORK

I should like to congratulate the staff of the National High School on the gratifying public recognition which their good work has earned. They have set high ideals before themselves. With devotion to these ideals and faithful and undistracted work, I do not see why they should not succeed in making their institution a model to others. The work of the schoolmaster is in our day becoming one of great complexity and responsibility. That acquisition of fresh knowledge, which is so necessary

Speech at the Bangalore Central College Day Meeting

to keep a teacher up-to-date, and the efficient communication of the knowledge gathered by such laborious study are tasks large enough and interesting enough to employ all the time and energy of those who have joined the noble calling of teachers. And added to the work of developing the mind of the pupils is the no less responsible and no less interesting task of developing manners and character. Serving their ideals with undivided enthusiasm the staff of the National High School are I am sure destined to make their mark on the course of education in the State. I need hardly tell them with how keen an interest the public and the profession of teaching will watch their work here.

This row of buildings simple and unpretentious as it looks, is situated in one of the finest parts of the City. Let us welcome the National High School to this well earned home and wish it every kind of good luck here including the rapid addition of more and still more wings for these growing classes and expanding departments.

It gives me great pleasure now to declare these buildings open for that great public service for which they are intended.

SPEECH AT THE BANGALORE CENTRAL
COLLEGE DAY MEETING

[On 22nd January 1927 the students past and present of the Bangalore Central College, celebrated the Central College Day. A large and distinguished gathering was present. Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, presiding at the public meeting held in connection with it, in the evening, made the following speech:—]

Speech at the Bangalore Central College Day Meeting

Gentlemen,—I do not think the task of Chairmanship ever lay more lightly upon any one's shoulders than this of mine to-day. No problems or promises, no stern and implacable questioners, a table innocent of files. This platform displays the relaxed and tranquil forms of many practised and habitual Chairmen. I am sure they will agree with me that the philosophy of Chairmanship is a fascinating study. It is a philosophy as yet unwritten, experience, hitherto, has been its only teacher. Manuals of procedure there are in plenty, but no one has yet expounded the soul of the Chairman, with its quite peculiar processes and virtues—its fortitude, for example, which differs subtly from every other kind of fortitude. Were such a book to be written (and I have every intention of writing it some day), it should contain as an appendix a series of studies, entitled, "Critical Moments in Chairmanship and How to Meet Them," which should afford invaluable guidance to the youthful aspirant. There might appear, for example, a story told me by a friend of mine about a meeting at which he once presided. The lecturer was a teacher in a somewhat elementary school. Before the lecture was many minutes old, it became apparent that the sole design of the speaker, which had been carefully veiled beforehand, was to read his own poems, with rapturous emphasis and a wealth of autobiographical illustration. My friend, a person of tried endurance, though of somewhat excitable disposition, bore this very creditably for a long time. At last, however, the learned lecturer entered upon a detailed account of the physiological symptoms which had accompanied his poetic inspiration. This, alas! was the Chairman's undoing. It was more than he could stand. His countenance changed from insincere pleasure to patience, from patience to boredom and from boredom to utter fury,

Speech at the Bangalore Central College Day Meeting

till at length that platform revealed two specimens of almost maniacal possession. That Chairman had many lives to pass through before attaining full official tranquility. He should have continued to beam upon the audience. He should have writhed in sympathetic agony at every twinge narrated by the poet. He should have applauded at the end with mingled concern and congratulation. Yes Gentlemen it is a high philosophy and hard of attainment. But it is not wanted here and the telling of this exquisitely irrelevant story merely shows how free and irresponsible I feel this evening.

THOUGHTS OVER ONE'S OLD COLLEGE

However random thoughts may be a little serious too. And when after many years one comes back to one's old college there may even be a little sadness mingled with the joviality of the occasion. We old denizens of this college are gathered in an atmosphere of remembrance and for the moment we surrender ourselves to the past. It is curious how sacred have become the memories of what when happening seemed trivial if not profane. Really one sometimes wonders whether the intervening years of labour and discovery have not taken away more than they have given us. It would certainly be a rather blessed thing to be a student once again. Our dreams were much nobler exploits than our present day performances. And we are happy men indeed if we despise wrong and weakness as vehemently as we did then. Perhaps we have a wider charity—yet oh for that clear and shielded flame! Well it is quite good for us to yield to rumination re-savouring in memory old hopes old fancies old experiences which taste all the pleasanter now if a little mingled tartness gives character to the sweetness.

Speech at the Bangalore Central College Day Meeting

TRIBUTES TO OLD TEACHERS

One of the greatest values of such remembrance is the tribute which it pays to other men. Those men that long ago taught and encouraged, and rebuked us—it is strange to think that we have grown up to them now, have become matured as they were. What a fascinating thing it is or would be to meet them now in equal friendship, daring to dispute with them or (more venturesome still) to agree with them. Some are, fortunately, still with us,—Messrs Sell, Venkatananianappa, Vijayaghavachari, Sambasiva Iyer, Subramanya Sastri, Dr. Krishna-swami Iyengar and Dr. Srinivasa Rao,—to name only those at whose feet I sat during the 5 years I was in this College while others are not here. They could not wait for us but have passed each his own journey. It is upon Dr. Cook and Mr. Tait that my own mind dwells chiefly, though not on them alone. Men of power and goodwill, untiring benefactors of generation after generation, they are identified with what is best in us, and life has but confirmed their teachings.

INDEPENDENCE AND SELF-RESPECT

It becomes clear, as one looks back, that what such men were chiefly trying to do was to strengthen in us independence and self-respect. I think that if a student is not thus strengthened at college, he actually becomes weaker. A long unreasoning acquiescence weakens the will and similarly a merely accepted knowledge is just a burden. At college, a student must discover his own powers and exercise and prove them. Yet, the tradition of our Indian Universities is directly contrary to this idea. I know that our Professors realise this and are doing their best truly to educate their men. Yet it is a fact

Speech at the Bangalore Central College Day Meeting

that our traditional modes of training and examining are such, in general as seriously to handicap any attempt to strengthen judgment and character. I would not go so far as to say that it is better to think and be wrong than to accept and be right. But surely the University is the place where thinking should be both stimulated and rightly guided. The unused faculty rusts and rots and such regeneration is hereditary. Our mechanical students become mechanical workers and if the very restlessness of unused power dies quite quickly it is because the power itself has died. It is part of the same evil tradition that we treat and speak of our students as school boys. In fact the word student is now being absurdly applied to the boy in the High School or even the lower school while, at the same time our University men are boys and soon when they leave college they become old boys and carefully accept the title. Sometimes a misused term is very significant it shows what we really think. It is a most curious and unfortunate thing that in India we really do think of the college student as a child. Can we imagine ourselves asking an English graduate this question. And of what University Sir are you an old boy? I wonder what a Cambridge don would think if some one asked him— How many boys have you got in Trinity now? Gentlemen if we have any boys in our colleges we ought to send them back straight to school. Entry to a University is the first pledge of manhood and denial of the title is symbolic of denial of the reality.

NEED FOR FREEDOM

Hence all the talk one hears about compulsion in our Universities. There is nothing our students need so much 'nothing that would so stimulate their manhood

Speech at the Bangalore Central College Day Meeting

as the utmost possible freedom, Yet we seem to be ever devising new compulsions For instance, all over India, University legislators, in despair about the physical feebleness, the lack of stamina, of the average student, talk of legislating him into fitness He *will not* take physical exercise Very well, then, we shall compel him to do so But how much greater might be the moral loss than the physical gain? For example, I cannot think that the idea, so strongly advocated in many quarters, of compulsory military training for students is *right*, any more than it is feasible A man has to decide for himself whether even in the most limited and amateurish sense he is to be a soldier As for compulsion in game, that seems to be a contradiction in terms

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

There is just one word of explanation, which I feel I owe to the College staff and students assembled in this Hall I suspect they are somewhat perturbed by the activities going on in the College compound. They, probably, feel that a good slice of their compound will disappear and little room will be left for games I can at once assure them that such will not be the case I will only ask them in that well-known phrase—to wait and see—and I am perfectly certain that their verdict will be quite different when the whole work is accomplished The grounds will then wear quite a different aspect from what they have done hitherto.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE OF THE COLLEGE

It remains only to express unbounded confidence in the future of this great college The reorganisation of the University, which is now proceeding, will I have no doubt, lessen or destroy the handicaps to which I have

Speech at the Bangalore Central College Day Meeting

referred The administration of this college and its teachings are as of yore in the hands of able and distinguished men Further this college continues to be an agency for the definite advancement of scientific knowledge Nor is it a mere institution of theoretic learning it is clearly related to the material progress of the State by means of applied science We know for instance, that when we seek to exploit the limitless possibilities of wireless communication for the enlightenment of our rural people and for other important ends we shall depend very largely for our resources upon the Central College And yet as is most fitting the needs of the average student who will never be much of a scientist but who must be helped towards efficiency and happiness are here the first concern

NEED FOR LOFTY AND INTELLIGENT LEADERSHIP

What our troubled country needs to-day is lofty and intelligent leadership—leaders of widened horizons and enlarged understandings Our University may well endeavour to supply such men India needs not more heat but more light not more passion but more intelligence not more propaganda but more enlightenment

May this College be at once the best place of education the greatest machine for research and the most delicious retreat for learned leisure!

To the staff then we all wish good fortune and renown To the students that they may be abundantly happy here that continually they may grow in self knowledge and self reliance that their college days may fit them for the full and joyous exercise of those powers which Heaven has given them.

OPENING OF THE VEERASAIVA HOSTEL, TUMKUR

[The Members of the Veerasaiva Community, aided by the public officials of Tumkur, successfully raised, with the aid of generous donations, a Hostel for the use of Veerasaiva Students at Tumkur. Among the donors were H. H. the Swami of Murug Mutt and other leading gentlemen of the Veerasaiva Community. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, in declaring the Hostel building open, on the 10th April 1927, made the following speech —]

Gentlemen —I thank you for the very kind words in which you have asked me to perform the pleasing function of opening this Hostel. You have skilfully inverted the roles, and made what I feel to be an honour done to me, seem a kindness proceeding from myself. I have very great pleasure in acceding to your request, but before doing so, I wish to make a few observations which occur to me. 10TH APRIL 1927

The Veerasaiva Hostel at Tumkur is a splendid instance of what can be achieved by purposeful working for a common end, and how difficulties disappear before the will to succeed. I must congratulate the Veerasaiva Community in general, and the members of the Hostel Committee in particular, on this achievement. I must, above all things else, congratulate them on possessing a religious leader of such enlightened views and far-seeing wisdom as His Holiness the Swamigalu of the Murug Mutt. The Committee have no doubt achieved—and achieved well—the task of bringing into existence a beautiful structure which is a monument of the noble self-help which animates your people, but to your Guru belongs the credit of raising a far higher edifice, that of love and harmony, in the hearts of his followers. A

Opening of the Veerasava Hostel Tumkur

teacher's work—it has been well said—is in the minds of men and His Holiness is undoubtedly a worthy leader of your great community

In listening to your report one thing that occurred to me was that this beautiful building with which you have endowed Tumkur also in a way symbolises the sympathy of the whole district with your endeavours. I see that the building has come up on a *khass nam*, that additional lands were granted by the late Mr Zahiruddin Meccî and that the foundation stone was laid by the late Mr Ananda Rao Sirai. Mr K Matthan furthered the progress of your undertaking with timely advice and assistance, and as was most fitting Sir M Kantaraj Urs, whose heart beat in sympathy with all public-spirited endeavours sanctioned the assistance you sought from Government. Could better proof be adduced—if proof were needed—that your work is a service to your country transcending the bounds of mere community? So in the name of the country let me felicitate you on the successful issue of your efforts

No words could sufficiently convey my appreciation of the work of the Committee, Gentlemen of the Committee. I do not know which more to admire—the largeness of vision which made you realise that you could make no nobler gift to your people and your posterity than facilities for education, or the single-minded devotion which enabled you to focus the scattered public spirit of individuals into one manifestation of enduring utility. What pleases me most is the wonderful way in which all have co-operated—rich and poor creditors and debtors planners and workers. Mr Ohandrappa who gave Rs. 6 100, and was only sorry he could give no more the heirs of Mr Gubbi Hutehaya who made over to the Hostel debts due to their estate amounting to Rs. 6 500

Message to Young Muslims

the very debtors who readily came forward with repayments to facilitate the cause—all these make one feel hopeful for one's country and proud of one's countrymen. The inspiration no doubt came from your Guru, His Holiness the Swamigalu, who donated Rs 20,000, and under whose benediction the scheme materialised into the splendid edifice we see before us.

I have no doubt this Hostel will further the cause you have at heart—the education of your community. May it prove an inspiration as well as an aid, and may the hundreds of young men who are, by your public spirit, enabled to quench the divine thirst for knowledge, also learn from your example the nobility of service, and the satisfaction of endeavour and achievement of common good!

I now proceed to open this Hostel

MESSAGE TO YOUNG MUSLIMS

[At the special request of Mr Khawja Hasan Nizami, Editor of "The Young Muslim," Delhi, Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, sent the following message to the young Muslims of India —]

"My message, though addressed primarily to the Muslim youth, is meant equally for all the young men of India, irrespective of caste or creed, for I regard the diverse communities inhabiting this country as essentially one for all the practical purposes of our common Motherland. 21ST OCT 1927

"It is undoubtedly a fact that the hopes of India are centred now more than ever before in the youth of the

Speech at the Engineering College Day

country Men trained in old schools of thought who rely solely upon tradition and precedent must give way to men of the new generation Do you possess the earnestness the tolerance, the wide sympathy and the perfect rectitude of aim and conduct to justify the confidence which India wishes to repose in you?

The country is tired of men with narrow vision who can only think of their own religion or their own community Just as no man becomes really great by selfish effort no community becomes great or maintains greatness, by separateness or a sense of superiority By placing your country first in your thoughts and endeavours you will best serve the true interests of your community I sincerely hope that judged by this test the young Muslims of India will not be found wanting

SPEECH AT THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE DAY

[The Eighth College Day of the University College of Engineering, Bangalore, was held in the College premises on Saturday the 10th December at 5-30 P.M. There was a large gathering of students, teachers members of the Engineering Profession and the general public. In opening the proceedings, Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan who presided on the occasion made the following speech —]

TH DEC 1927 *Mr Principal Students and Gentlemen* —It affords me great pleasure to be here to-day The College of Engineering is an institution in whose welfare I feel a special interest for although I am not an engineer myself, nor ever had any intention of entering the profession, I have always felt considerable attraction towards it

Speech at the Engineering College Day.

Government are keenly interested in the development of the College on the most progressive lines. The University is taking active steps to improve it in all possible ways. I sincerely wish them the fullest success in their endeavours. A well-managed up-to-date College of Engineering is one of the most essential institutions in any State which aspires, as Mysore does, to be a self-contained unit.

PROGRESS OF THE COLLEGE

The College was started in 1917. So far, 216 engineers have passed out of it. Of these, forty-eight have been absorbed in the State service, while as many as 128 have sought and succeeded in finding employment outside the State. A few, I am glad to observe, have shewn a commendable spirit of enterprise and have gone even further afield.

It is a source of immense gratification to us all that those who have gone out of the State to earn their bread are doing exceedingly well, and are winning the approbation of their employers. I hope that our young engineers, who have gone away will never forget that it is a duty both to themselves and to the State, that they should earn a reputation as efficient and upright men. They carry with them the good name and honour of Mysore. I am not exaggerating, for it is remarkable how a single citizen can assert in his own fine work the virtue of his country. I trust this will be the ambition of our young engineers.

It is hardly possible for the State to absorb all the graduates passing out of the College. Some must seek employment elsewhere, either outside the State or in the State itself in other spheres than official service. So far as Government are concerned, you know that the number

Speech at the Engineering College Day

of engineers they are employing in various departments has of late increased largely and there is to my mind little doubt that with the further expansion of our activities in different directions—irrigation, electrical and industrial—the number they can usefully employ will increase still more

I am pleased to hear that the addition of the course in Electrical Engineering is much appreciated and four students have for the first time graduated in that branch this year. Government have very recently embarked on a comprehensive scheme of electrifying towns and extending irrigation by means of electric pumps. They have in view too schemes for the generation of electric power on a large scale at Gersoppa and Mekadatu. These and other extensive developments which they contemplate will I trust provide many opportunities of employment to those of our students that qualify themselves as Electrical Engineers. I hope that Architecture and Town planning will receive special attention.

GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST

I need scarcely assure you that both Government and the University are anxious to improve the standard of teaching and examinations, so that the B.E. Degree of the Mysore University may come to be regarded as the hall mark of high attainments and proficiency. I am aware that the College has out-grown the accommodation provided for it in this building. I hope that it may be possible before long to shift the Engineering School to another building and when this is done one of the principal wants of the College will have been as I venture to think more than satisfied.

The Principal has referred in very grateful terms to the interest taken in this institution by Dr Metcalfe and

Speech at the Engineering College Day

Messrs Catterson-Smith, Forbes, Bhore, Krumbiegel and Seshachai I associate myself heartily with that expression of gratitude and congratulate the College on its good fortune in having as Visiting Professors gentlemen of such great ability and experience.

Mysoie has produced many eminent engineers, and our State has to its credit many magnificent engineering works. Our present and future engineers have not only to carry on and develop all these works, but to add to their number. The years ahead will require a larger number of able men than the past ever did. Are you training for it? To believe that what man has done, man can do, is a step towards doing something oneself, and to inspire that belief is the professor's first duty and should be his first desire.

IDEALS AND THEIR REALIZATION

But all our ideals and impulses will remain ineffective if they are not linked with capacity to realise them. Obviously the technical side of your studies must be at the highest level. But between the ideal and the technical there lies the human factor. This seems, unfortunately, to lie outside the scope of education and training. The individual's endowments are regarded as fixed. But personal initiative, intelligence, observation,—yes—and feeling, ought to be developed by training quite as much as powers of calculation and construction. I would suggest that the professors should devote special attention to the encouragement of these faculties, particularly that of alert and intelligent observation, and should stimulate in their students the desire to carry out their work not merely as engineers but as artists in engineering.

The work here will not be judged entirely, or even mainly, either by the scholastic or by the financial success

Speech at the Sanskrit College, Bangalore.

or failure of the students. A truer criterion is their will power and their ability to

Meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two imposters just the same.

I say therefore to the Students of the College if you are determined to get on in your profession or walk in life, character is indispensable. Character is power and it is also capital and among the foremost excellences of character is assiduity. To know how to work and how to wait is, to my mind, almost the whole secret of success. The young man in a hurry does not as a rule get very far. A distinguished person remarked the other day. I do not believe in big beginnings for youths. Let them work their way up. So do not be dissatisfied if you do not get a particularly good start in life. Your career depends almost entirely upon yourselves. If you are assiduous, painstaking and honest you are bound to make good. Nothing can stop you from getting on. It is in the hope that you will show yourselves possessors of these qualities in a pre-eminant degree that I wish you well in your future careers outside these walls.

SPEECH AT THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE,
BANGALORE.

[Presiding at the distribution of Prizes at the Chama rajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore on Saturday 28th January 1928 Sir Mirza M Ismail Dewan made the following speech —]

TH JAN 1928. *Mr Principal Vidwans and Students* —It will appear somewhat strange to some of you that one whose life is

Speech at the Sanskrit College, Bangalore.

devoted to the absorbing interests of practical affairs should associate himself not merely formally as an official, but with keen personal interest, in the fostering of the study of, what is technically regarded as, a dead language. I am certainly not one of those who make a fetish of the past. I am well aware that in India we have a habit of exalting the merely old to the level of sanctity, and have thus retained in our national life many mental fallacies and social wrongs through the preservative of age. At the same time, it is obvious that anything that can manage to survive the passing of centuries and generations has something in it of the nature of power which is worthy of at least our consideration. The test of anything ancient or modern is its measure of truth, beauty and goodness, and in goodness I include usefulness.

BEAUTIES OF SANSKRIT

Tested thus, the Sanskrit language emerges triumphant. In the realm of philosophical truth, it has given to the world what Professor Max Muller described as "among the most astonishing productions of the human mind in any age and in any country." In the realm of beauty, it has given us works of literary art that to-day are as fresh and charming as when they were written. In the realm of goodness and usefulness, it has preserved the record of the aspirations, experiences and achievement of men who not only sought satisfaction in the yoga of thought but who sought fulfilment in the yoga of action.

However much we may be inclined to think that the life and continuance of a nation depends upon its practical affairs and material progress (and I will hardly be regarded as one who minimises these), we must not forget that the ultimate thing that gives it worth in the estimation of its citizens and immortality in history is its dreams

Speech at the Sanskrit College, Bangalore.

and ideals. It is the vision of a nation carried out in the national life that lifts it in the scale of civilization. That vision is enshrined in its language, and becomes the inspiration and guide of the souls born into its tradition. It is true that people create languages. It is also true that languages, if they do not create, certainly mould and perpetuate the special characteristics of people. And I cannot but think that it is something of the genius of the Sanskrit language that has entered into and carried on the Hindu Nation as a living entity while great empires have risen and fallen.

A LINGUA FRANCA FOR INDIA

I wonder if the problem of a *lingua franca* for India can solve itself in the evolution of a simplified Sanskrit for the man in the street. There is no doubt of the increasing necessity for a common language now that India is awake to her national destiny and travel and broadcasting are diminishing distance.

With these ideas in mind I feel strongly that while we should respect the traditions of scholarship through which the Sanskrit language has come down to us from antiquity we should also, in view of its living value to the whole Indian Nation, make the teaching of it nation wide. Its scientific aspects will naturally remain an interest of the intellectual minority and these must be encouraged and helped. But as a spoken language in a simplified and popular form, it should pass beyond any particular caste or group and become popular in the widest sense of the term. Speaking, though not as a Hindu at least as a well wisher of the Hindus, I would appeal to all my Hindu brethren to encourage Sanskrit learning. They would thereby be discharging a sacred duty to their civilization and culture. The more people

Speech at the Sanskrit College, Bangalore.

speak it, the greater will be its power and influence It is a priceless heritage Let all share in it

POPULARITY OF THE INSTITUTION

Turning now to matters with which you are more immediately concerned, I am very pleased to hear of the growing strength and popularity of this institution The Principal has told us that students are being attracted in larger numbers from communities other than the Brahmmins and that the students have been acquitting themselves creditably in the examinations I should like to express the hope that, in coming years, large and important Hindu communities, like the Vaishyas, the Vokkaligas, the Mahiattas and so forth—and, indeed, why not Christians and Mahomedans, too?—would also send their students here and take full advantage of the opportunities which it affords

Here, permit me to make a suggestion The orthodox pandit is usually regarded as a traditionalist and a conservative The reproach, if it a reproach, may not be quite merited, but one cannot help feeling that the pandit will be better able to serve his community if he developed a somewhat broader outlook and a greater power for assimilating new ideas Towards the attainment of these objects, I would suggest that arrangements might be made in our Sanskrit Colleges for a series of lectures on Comparative Religion and Philosophy, for, I venture to think that such lectures cannot but be productive of good to all concerned.

POLICY OF GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

The Government of Mysore have, as you all no doubt are aware, decided to continue the Sanskrit College in Mysore City as a closed one for Brahmmins only. This

Speech at the Medical College Day

seems to me—viewing it impartially—a wise policy, at all events for the present and possibly for a long time to come. Otherwise as things are in our State or for that matter in India there would be a grave risk of the institution's coming to grief—a result directly opposite to what, I am sure we all desire. Let the Mysore College be developed to the extent possible and become a store-house—as I believe it already is—of Sanskrit learning—particularly in those special branches of theological and sacerdotal literature where certain restrictions are in force by virtue of immemorial tradition and rule. At the same time, let us develop the College here at Bangalore on general lines useful to all classes, to the extent permitted by circumstances financial and other. Thus we will serve both the particular and general aspects of the study of Sanskrit.

And by doing this we may make Mysore State the home *par excellence* of Sanskrit learning in India, where the most erudite pandits will dwell and labour. This would justify Mysore's name as the leading Hindu State in India, the bulwark of Hindu civilization and culture.

SPEECH AT THE MEDICAL COLLEGE DAY

[The Mysore Medical College celebrated its Annual Day at the College premises on 1st March 1928 Sir Mirza M Ismail Dewan, presiding. Originally started as a School, it had become a College and as such has been widely appreciated. In distributing the prizes to the winning students Sir Mirza made the following speech—]

1ST MAR.
1928.

Mr Subba Rao Students of the Medical College Ladies and Gentlemen—In inviting me to preside on this occasion you have offered me an opportunity which I greatly value.

Speech at the Medical College Day

The Principal's report, to which we have just had the pleasure of listening, shows that the progress made by the students in their studies has been most satisfactory, notwithstanding the difficulties and the inconveniences which the College had to contend with for want of a suitable habitation. This, of course, is a vital desideratum, but I am happy to be able to say that it will be supplied when the College is transferred to Mysore. A spacious building is available there, situated in close proximity to the General and Maternity Hospitals, and it ought to meet the requirements of the College for a long time to come.

TRANSFER OF THE COLLEGE TO MYSORE

Much misgiving has been felt at the decision of Government to transfer the College from Bangalore to Mysore. One of the main objections was that sufficient clinical material was not available in Mysore. I do not agree with that view, for even to-day there are more patients in the Krishna Rajendra than in the Victoria Hospital, and when the improvements contemplated in the former are carried out, the number of in-patients will increase considerably. There will certainly be no lack of clinical material. So I would counsel you not to be alarmed, and not to conjure up all sorts of calamities for the College or yourselves. I can assure you, you will both be well looked after in every way. Your efficiency as medical men is a matter of vital concern and interest to Government and they are not likely to neglect their duty. It is neither desirable nor possible to keep both the College and the School much longer here. One or the other has to be transferred to Mysore and Government, for various reasons, thought it best to send the College to Mysore, keeping the School in Bangalore.

Speech at the Medical College Day

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

Medical science as you know, has made remarkable progress in the last decade. Diseases of so menacing a character as general paralysis, rickets, surgical tuberculosis, diabetes and pernicious anaemia have been brought within the ambit of treatment. As for surgery it has reached a high degree of perfection as a mechanical art. Every part of the body including even the brain and the interior of the heart has been reached by it. Hundreds of lives are being saved every day by the marvellous dexterity the surgeons have acquired and the opportunities afforded by the use of antiseptics. Seventy years ago in one of the leading hospitals in England the number of operations performed in a year according to a medical authority was not more than 100 whereas the number now is 8 000. Operations like the removal of the appendix, which were attended with grave risk to life not long ago are regarded now as almost a matter of routine.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Great as has been the progress of medicine on its curative side the most important developments are in the field of preventive medicine and public health. Epidemics are no longer considered visitations of an avenging Providence but as preventable occurrences.

The whole conception of medicine has undergone a change and a change for the better. The western world is coming to appreciate the wisdom of the Chinese who retain their medical advisers to keep them well and take something from their stipend when they fall ill. That is the modern conception and the scientific attitude in principle at least towards the medical profession. The

Speech at the Medical College Day

true office of the physician is that of guide, consultant and friend when you are well and before illness, preventable illness, has a chance to fasten upon you. The physician of the future will spend more time in teaching his clients how to keep well than in treating those few who succumb to injury and to bacterial infection. Due emphasis is no doubt being laid in the College on the superiority of prevention to cure.

I would ask you to keep yourselves abreast of the advances in medical science by reading the latest medical journals—English, Continental and American. Not all of you will be able to travel abroad and see with your own eyes what countries, more advanced than India is at present, are doing in medicine and surgery, but a regular study of the current medical journals and the latest books will keep you up-to-date.

NEED FOR A MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

I would like to see a Medical Association started in our State. It would afford you a good opportunity of meeting one another and of discussing problems concerning yourselves as a profession, and you could also get eminent men from outside to deliver lectures on medical subjects. In course of time, you must be able to start a Journal of your own. Nor must we miss any opportunity which the visits of eminent medical men to our State afford to request them to speak at the College. Our students must be brought into touch with such men. We may be living in a corner of the world, but let that not prevent us from being modern and up-to-date in every department of human activity—be it medicine, engineering or anything else.

“The veil of secrecy which has shrouded medicine in the past is being rent apart. Education in health is assuming an

Speech at the Medical College Day

importance as great as that of the traditional three R's and as a result the future will possess the blessings of health, happiness and increased efficiency for thousands who would otherwise succumb to preventable diseases

This is the hope confidently expressed by an American writer so far as his own country and people are concerned. What about ours? Is it possible for us to indulge in the same confidence with regard to our own people? Not yet. Ignorance and superstition as yet are scarcely shaken. But they are not impregnable. You may not in this generation overthrow them yet this effort is the life-work of each one of you. At the present time, in India, *enlightenment* is the most vital part of prevention. In some degree we can and will organise enlightenment. The laws of health must for example, be taught to every boy and girl in our schools and taught with authority and with practical testing of the result. But of even greater importance is that patient influence which the conscience of every physician must require of him—lecturing, demonstrating, talking, persuading, making every day new inlets for the light.

ADVICE TO ASPIRING DOCTORS

Students of the Medical College, you will be completing your education in this College in about a year's time. Thereafter you will go forth to seek both usefulness and reputation. May I commend to you two things? First authority. It is a curiously common thing in India, and no doubt elsewhere, for a doctor to consult his patient! Perhaps the patient is a formidable person. It will not do. In sickness the most modest or shrinking doctor must nerve himself to tyranny. Neither respect nor efficiency can come of medical complaisance. Second there must be keen and intelligent sympathy. Firmness

Speech at the Medical College Day

and harshness are very different things, and every patient needs that kind of response that will brace him and cheer his special personality

You may be aware of Juvenal's saying that there is nothing so insufferable as a rich woman. An arrogant and unsympathetic doctor is, I think, about as bad! This is an easily preventable disease. See that you do not fall a prey to it

There is, I believe, a monument somewhere in France to Pasteur with a brief inscription on it, which may be rendered as follows —

To cure sometimes, to relieve often, to comfort always

This strikes me as a fine summary of the physician

STATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Our Medical Department has grown from very modest beginnings. We can now boast of well-trained specialists in Ophthalmology, Ear and Throat diseases and Dentistry.

Colonel T. J. McGann may well be regarded as the father of the Department. Starting his career as quite a junior officer in the department some sixty years ago, he rose to be its head and laid the foundation of the structure that we see to-day. I am glad and thankful to say he is still with us—enjoying perfect health. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that Colonel McGann was really responsible for the construction of the Victoria Hospital, the idea having emanated from him, and we thus owe one of our finest medical institutions to his wisdom and foresight. His name will always be remembered in Mysore as an eminent physician, an able administrator and a man of the finest character, full of those fundamental instincts which make the great physician. I cannot omit to mention on this occasion

Speech at the Theosophical College Madanapalli

the names of two other medical officers who have done yeomen service to the State I refer to the late Colonel John Smythe who built up the high reputation of the Victoria Hospital and to Dr Arumugam who as his Resident Medical Officer helped him in that task. A devoted and self sacrificing worker, an able surgeon, a most sympathetic and patient man, Dr Arumugam added considerably to his reputation and popularity during the eight years that he was in charge of the hospital and subsequently when he was in control of the whole department.

Let us recall with grateful feelings the great services rendered by these veterans. Let us honour them for their achievement and let us say to them. The torch you have passed on to us we will carry forward to further achievement and to further service.

It only remains for me now to congratulate the prize winners and to wish the Medical College and its alumni the fullest possible measure of success and prosperity in the years to come.

SPEECH AT THE THEOSOPHICAL COLLEGE
MADANAPALLI

[While on a flying visit to Madanapalli, in the Chittoor District Sir Mirza M Ismail was requested to pay a visit to the Theosophical College at the place. Having been shown over the College buildings and the classes, he thus addressed the assembled students —]

1ST JULY
1939

Mr Principal and Students — I feel I cannot leave this hall without expressing to you all however inadequately my very warm thanks for the very kind manner in which you have received me this afternoon, and

Speech at the Maharaja's College Day, Mysore

especially to you, Mr Principal, for the very kind references which you have made, not only to the State, of which I am an humble servant, but also to myself. This, no doubt, has been rather a sudden invasion from across the border. We have certainly no idea of going away without enriching ourselves from our visit. I am sure we can pick up many valuable ideas here, for I feel that there is much that one can learn from a visit to an institution, which owes its existence to that splendid spirit of service to humanity for which its founders are so well known. I am looking forward to going round your buildings, and to seeing evidences of the great and good work that is being done here under the inspiration and guidance of a band of very able and devoted workers.

Allow me, gentlemen, to thank you once again for a most friendly reception. I can candidly say I could not have been more pleased or greatly honoured, and in return, I can only wish you all and your College the fullest possible measure of prosperity and happiness in the years to come."

SPEECH AT THE MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE DAY,
MYSORE

[The Students, past and present, of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, celebrated their "Day" at the College premises on Thursday, the 17th October 1929. Besides a large concourse of students, there were present on the occasion many ladies and gentlemen, European and Indian. Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, presided on the occasion, and made the following speech —]

Gentlemen,—I could not tell you how pleasant it is to me to be joining in this college festival. In inviting me

17TH OCT
1929

Speech at the Maharaja's College Day Mysore

to preside this evening, you have conferred on me the freedom of the college and of this Association and I rejoice in it, and shall always henceforward feel that closer keener concern for the college that is incumbent upon all its citizens

It is not so very easy to enter into that long succession of old boys of this college that have presided on College Day I gather that they have always delivered really important speeches full of history and reminiscence and the wise advice of experience. The history and the memories I must leave to the old boys who will speak later That history is a grand theme for this has always been a fine college in achievement and in temper It is natural, however for a new freeman to wish to think rather of the future which in any really noble institution is inevitably still greater than the past A true college is always in the making How fine and delicate a structure is any institution that is made of the minds and hearts of men! How dependent for its strength and symmetry upon every least member of it! There never was a member of this college that did not contribute something towards the fortifying or the weakening of it Nor can membership cease when one goes away You cannot resign from a college. Everything you do through life is for its good or ill Thus the college is in a sense its real self only on College Day when the old boys return and after College Day there is a new feel in the place. We have met not only to honour and celebrate but actually to invigorate the college by love and enthusiasm for it

THE FUTURE

Now let us think for a few moments about the future. First, the academic future Here is a really wonderful

Speech at the Maharaja's College Day, Mysore

opportunity It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the new scheme of studies and of administration which has just been completed, mainly through the wisdom and skill and labour of our great Vice-Chancellor, is the most notable achievement of University construction in modern India It is indeed a noble scheme, noble both in scope and in the laborious-contrived fitness and proportion of its parts But the grander and more precise a scheme, the greater the demand upon those who have to work it For some years to come, this college will have a very difficult task, in inaugurating worthily the newly fashioned Arts courses of the University If this is done, and I am confident that the staff will do it, the college will be far more distinguished than ever in academic leadership.

THE MAKING OF COLLEGE TRADITION

But to-day this company of old and present students is probably not so keen on academic affairs I do not think the faithful "old boys" come back year after year out of rapturous gratitude for their degrees, or that the medalists are more attached to the college than those who had a struggle to get through at all When we speak of the 'tradition' of any college, we are thinking very little of lectures or examinations, but rather of the spirit of the place, its energies, its restraints, its noble disciplines Perhaps the very finest gift that a school or a college can confer upon its people is the utter inability to do certain things, to behave in certain ways There ought to be something in a college atmosphere that simply withers up meanness of mind and character, something that makes impossible for the sons of the college, to the very end of life, all treachery or malice or falsehood To make a tradition like that, with a power so compelling that even

Speech at the Maharaja's College Day Mysore

the smallest and most sensitive person can hardly with stand it takes many years many men many disappointments Yet if desired and toiled for it grows throughout the years and at last it is so strong that it is utterly impossible to destroy it except by wiping out the college itself I hope you are making that tradition. I hope that already the ungenerous spirit feels a stranger and an outcast here We know that to the student, the young man it is natural to be generous, to trust rather than to distrust to be a believer not a sceptic Do you know the finest most moving saying in the world? It is when Antigone in Sophocles play simply loses herself in her hatred of all hatred. I was not born, she says 'to join in hating but to join in loving I know how a thought like that can move a student how he looks forward through his life to come resolved that he at any rate will be true in thought word and deed to that great saving doctrine How tragic if the light of it ever fades away from him! I want all those who go out from this college to have that generosity of soul that is not merely gentle and responsive, but strong impregnable so that no disappointment no sad discoveries about life and human nature, may ever have power to tamper with and change it Is it too much to say that this depends on the college? The power and responsibility of the members of the staff in the creating of that sort of tradition is almost infinite and every student past and present shares also that power and responsibility

STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS

The generations of students that are passing through the college just now have really an even greater chance than the earlier generations of making vital contribution to the college tradition This is because of the stirring

Speech at the Maharaja's College Day, Mysore.

times in which we live It is great nonsense for any one to speak evil of these times. These are good times—gloriously unsettled, restless, hopeful times Differences are keen, fights are strenuous. But why? Simply because there is new life in the country, and the very force that makes faction-fighting now, evil though it be in that manifestation, is the force that will eventually glorify and unite this land What about students? We hear of student-restlessness everywhere A little while ago we used to hear of student-sluggishness People say now “Alas! what are students in India coming to? Strikes here, strikes there, no respect for their elders! What wild young men they are becoming!” A few years ago, the same people were saying, “The curse of our students is that they are too *quiet* when will they be showing some of the life and vigour of the students of the west?” Well, it was really true, that remark about the past, that our students were too quiet, and too much given to acceptance of ideas without much thinking about them Probably all would agree that even now they are too receptive Indeed, I say to the students here—make your professors prove everything No doubt what they say is pretty sure to be right,—but get them to prove it Tackle them, discuss, discuss, discuss They are longing for this, and they are thoroughly sick of their reputation for inviolable wisdom If a student corners a professor in fair open argument, no one will be more delighted than the professor No doubt he will try to escape from the corner by some such trick of dialectic as is familiar to the academic mind You must learn these tricks too Pursue the argument Perhaps at length the baffled professor will hold up his hands in submission, and if he does not simply love you for this, he is no friend of yours or mine There is never the slightest fear

Speech at the Maharaja's College Day Mysore

of your losing respect for your teachers it is too deep-rooted for that. But the old distant salaaming adoration must be a thing of the past. Your teachers must be so near to you that instinctively you tell them your thoughts as you would tell your room mate or your brother.

UNREST AMONG STUDENTS

But what about the new charge against students—that they are getting violent and irrepressible scorers of authority strike-lovers, disciples of disorder? Between ourselves I do not mind telling you that I have come to the conclusion that students strikes as they are called are rather a humorous topic. Alas! we have strikes enough in industrial life and grim and sorrowful matters they often are bringing with them bitter hostility and real keen suffering. But a students strike is a kind of unauthorised holiday because of that little spice of danger that the student simply loves and cannot get elsewhere except perhaps in the cinema. A short time ago, there was a committee to investigate students strikes and related matters and that committee showed its very sound sense by dealing admirably with related matters and hardly speaking of strikes at all. Now one of these related matters, and by far the most important of them is the growing energy of student life the impulse for self expression the urge for individual freedom. It is a splendid thing the best thing in the country. The passive student is in the very worst university tradition. A student is not properly a member of his college unless he is an energetic part of it and that is just what now a-days he wants to be. So be it. Let me, however say this to the students. I trust that they will not take it amiss. By all means take an interest in politics but let

Speech at the Maharaja's College Day, Mysore

it be only an academic interest so long as you are what you are—students This is your preparation time for the life awaiting you outside the college walls Make the best possible use of it, while you can, equip yourself mentally and morally for that life, and reserve taking any active part in politics till you have ceased to be students and gone out into the world Otherwise you will suffer, because your studies will suffer, and the country too will suffer by the interference of immature minds in its affairs

THE COLLEGE UNION

I rejoice to know that in this college and in the Union there is such vigour and freedom of thought and life I learn that you have already illustrated the great truth that the conferring of responsibilities upon students immediately strengthens the sense of responsibility I am watching with the greatest interest your new Students' Representative Council, which already has made definite contribution to the prestige of the college and the well-being of its people In the Union, you have enjoyed for a number of years now the blessings both of free speech and, in a large measure, of working the Union yourselves And there again have been observed the moderation and commonsense of students when they are trusted, and their capacity for losing selfish thoughts in the desire to serve the community

LOYALTIES

College loyalties are something of a novelty in India, where personal loyalties have always counted for so much But the one is as fine as the other They both mean putting oneself second But in college loyalty there is an element of value as preparation for life afterwards This

Speech at the Fritchley Memorial Reading Room, Coonoor
 of those connected with it. It is indeed a pleasure to see so many bright faces round me.

I often passed by this school in the company of Mr Fritchley. Who could have thought then that I would one day be asked to visit it to perform this ceremony which is at once so solemn in the memory of loss by death, and so happy in our recognition of a life worthily lived.

MR. FRITCHLEY THE MAN

I enjoyed the friendship of Mr Fritchley for a number of years. I would advise every one of you boys, to study his life. How from a small beginning enjoying no special advantages he made his way to the top of his profession in a big city like Bombay—all by merit and force of character. He was a first class architect and designed many a fine building. But what is even more, he was the architect of his own life and character. He earned a lot of money and he gave away a lot in charity. A more devout Christian I have not come across yet the fact that one happened to belong to a different religion did not in the least affect his attitude. That is the attitude of a truly religious man. I have been the recipient of many a moral and religious book from him not that my friend thought that I stood in special need of them but this sharing of what he considered valuable was a habit with him. His one ambition, especially in his later days, was to serve humanity to brighten the lives of his fellow beings, and he was, as you know particularly fond of children. He took great pleasure in delivering lectures—and his hearers shared the pleasure as he was a very fluent and interesting speaker.

He was entrusted with the designing of several important buildings in Mysore. His last and finest building

Speech at the Fritchley Memorial Reading Room, Coonoor.

was the new Palace in Mysore City, which will stand as a monument to his genius. I have brought some photographs of it, and I would like to present them to this Reading Room.

AS AN ARCHITECT

In my dealings with Mr Fritchley as an architect, differences of opinion often cropped up, but never did they lead to any unpleasantness between us. As a business man, he was not easy to deal with, but as a philanthropist, he was hard to beat. He would fight for the last pie which he thought was due to him, but he would willingly give away thousands of rupees in charity. When I saw no chance of coming to a satisfactory agreement with him, I used to suggest that the matter be referred to arbitration. The arbitrator was, fortunately, always close at hand, and it speaks volumes for the impartiality of that tribunal that the decision was generally in my favour. That excellent arbitrator was his wife. If it is not unseemly to refer to such sacred matters in public, I should like to say that it was impossible to come across a more loving and devoted couple than the Fritchleys.

I believe Mrs Fritchley is shortly leaving this country to settle down permanently in England, where her elder son has already made his home. Our best wishes will accompany her to her new home, where I hope she will pass the remainder of a long life in peace, health and contentment.

Miss Mergler, I thank you once more for asking me to perform this ceremony and for giving me the great pleasure of meeting you all. The Reading Room is a most appropriate form of memorial to our departed friend, and I am sure his soul rejoices in it. "He lives whom we call dead."

Speech at Jain Students Home

what appeals best to a young man as I suppose to older people too. Special care has, therefore, to be taken in selecting the right sort of man for the post of warden.

This institution, as you say, owes its origin to the filial piety of the brothers Jinachandra Pandit and Vardhamana Pandit who have together contributed Rs. 80 000 in endowing it and conducting it for four years. Their father the late Mr Aramane Padmaraja Pandit was a scholar and his sons carry on the scholarly traditions of the family and it is but fitting that the memorial should take the form of a boarding home for students. I must congratulate them on the successful issue of their endeavours. It must be very gratifying to them, as it is very pleasing to me, to see the generous and appreciative manner in which their friends and their community have seconded their efforts.

JAINS A PROGRESSIVE COMMUNITY

I do not quite understand why you call the Jains a backward community. You have given names illustrious in Kannada letters and your glory will live in works of sculpture and architecture so long as men have eyes to see and sense to admire. To you belongs the glory of proclaiming the gospel of tenderness to all sentient creatures, at a time when men were deaf to the mute eloquence of suffering life. In our own days you have produced men who have done well and worthily as scholars and as businessmen and played their parts honourably in the world.

I am very glad to hear that you have taken in hand the improvement of the fairly extensive lands which form part of the endowment of this institution. I am sure the Agricultural Department would gladly render any assistance that might be required of them in this undertaking.

Speech at Jain Students' Home.

I should be very pleased to hear that the improvements have been effected, and that the expectation that the income from the land would place the Home beyond financial anxiety, has been realised.

You refer in your address to the fact that the grant made by Government towards the cost of your building was less than a moiety of the total cost. You are probably under the impression that the grant has necessarily to be a half of the cost, and that a smaller proportion is indicative of lack of sympathy or appreciation. Will you permit me to say that this is not altogether correct? I shall not enter into the details of the rules—but the principle is that the grant is regulated according to the necessities of each case, so as never to exceed a moiety of the total cost. A poor community in a part of the country where buildings do not exist and where public spirit requires to be stimulated or perhaps educated, might occasionally get a grant of a half of the cost, on the other hand, in numerous instances, only a very much smaller proportion has been given.

I am glad to note that you have received sympathy and assistance from gentlemen outside your community, and that you have on your Board of Visitors gentlemen of all communities.

I trust that this home will be a potent means of spreading true education amongst the Jains, and by true education, I mean, the development of all that is best and most useful in the natural equipment of each student, and the turning of it to the service of humanity and the State, through which service the individual will find the highest happiness. Those gentlemen who have helped to bring the hostel into existence are entitled to the warm and lasting gratitude of their community. I hope that the hostel may fulfil all their desires and

Speech at the Opening of Venkatamuniah Setty's Vysya Hostel
 help in the making of good Jains and patriotic Mysoreans

Gentlemen I have much pleasure in declaring Aramane Padmaraja Pandit's Jain Students Home open

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF VENKATAMUNIAH SETTY'S VYSYA HOSTEL.

[The opening ceremony of the Chintalapalli Venkatamuniah Setty's Vaisya Students Hostel and Choultry Buildings, on the Avenue Road Bangalore City was performed by Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan on 21st May 1930 before a large gathering of the citizens of Bangalore. In declaring the buildings open Sir Mirza said —]

1ST MAY 1930 *Mr Srinivasa Setty, Ladies and Gentlemen* —It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening and to take part in this interesting function

From the account that Mr Srinivasa Setty has given, on behalf of his sister Mrs. Lakshmiddevamma, I can well imagine how charitable the late Mr Chintalapalli Venkatamuniah Setty was. Though not a highly educated man himself as the term is now understood he had evidently real affection for education. Otherwise, we would not be here to-day enjoying this function. Mr Srinivasa Setty and his sister are also entitled to the warm gratitude of their community for carrying out the wishes of the donor so scrupulously and expeditiously.

The life of the late Mr Venkatamuniah Setty strikes me as an inspiring one. The firm which bears his name to-day started from humble beginnings many years ago and is now I understand one of the leading firms in the City. The phenomenal success that he achieved ought to be an incentive to all and especially to the

Speech at the Opening of Venkatamuniah Setty's Vysya Hostel.

members of his community, who are amongst the more forward of our commercial classes. What was his success due to? It was not capital, it was not high social position, nor was it support from others that helped him to achieve the position he did as a leading merchant in the city. We can see from the facts narrated by Mr Srinivasa Setty in the address which he has just read that his brother-in-law, though he started life with a very small capital, possessed a large stock of pluck and enterprise. I am sure it is that that helped him to climb up the ladder of fortune. He steadily and perseveringly stuck to his hereditary business, and made the most of it under conditions in which most people would have despaired of success.

One other reflection occurs to me in this connection. The late Mr Venkatamuniah Setty knew not only how to earn money but also how to spend it. It is difficult to think that he could have found a worthier object for his philanthropy than this hostel and chattram.

It gives me sincere pleasure, therefore, to declare the new Chattram and the Free Students' Hostel open, and to convey to you, Mr Srinivasa Setty, and to the members of your family, not only my own sense of appreciation of the beneficent character of the charities associated with the name of your brother-in-law, but also of the general public that are to be benefited by them. I would also like to acknowledge the handsome contribution announced by you to-day on behalf of Mrs Lakshmidēvamamma to the endowment already created by her late husband.

Before concluding, I would add that His Highness's Government will be very pleased to consider in what ways they can help the charities, and to do whatever may be possible to ensure their future continuance on the lines indicated by the donor.

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS CONFERENCE.

[The Mysore Educational Officers Conference was held at the Daly Memorial Hall Bangalore on 29th May 1930 before a large gathering of Educational Officers and others interested in education. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, in declaring the Conference open made the following speech —]

29TH MAY
1930

Mr Subba Rao, Ladies and Gentlemen — I am glad to be here and meet you all. Mr Subba Rao attaches, and quite rightly great importance to this Conference for such meetings have a wonderful effect in stimulating thought in inspiring enthusiasm and in developing the *esprit de corps* in the department apart from the opportunity they afford you of coming into close contact with one another.

This Conference has been called to take stock of progress made since the last gathering and to examine with respect to administration courses of study and curriculum, defects and shortcomings that have come to light in the process of time and especially in the years since the re-organisation of 1927. I notice you have before you a large and varied list of subjects for discussion and I am sure you will have a very strenuous three days. You will discuss subjects of great importance such as combined middle schools for Hindu and Mussalman pupils, revision of the curricula of studies for Primary and Middle Schools, physical training revision of training courses and vocational education in High Schools and not the least attractive of the dishes in the elaborate menu is certain to be that relating to the pay and prospect of teachers.

AIM OF EDUCATION

I do not propose to examine in any detail the several large problems that face Educational Administration at

Speech at the Mysore Educational Officers' Conference

the present time, and I shall confine myself to remarks of a general character. Education should create useful citizens and our educational institutions must turn out a product that is not only good, but also good for something. Unfortunately, at the present time, the products that are annually sent forth from our schools and colleges, seem to be good only for one thing, and that is, work of a sedentary character, preferably in a government office. Accordingly, since the number of berths in Government service is limited and the learned professions are over-crowded, the demand is insistent that the educational system should be remoulded so as to fit our youths for other occupations in which they might serve society, and in so serving, earn for themselves a livelihood. The favourite cry of the hour is vocational education, although its advocates are not very clear as to what is really wanted when they are pressed to give details. It is obvious that whatever may be the other aims of education, and no one can doubt that some of them are certainly high in the scale of values, the expenditure of time, energy and money on a training which does not fit a person for an occupation which earns him his livelihood is social waste. I hope you will have some useful suggestions to make on this problem.

LOCAL BODIES AND PRIMARY EDUCATION

You are all aware that a very important measure, envisaging the development of Primary Education has been recently passed, and that an educational officer has been placed on special duty to work out details to transfer the control of Primary Education to local bodies. The measure contemplates not merely an administrative change of great moment but also a large extension of

Speech at the Mysore Educational Officers Conference.

Primary Education in the State in the near future intended to culminate ultimately in universal compulsory free Primary Education. The efficiency of the new system of administration and the rapidity of progress in the direction of an increased supply of a need of civilised life that is as fundamental as food and drink, will depend on a realisation of their responsibilities by the local bodies as well as on the cordial co-operation between the local authorities and the Department of Education. Officers of the Department will I trust realise that their function in relation to the local educational authorities is not that of a critic or of a superior to a subordinate authority but rather that of guide philosopher and friend. I hope that the local educational authorities will not hesitate to seek the advice and help of the officers of the Department and that these will as freely respond to such requests.

GRAPPLING WITH ILLITERACY

Illiteracy and ignorance comprise the one great menace to popular government. An illiterate citizen cannot vote intelligently nor can ignorant men manage public affairs with efficiency. We have thousands of citizens entitled to the vote who cannot read or write. We must grapple with this difficulty and overcome it if popular government is to endure. Nor is this all that can and must be done for the youth of Mysore. Ability to read and write is not the sole qualification of good citizenship. There must be an understanding of the meaning of civil government and a knowledge of the salient facts of Mysore history with a realisation of the value and significance of Mysore institutions. With this understanding and knowledge will come loyalty to their Maharaja and a strong devotion to the State.

Speech at the Mysore Educational Officers' Conference

in the bosoms of her citizens to come. These are the boys and girls of to-day. They constitute the State's treasure, far more precious than any farms, mills or mines. In their development is the State's hope, in their neglect is the State's certain decline. A special responsibility therefore rests upon you all. May we look to you, gentlemen, who are daily influencing the thoughts and moulding the character of the younger generation to discharge your sacred responsibility in a spirit of true patriotism?

A PERSONAL WORD

I do not propose to elaborate on this subject but I cannot refrain from a personal word to tell you how fully I realise the difficulties you labour under—I refer especially to those of you working in the villages. Your salaries are not what I should like them to be, and you seldom get decent houses to live in. I can only tender you genuine sympathy, and assure you that Government will seize any opportunity offered of bettering your lot. Meantime, I appeal to you, like true patriots, to discharge your duty zealously and cheerfully.

There is a tendency to give the term Education rather a narrow connotation. A sound educational system provides for comprehensive health education, which reveals the joy of physical exercise, and teaches the importance of clean and healthy surroundings. Further, true education must widen the scope and deepen the meaning of our æsthetic experience as well. It is gratifying to note that increasing importance is being paid in our schools to games and physical culture, although the progress made might well be greater. A system of medical inspection has been introduced in a larger number of schools, and the reports reveal a sad

Speech at the Mysore Educational Officers Conference

lack of physical fitness Although the causes frequently lie beyond the schools and remedies have to be sought for in the homes themselves a great deal may be done and should be done by proper attention in the schools The bodies no less than the minds of the pupils are the concern of the teacher

THE SCHOOL OF TO-MORROW

It would appear that in Western countries, a teacher who has merely to teach is rapidly becoming a curiosity Let me quote from an American journal to explain to you what exactly is meant by this

The problem which more and more confronts the teacher is to find time, after she has sent Johnnie home to re wash his face and Susie to the dentist and Jimmie to the oculist and Mary to the specialist in pediatrics after she has decided that Edwin is a defective child and that Edward is an exceptional child and taken measures accordingly to find time to hear the rest recite The school has become a clearing house for the home the hospital and society Teaching is still done between the intervals of filling out blanks upon the amount of arithmetic needed to meet actual social demands and replying to *questionnaires* which seek to know whether the prolonged study of grammar yields any actual capacity in the direction of the functional use of grammar in translation but one gathers that such activity is no more than a concession to tradition In the school of to-morrow the children will have nothing to do but go and be observed. It will be the teacher who will take problems home Education which was invented to give answers has ended by asking new questions

This is no doubt an ideal very much of an ideal so far as we at any rate, are concerned but it is necessary

Speech at the Government High School, Tiptur.

nevertheless, to have such an ideal before us and work up to it as far as our circumstances permit

Let me conclude by wishing your deliberations all success

SPEECH AT THE GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, TIPTUR

[While at Tiptur, in connection with certain civic functions, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, paid a visit to the local Government High School. Addressing the assembled students who welcomed him with evident feelings of gratification, Sir Mirza said —]

Boys,—It is a real pleasure for me to see you all. To come into contact, for however short a time, with young minds is in itself an exhilarating and inspiring experience. How ennobling it must be to see the boys every day, to watch their growth, to mould their thoughts and to share their pleasures and disappointments! It only for that reason, I envy the lot of the schoolmaster.

To 14TH AUG
1930

I am glad that you have started a scout troop in this school with such earnestness. May it flourish and may you imbibe the true scout spirit! I have no intention of giving you any advice this afternoon—the best advice that I could possibly give is contained in your own scout law. Follow that and you will indeed prosper and be happy in life. There is, however, one thing which I am tempted to tell you on this occasion. Indeed, I consider it my duty to speak to you on this subject.

SCHOOL-BOY DEMONSTRATIONS

You must have heard of the excitement prevailing among the schoolboys in Bangalore and Mysore and the trouble they are causing to themselves and to others

Speech at the Government High School Tiptur

One would like to ask those boys what they hope to gain by demonstrations of this character. Do they really think that they are helping either themselves or the country? What is the grievance that they are labouring under? Have they any quarrel with the school authorities or the Government? Even if they had is this the way to get redress? There is one thing of which there need be no doubt. By going on strike by neglecting their studies, they are doing incalculable harm to themselves. If students absent themselves from their schools and colleges the school or college authorities may feel sorry for them as I am sure they do. They may regret the misguided action, but they cannot do more. They will not because they cannot force students to attend school or college if they do not wish to. It is only when boys resort to violence or interfere with others that the Police will intervene. Violence leads to violence and in the result it is the boys that suffer as they are bound to suffer in any conflict between the guardians of law and order and the breakers of them. It is after all not so much the fault of the boys—for youth is easily excited—it is the professional agitator that is really responsible for all the trouble and he seems to thrive on it. That is his only chance of coming into prominence. It will be the business of Government to see that it does not pay him to do this sort of thing. But the fact that the agitators are at work does not relieve the boys of their responsibility in the matter. Parents also owe a duty to their children and country. Surely they can exercise some control over their boys especially the younger ones, and prevent their being misled in this manner. It is of the utmost importance for the welfare of both their children and the country that parents should realise their responsibilities in this matter.

Speech at the Government High School, Tiptur

DESTRUCTIVE CRITICS

It is an unworthy fact in human nature that destructive critics get a greater share of public attention than their intellectual merits entitle them to. If a great bridge or great work is proposed, the man who gravely shakes his head and talks of it as dangerous or impracticable will get more attention than the man who conceives the original idea, or the great engineer who undertakes the work. The man who plans some positive good will not be listened to with the same attention as the one who indulges in carping criticism.

I am speaking to you, boys, as a sincere well-wisher. Believe me, in speaking to you thus, I have absolutely no motive other than your good. Listen to me rather than to those who try to mislead you. Let your face be set against those who adopt the cheap and easy way to a reputation for sagacity and patriotism by raising objections and by causing trouble. Do not hold in high esteem the critic who only wants to pull down, and the objector who only wants to impede.

BOYS AND POLITICS

By all means, let the older boys take an interest in politics—but only in the school. An active part you can indeed take—not now but later, when you have finished your studies and entered the larger arena of life. There will be time enough for that and battles enough to fight. Don't be in too great a hurry to involve yourselves in unnecessary difficulties. You will have enough of them later in life. In the meanwhile, make the best use of your present time, for once it is lost, you will never get it back again.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF NEW AYURVEDIC COLLEGE, MYSORE.

[On 16th August 1930 Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan was requested to open the New Ayurvedic College, Mysore which had been built by Vaidyaratna Gundlupandit a well known Ayurvedic physician of the place. The opening ceremony proved a great success, most of the *elite* of the Mysore City and the neighbourhood being present besides many of the merchants and traders. In declaring the new College open Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

Ladies and Gentlemen—Let me first express the thanks of the Government of Mysore and of all assembled here and I am sure of a very large number of people outside, to Vaidyaratna Gundlupandit who is mainly responsible for bringing this fine building into existence. Mr Gundlupandit has devoted a lifetime to the study and practice of Ayurveda, and has built up a high reputation for himself as a successful practitioner in that science. I must not omit to make appreciative mention here of Dharinaprakasa Sowcar Banumaiah's munificent endowment of Rs. 10 000 for an Ayurvedic Hospital which as the Committee happily phrase it adds one more to his numerous gifts to this City.

You will notice that a Unani Section is also to be located in this building. It is a happy combination and a happy augury for the future for there is much in common between the two systems of medicine and I hope that they will both flourish under the same roof and together hold their own against those working in the buildings opposite. You must show those good people across the road that there are many things in your system which are not dreamt of in their philosophy.

Speech at the Opening of New Ayurvedic College, Mysore

and that if you are prepared to learn some things from them, such as the diagnosing of diseases, and then methods of treating certain diseases, you are equally willing to teach them your own methods. Neither should be too proud to learn from the other.

A medical student once asked a professor if there were not some works on anatomy more recent than those in the college library. "Young man," said the professor, measuring the entire youthful scholar at a glance, "there have been very few bones added to the human body during the last ten years."

I am sure that is not the sort of attitude that Mr Gundlupandit would encourage in this college.

Medical knowledge has advanced with astonishing rapidity during the last fifty years. Diseases which were regarded as not amenable to treatment are now being easily cured. Leave alone surgery—the butchery of a century ago—the marvel of the present day.

This being so, the question naturally arises whether we are justified in spending public money in resuscitating or keeping alive a system which is today what it was centuries ago, and which has made no progress since.

If the choice was given to me between the two systems, I must confess I should have no hesitation in making it. The village folk, too, you will find, will far rather have an allopathic than an ayurvedic or unani dispensary.

Why then are we encouraging these systems? The main reason is, I believe, that they are still capable of doing much good. The registers of this institution bear striking testimony to that fact. The chief merit of these systems is that they possess drugs which are both cheap and easily procurable and, at the same time, quite efficacious. They do not need that amount of special

Speech at the Opening of New Ayurvedic College Mysore

knowledge which the allopathic medicines generally speaking require for their preparation. This is not to say that they have not got drugs for some of the more intractable diseases. They have been able to effect some wonderful cures. To give only one instance. The modern cure for leprosy is directly attributable to an ayurvedic drug. Perplexed and harrowed says Sir Leonard Rogers, 'by the number of cases I saw and could not aid I began to enquire from among the natives whether there was nothing that they had found useful. Then came the first glimmer of light. I learned that they had been using Chaulmoogra oil for about two hundred years and that it gave them a little relief while they did so. But they could not take it for a sufficiently long time to be of any real help. The effect upon the digestion was too bad.

Who knows there may be many more such clues to be found in your storehouse of knowledge!

The aim of this college should be to catalogue and standardise all drugs and all substances used in the preparation of drugs and where there are better drugs in the other system, I do not think you should hesitate to adopt them. An ayurvedic as well as a unani pharmacopœia are necessary and I hope the college staff will make an earnest attempt to prepare these books. It is necessary too that some surgical knowledge should be imparted to the students of this college and I am glad to know that this will be done. In this way I hope that while laying special emphasis on the indigenous methods and following the spirit underlying those methods, you will take full advantage of the modern system of medicine.

There is one great defect which is very noticeable among our vaidyas and hakims as a class. There may be

Speech at the Opening of New Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

exceptions but I have not come across any so far. Our hakims and vaidyas will not give out their secrets. They guard them most jealously. If they have a really good medicine, they will not tell you what it is composed of. I have no doubt that many wonderful medicines have been lost to humanity in this way. It is a habit which seems deeply rooted in their nature. In the West, the tendency is just the opposite. The discoverer of anything likely to be useful to man takes the earliest opportunity of announcing his discovery to the world, so that all may benefit by it. Our people prefer to take their secrets with them to the next world. What they intend to do with them there, Heaven alone knows.

I pray that with God's blessing, this college may turn out really useful medical men, not a few of whom will go and settle in the countryside and benefit themselves and others.

IX—SPEECHES AT EXHIBITIONS AND CONFERENCES Etc.

SPEECH AT THE ARTS AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

[Under the auspices of the Bangalore District Board an Arts and Industrial Exhibition was held in the Cribbon Park Bangalore during Christmas Week. It proved a great success but universal regret was felt when by an accident a fire occurred and destroyed a few of the exhibits. Undeterred, the Exhibition authorities pushed through to success the programme before them and brought it to a successful close on 2nd June 1927. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, distributed the prizes and medals won by the several exhibitors. In doing so he made the following speech —]

JAN 27 *Ladies and Gentlemen.*—One is, of course expected to make a speech on an occasion like this, prize-giving and speech making being synonymous terms, but mine will only be an apology for a speech as I have no intention of detaining you long with any elaborate remarks this evening.

Let me first of all express my deep regret at the loss sustained by several exhibitors in consequence of the disastrous fire that broke out so suddenly and unexpectedly. I am more than sorry that such an accident should have occurred when everything was going on so splendidly. I need not tell the stall holders how much we sympathise with them and they may rest assured that the Committee will exert their utmost to compensate them as far as is possible for the losses they have suffered.

EXHIBITION A GREAT SUCCESS

Not forgetting for a moment what has happened I think it will, nevertheless be generally conceded that

Speech at the Arts and Industrial Exhibition

the exhibition has been a great success, both from the point of view of the mere holiday-maker as well as of the business man—barring, of course, the few I have just mentioned—who exhibited his wares here. The organisers, too, have every reason to be pleased with themselves for their enterprise in embarking on this venture. A most pleasing feature has been the close association of the two halves of Bangalore, if I may so term the City and the Cantonment sections. I doubt if anything like this result could have been achieved by either independently. I hope that the experience of this exhibition will encourage the promoters to make it an annual fixture, providing for the citizens of Bangalore both amusement and instruction. I would suggest to them to pay special attention to the entertainment side of the show.

USE OF EXHIBITIONS

In an industrially backward country like ours, exhibitions can play a very large part in the development of industries, for exhibitions are the time-keepers of progress. They record our advancement in many departments of human activity. They reach the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. While this cannot be designated a grand exhibition, it has, I doubt not, achieved all these objects in a gratifying measure.

To Major Evans-Gordon and Mr. Abdul Rahman, and their co-adjutors, our cordial thanks are due for the great trouble which they have taken, and let me offer to them our sincere congratulations on the success, which has attended their labours. The fire added enormously to their worries and anxieties, but they have been able to surmount the difficulties created by it in a most commendable manner, and to bring the show to a triumphant termination.

Speech at the Arts and Industrial Exhibition Mysore

I will only say in conclusion that it gives me the greatest pleasure to be present here and distribute awards to the successful exhibitors and competitors

SPEECH AT THE ARTS AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION MYSORE.

[The prize distribution in connection with the Mysore Arts and Industrial Exhibition took place at the Exhibition grounds on 31st October 1928 with Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan in the chair. Before distributing the prizes, he made the following speech —]

Mr Krumbiegel and Ladies and Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to take part in this afternoon's function.

This year's exhibition suffered from certain handicaps such as shortness of time and accommodation. It may not be, on the whole, quite up to last year's level yet there are some important features in which it makes an advance—the number and variety of the products of cottage industries and the method and completeness of the arrangement in the Departmental stalls.

SOME SHORTCOMINGS

This year's exhibition is comparatively poor in regard to exhibits from outside Mysore although Baroda, Jaipur, Madras and Bihar and Orissa Governments have been good enough to send some very interesting exhibits. This is perhaps due to two reasons. The first is that the accommodation in the Exhibition buildings was not as convenient as exhibitors have a right to expect and even now in spite of very appreciable improvements it

Speech at the Arts and Industrial Exhibition, Mysore

leaves something to be desired. This defect, which is inevitable when buildings have to be adapted for uses far different from their original purpose, is being remedied, and I may say that it is in contemplation not only to improve the existing buildings, but to add largely to them. Some living accommodation will also have to be provided on the premises for exhibitors from outside. The second reason is perhaps that an annual exhibition held at Mysore which is not a trade centre does not offer advantages sufficient to attract business-men from distant parts. This is no doubt true to some extent, but then, the business-men who really matter to us—such as those seeking trade relations with us, or desirous of exchanging views and comparing experiences—will not be deterred by this circumstance.

THE TRUE FUNCTION OF AN ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The real function of an annual exhibition like ours is to throw on the screen, so to speak, the industrial activities and progress of the country. Each year's exhibition should afford a cross section of the economic advance of the country, and show in a striking manner, the chief points of divergence and progress, and the Dasara of Mysore is the most appropriate time for this stock-taking, because people from all parts of the State and also from outside congregate here for the national festival, in a carefree and receptive state of mind.

The exhibition, to fully serve the purpose indicated above, should be representative of the industries practised throughout the State and should aim at setting forth the progress made in each. Speaking on this occasion last year, His Highness the Maharaja laid special stress on the extension of District exhibits, and on the necessity for organising exhibitions in districts, taluks, and even

Speech at the Provincial Sericultural Conference.

villages. A central exhibition like this cannot maintain live touch with the work in the interior unless it is the apex of a wide based system of local exhibitions. As the exhibition should not only illustrate and record but also teach and suggest it should be the special care of the development departments of the State, to see that the most recent knowledge pertaining to their work is exhibited in an easily understandable form. To this end, it is necessary that there should be Departmental stalls, where the work of the Department is shown in a logical arrangement of exhibits, which tell their own tale. These stalls should be permanent and should be added to from year to year so as to remain always up to date.

AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION

I may say that next year the bed of Jeevanrayankere will be a demonstration plot full of instruction to practical agriculturists and of interest to all intelligent observers. I trust that great attention will be paid in future to organising amusements. The exhibition should be made one of the chief features of Mysore during the Dasara season serving as well to brighten holiday hours as to afford matter for serious and fruitful thought.

I shall now proceed to distribute the prizes.

SPEECH AT THE PROVINCIAL SERICULTURAL
CONFERENCE

[The Provincial Sericultural Conference was held at Chintamani on the 18th April 1929, in the presence of a large and representative gathering. Sir Mirza M. Ismail Dewan in opening the same made the following speech —]

Gentlemen — It was with great pleasure that I accepted my friend Mr K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar's invitation to

Speech at the Provincial Sericultural Conference

open the Second Provincial Sericultural Conference, which has been very appropriately organised by the Silk Association

Realising as I do the importance of sericulture to our State and the position it occupies in the industrial life of the country, I regard it as a duty to lose no opportunity of showing my interest in it and of encouraging those engaged directly or indirectly in the industry

IMPORTANCE OF THE SERICULTURAL INDUSTRY

It has been estimated that this industry supports, wholly or partly, nearly an eighth of the population of the State. I believe it was one of your representatives, who, speaking in the Assembly a few years ago, said that while our gold mines were exhaustible and benefited only a fortunate few, our sericulture was a perennial flow of gold which brought life and prosperity to the poor of the country.

I shall neither weary you with the oft-told story of how our industry has tided over perils which at one time threatened its very existence, nor shall I claim credit for the measures which Government has taken to secure its progress and prosperity. All this you probably know, but perhaps, not all of you realise that we are now entering on another anxious period.

COMPETITION OF FOREIGN SILK

We are confronted even in our home markets with the competition of foreign silks, and the phenomenal development of artificial silk has created problems which we cannot afford to ignore. Till recently, cotton, wool and silk each held undisputed sway in its own realm, and had its own sphere of influence. Then from small, and even unpromising, beginnings arose a new power

Speech at the Provincial Sericultural Conference.

which has developed at such a pace that its growth is one of the triumphs of science and marvels of industry. Statistics show that the annual production of artificial silk in the world to-day is nearly 200 000 tons, which is about three times that of natural silk, and the demand is still increasing. The production of silk too has grown, though of course not nearly to the same extent.

How far artificial silk will ultimately succeed in supplanting the natural product is a prospect we may well consider, but I think the time is yet far distant when it will prove a serious competitor. It has been stated that 'some of the best artificial silk now approaches so near to real silk in feel and appearance that men who have spent their whole lives in handling fabrics are now frequently compelled to resort to analysis, whereas a few years ago they would infallibly have picked out the artificial article at a glance. The chief remaining difficulty is to combine high strength with the softness and resilience found in real silk. Meanwhile artificial silk has now an established position of its own among the recognised textile fibres and its future is assured.

From our point of view the claims made in this little extract are at first sight somewhat alarming, but a careful analysis reveals that it only means that in a mixed fabric or union the artificial silk is able to pose as real silk. Practically it is admitted that it cannot stand alone as it possesses neither the strength of fibre nor the softness and resilience of the natural product. Further I would add on my own account that it seems still unable entirely to resist the action of water, though some progress has been made in this direction. Let us not, however, under-estimate the valuable properties of this comparatively new material. It has created a revolution

Speech at the Provincial Sericultural Conference

in the style of dress of all but the poorer classes in the West, and it has found, at any rate temporary, favour in India among many of the weavers of cotton saris, as it enables them to obtain at a very small extra cost some of the attractive qualities formerly only to be obtained at much greater expense with natural silk

NEED FOR CONTINUED ATTENTION

Having regard to these facts, it is necessary that the silk industry in our own State should receive the earnest attention of all concerned, the Government as well as those engaged in it. If it is to retain its present position in the market, we must produce silk not only of good quality but also at the lowest possible cost. It is impossible to produce natural silk at anything like the price of the artificial article, but it is obvious that the smaller the difference in the price of these two commodities, the greater the chance for the natural product.

To achieve this, we must have better organisation, more scientific methods in our sericulture, the most refined type of reeling, and better marketing. You will agree that there is room for great improvement in all these directions and it should be your aim as well as ours to see that those improvements are carried out without much loss of time.

REMEDY AGAINST COMPETITION

And then, there is the growing competition of foreign silks, which may be due to transient causes, but which if we do not meet it squarely might do us lasting harm. The obvious remedy that occurs to one is protection, but an obvious remedy is not always the best or the most feasible. For one thing, protection is subject to many and varied limitations, and it cannot be resorted to without involving considerations of a far-reaching character,

Speech at the Provincial Sericultural Conference

and for another protection should be essentially a temporary expedient to justify which the industry should be capable of soon growing out of the need of it. Perpetual protection is impracticable folly. No industry which is likely to be a chronic invalid can or ought to be kept alive.

You cannot preserve an industry like sericulture in a glass case nor do I think it needs such preservation. It is necessary however that we should do all that lies in our power to introduce a more scientific system of sericulture and more efficient methods of preparing the raw material for the weavers use.

In short we must perfect our organisation and test every link of it, from the cultivation of mulberry and the rearing of silk worms to the reeling and weaving of silk and the marketing of the product.

GOVERNMENT AND THE INDUSTRY

I do not think it necessary to say what Government has been doing to help the industry for I believe you already know it but there are limitations to State action. You know the homely Kannada proverb that it is not possible for a man to be pushed the whole way up a coconut tree and that if he cannot climb to the top by his own strength of arm he must abandon hope of the fruit.

The sericultural industry must try to improve itself in all essential matter. There must be co-operation among all workers to eliminate waste of effort and resources and to secure the best results possible. Every sericultural village should be organised on a co-operative basis and aim at securing to its workers all the requisites of successful work—good seed, financial help, skilled advice and ready disposals of cocoons. Villages should

Speech at the Provincial Sericultural Conference

combine to establish modern filatures in which from their cocoons high grade silk will be reeled which will be able to compete with the most expensive grades of imported silk. In natural lustre and beauty, the Mysore silk, when properly treated, cannot be surpassed, and it is necessary that we should strive to make the most of this advantage. This would not only secure quick disposal of cocoons, but would prevent the waste arising from handling and transport of cocoons which, as you know, are both bulky and easily damaged. My ideal of a proper co-ordination between rearing and reeling is that for every 200 acres of mulberry, there should be a centrally situated filature of 10 Domestic Basins, and that the reeling should be so standardised that all these filatures can produce uniform grades of silk. I am assured that this is by no means an unattainable ideal.

It is the duty of every one who cares for Mysore to do all he can to promote sericulture, and this duty is all the more incumbent on men who have made, and are making, large fortunes in silk. There is an element of reciprocity in all living relations, and you cannot long continue to benefit from your environment unless you in turn benefit it. The merchant, for instance, should not lose sight of the humble folk in the villages who toil for a bare living.

I believe it is this feeling which has really brought into being the Silk Association under whose auspices we meet to-day, and it is the realisation of this essential oneness of interest that will make the Association strong and give it life and permanence. I have no doubt I have here touched on the motive which has inspired my friend, Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, to give up his well-earned rest and to devote his great ability and experience to the promotion of this industry. I am personally very grateful

Speech at the Kuruhina Setty Community's Conference

to him for acceding to my request that he should become the President of the Association and I congratulate the Association on its good fortune in having secured his valuable services

In conclusion may I take this opportunity of wishing the Silk Association all possible success in carrying out the objects for which it exists

SPEECH AT KURUHINA SETTY COMMUNITY'S
CONFERENCE.

[The Kuruhina Setty Community held its Conference at the Theatre Majestic Bangalore on the 19th April 1929. There was a large and influential gathering of the community present on the occasion besides many prominent citizens of Bangalore. Sir Mirza M Ismail Dewan in opening the Conference made the following speech —]

19TH APR. 1929 *Ladies and Gentlemen* — In agreeing to open this Conference I hope I shall not be taken to be unnecessarily encouraging communal or sectional organisations in the State which result as we have too often seen in the accentuation of caste and communal differences.

The objects of your Conference are however quite unexceptionable. You wish to improve your community educationally and socially. In doing this, you are equipping it as a worthy part of a bigger organisation. There need be really no antagonism between your duty to your community and your duty to the country. We have to recognise the fact that the people of this country and, in particular the Hindus, are divided into innumerable communities. India need not despair of attaining political democracy some day but social or religious democracy

Speech at the Kurukhna Setty Community's Conference

if I may so term it, she is not, I fear, destined to enjoy within any measurable distance of time. It seems impossible to abolish, or even, perhaps, to relax to any great extent the rigours of the caste system. The next best thing to do is to improve matters as far as possible. What cannot be ended should at least be mended.

In referring to this subject, Mr. Ramanand Chatterji, Editor of the *Modern Review*, had some very wise remarks to make in the Presidential address he delivered at the Twelfth Session of the All India Hindu Mahasabha held at Surat a short time ago. I, personally, agree with much that he said on that occasion, and I fail to see why any reasonable being—Mussalman or Christian—should have any quarrel with the Hindus for doing what they themselves have been doing for centuries past, so long as it is done in an unoffensive manner. It is unnecessary for me to make a more detailed reference to the address on this occasion, and if I refer to it at all, I do so with the sole object of expressing my sincere sympathy with the Hindu point of view, as stated therein, and of wishing my Hindu fellow-countrymen all possible success in the efforts they are making to strengthen their social and political structure and to preserve their great heritage.

I should like, however, to quote a sentence from Mr. Chatterji's address as it is not without interest to us assembled here. Speaking of the many Hindu communal Associations started in recent years, Mr. Chatterji remarks that "they all try to change the various Hindu bodies into compact bricks for the Indian national edifice, instead of allowing them to remain like loose dust or shapeless mud, not fit to build palaces with." Yes, and might one add that the finest and firmest bricks are as useless as sand to the builder unless he can rely on that which binds them together? The cement of the political structure

Speech at the Kuruhina Satty Community's Conference.

is patriotism and if it is scanty or watery then the building will warp and fall And patriotism's dilution is the cherishing of differences its very sustenance is good will towards those who are different We shall not be either strong or progressive as a nation until in seeking national prosperity we positively *seek* the prosperity of communities not ours and find in it an incentive rather than a provocation

I hope it will be your earnest endeavour to instil into the minds of your youth this spirit of large-hearted patriotism

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

I am glad you are turning your thoughts to the education of your children Your community certainly needs more educated men but let me at the same time, utter a word of warning which I trust will not be taken amiss. Do not send your boys to school solely or mainly with the idea of fitting them for public service No government can possibly find employment in its offices for more than a certain number however much it may try You are fortunately an industrial community Continue to be one in spite of the education which you may give your boys. I say in spite because somehow our education has a tendency to wean our boys away from their hereditary occupations Education will prove a blessing only if it enables our young men to do the work their fathers and forefathers have been doing better than they did and it will prove a serious handicap if it develops in them a distaste for a similar life. By all means let some of your young men enter Government service but let that not be the sole ambition of every one entering a school or college

I must congratulate you on possessing such a talented

Speech at the Bangalore City Market Show

and enterprising lady as Mrs Sakamma in your community. Her example as a successful coffee-planter must be an incentive and an inspiration to you all. I would like to tell her that Government greatly appreciates her generosity in making such a handsome contribution to the funds of the Conference. Some more subscriptions have been promised. Let me offer to these donors also the thanks of Government. The consciousness of having done something tangible for the benefit of their fellow-men will be a constant source of gratification to the donors, and what greater reward can one hope for than the approbation of one's own conscience?

Allow me, in conclusion, to express my heartiest good wishes for the success of your Conference.

SPEECH AT THE BANGALORE CITY MARKET SHOW

[The Bangalore City Municipality held its first Market Show, since it completed the City New Market Buildings, which had been under construction during a period of nearly fifteen years, on 12th January 1930. The show had been a highly popular one for many years past and its resuscitation was decided on by the City Municipality in response to a widespread appeal from the public of Bangalore. The show was held on the 12th January 1930, amidst much popular enthusiasm and joy, the whole of the market front, including the large square to its east being decorated with festoons, buntings and the like. Besides the President and the Municipal Councillors of the City Municipality, there were present on the occasion most of the public officials at head-quarters and representatives from the C. & M. Station. In declaring the

Speech at the Bangalore City Market Show

show open Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, made the following speech which was listened to with rapt attention by the large concourse of people assembled on the occasion —]

18TH JAN
1930

Mr Subbarama Chetty Ladies and Gentlemen—It was very good of the Municipal Council to invite me to perform this morning's ceremony and I was very glad indeed to accept their kind invitation

They realise I am sure how greatly interested I am in the progress and prosperity of the City of Bangalore, and they may be sure that anything that I can do to promote its interests will always be done most readily and gladly

Gentlemen, before I proceed further let me make a confession I do not feel an official at all this morning. Allow me therefore to speak to you as an ordinary citizen and rate-payer of the Municipality rather than anything else and whatever I say in the course of the remarks that I shall permit myself this morning may be taken as coming from a purely unofficial source. I am not assuming this garb with a view to escaping from any difficult position for there is none such, but I want to enjoy—at any rate on this occasion—that freedom of comment which I believe, is the privilege of only the non-official, for the official has to be ever mindful of his ps and qs, lest he should tread even unwittingly on somebody's corns and in these days most people seem to have them

MUNICIPAL NEEDS

My position is truly that of a rate-payer the officials on this occasion being really the President and the members of the Municipal Council. May I pause here for a moment to congratulate Mr Subbarama Chetty most heartily on his election as President of the Council? It is a position of great honour and I know that he will

Speech at the Bangalore City Market Show

fill it with credit to himself and benefit to the City. He cannot regard himself as a non-official now. It is with peculiar pleasure, therefore, that I address him this morning, in the role of a representative (self-appointed it may be) of the tax-payers in the City, voicing their wishes and views. We want him and his Council to do so many things for us. We want them, for instance, to make Bangalore one of the finest and healthiest cities in the world—for our ambition extends farther than India. Nature has been most generous to this City. She has placed it in an admirable position, and blessed it with a wonderful climate. Bangalore already enjoys many amenities of life. Now, we, the citizens, want the Municipality to give us a better water-supply, to give us better sanitation, thereby banishing enteric and other diseases, and to give us tarred roads. We want them to remove rapidly all the shums in the City, at any rate, to improve them by providing open spaces in all congested localities, so that women and children may use them as recreation grounds.

* MUNICIPALITY AND GOVERNMENT

The Municipality have certainly a right to expect Government to help them in effecting such improvements, and it is our desire that they shall neither rest themselves nor allow Government to rest till all these things are accomplished. I have no doubt that Government will do whatever they can to help you, but as tax-payers we are only concerned with the Municipality and have little or nothing to do with Government, and it is, after all, results that really matter to us.

Bangalore enjoys a great reputation for its fruits and vegetables. Many a market in South India depends on it for the supply of fruits and vegetables, chiefly the

Speech at the Bangalore City Market Show

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12TH JAN
1930

Mr Subbarama Chetty Ladies and Gentlemen—It was very good of the Municipal Council to invite me to perform this morning's ceremony and I was very glad indeed to accept their kind invitation

They realise I am sure how greatly interested I am in the progress and prosperity of the City of Bangalore, and they may be sure that anything that I can do to promote its interests will always be done most readily and gladly

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Speech at the Bangalore City Market Show

latter But I don't think Bangalore compares so favourably with cities in Northern India for fruits or vegetables either in respect of quality or quantity Vegetables are cheaper in Northern India and so far as quality goes they are on the whole superior to those produced in Bangalore. Our endeavour here should be to produce not only more vegetables and fruits but better ones It is quite easy it seems to me to develop in this City a big trade in these commodities, and in flowers also

EXTENSION OF SUNKAL FARM

You will be glad to hear that a scheme has been sanctioned for the extension of the Sunkal Farm This will bring at least 80 acres under vegetable cultivation at once with possibilities of further extension Our markets should be inundated with vegetables. The Municipal Council are to be complimented on reviving this show after an interval of 16 years These shows will act as powerful incentives to effort They will help to create a market for the produce and will have a direct influence in improving quality

Before concluding my remarks allow me to make a brief reference to what you have been good enough to say about myself I need not tell you how grateful I feel to you and how thoroughly I appreciate the words in which you have conveyed your friendly sentiments towards me It is difficult to respond adequately to words so sincere and spontaneous as yours The honour which has recently been conferred upon me and the recognising of my services by the British Government naturally fills me with pride. My work—such as it is—has brought its own reward and to this you have added very greatly by your help and goodwill. I can only ask

Speech at Amildars' Conference

you to believe that I am sincerely grateful to you for all your kindness and courtesy

I wish the Municipal Council the fullest possible measure of success in their efforts to serve this beautiful City of ours.

SPEECH AT AMILDARS' CONFERENCE

[The inaugural meeting of the Association of Amildars and Deputy Amildars in the Mysore State, which had recently been formed with the object of fostering a spirit of *esprit de corps* among themselves and to encourage a comparative study of different systems of land revenue administration, took place at the Daly Memorial Hall, on Saturday, the 2nd August, 1930 at 12 noon, before a large and distinguished gathering, including most of the leading officials of the State and members of the general public. Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, in declaring the Conference open, delivered the following speech —]

Mr. Balasundaram Iyer and Gentlemen,—When the Revenue Commissioner and Messrs Sitaramaia, Rangiah Naidu and Srinivasachari came to invite me, I told them that I did not think I would be able to come to your meeting this afternoon, but I felt afterwards that my absence might possibly be misconstrued as want of interest in you all, and as lack of appreciation of the importance of this gathering

Apart from the fact that it is at all times a real pleasure to me to meet you, I would give much to afford you any encouragement that is in my power, for you form the pivot of the administration. Your efficiency means the efficiency of the whole administration. You can make or mar its reputation. If you are hardworking,

Speech at Amildars' Conference

sympathetic alert and possess a keen sense of duty you will do more to make the raiyat happy than any number of the most benevolent orders that the Government may issue

Do not for a moment regard yourselves as an unimportant limb of the administration, for that you certainly are not I say this because I have noticed a tendency among some of you to deprecate your importance You are not mere revenue collecting agents of Government Your duties are wider and loftier

In our service all careers are open to men of talent We believe in the promotion of ability That is efficiency

In Napoleon's army every man had a Field Marshal's baton in his knapsack Every man who joins the Mysore Service has an open road between him and the highest appointment in the State

There are certain things which I would ask you particularly to bear in mind in the discharge of your duties

Firstly be accessible to all The humbler the man, the more accessible and affable you should be to him Do not wait for the raiyat to come to you Go to him yourself try to endear yourself to him make him look upon you as his friend and guide Let him feel that you are there to help him in every way you can, so as to enable him to live a happier life In short help to make ours a real *ma-bap* Government

You are of course aware that Government attach very great importance to Amildars' camping in villages Fleeting visits are worse than useless Make it a point to spend at least a night or two in every village in your taluk, and establish personal touch with the people You will then understand their wants better Collect the

Speech at Amildars' Conference

villagers round you in the evenings, and have a free talk with them. Don't neglect the women. Let them also join in the discussions, and if they cannot participate, they will at least be interested listeners, as I know from personal experience. It will, in any case, do them good. If you carry a sufficient stock of sympathy, you can accomplish wonders. Without it nothing. However admirable rules and regulations may be, and however perfect the system of administration, it is, in the last analysis, the human element that counts. If that element is faulty, no system, whatever its merits as a system, can make up for the deficiency.

An edict was recently issued by the Honan Provincial Government enjoining greater care in the selection of Government servants. "It is not necessary that every member of the Provincial Staff," it says, "should be a clever person. It is necessary that they should have good character, faithfulness, and trustworthiness."

These are no doubt the things that matter in life.

Much is expected of Government officials in these days. Let it not be said of a Mysore officer that he is lacking in the sense of duty, that he is not sufficiently earnest and painstaking. It is not given to all to be clever, if the Almighty has not endowed us with great mental ability, it is not our fault. But it is certainly in every one's power to be perfectly straight, diligent, and industrious in the discharge of his duties.

Enthusiasm has well been described as a tonic, and indeed, as an essential to health. "Interest and enthusiasm are nature's tonics," says a doctor. Their action is exerted not on the mind only, but, through the mind, on the body. It is open to each of us to obtain the thrill which makes life worth living by the simple process of enlarging our outlook on life. The widest view a

Speech at the Bangalore Gayana Samaja.

man can have of his work is to regard it in the spirit of service to the world and the finest enthusiasm is enthusiasm for service. May that be the creed of our service!

Finally let me ask you not to hesitate to express your views freely on any matter of public importance with which you are concerned. Mere yes men—men who concur with everything that their official superior says are a great handicap if not a positive danger. No man can really think himself infallible because all of us have some record of mistakes in our career. Do not hesitate to correct your superior if you think he is wrong and encourage your subordinates to do the same to you. We are apt to acquire a taste for flattery. It is rather an ignoble taste even in our home or in the club; it is devastating if it affects one's public life.

I hope gentlemen that you will not regard what I have felt impelled to tell you this afternoon as a lecture. My main object is really to tell you how much importance Government attach to your office, and how anxious they are to keep you happy and contented.

Let me conclude with my best wishes for the success of your Conference.

SPEECH AT THE BANGALORE GAYANA
SAMAJA.

[The Bangalore Gayana Samaja celebrated its Silver Jubilee on the evening of Sunday 10th August 1930 at Sankariah Hall, Shankarapur Bangalore City which had been gaily decorated for the occasion. Sir Mirza M Ismail, Dewan, presided. The proceedings began with vocal music which was

Speech at the Bangalore Gayana Samaja

widely appreciated by the large and influential audience present. Rajadharanapravina Diwan Bahadur K S Chandrasekhara Iyer, retired Chief Justice, welcoming Sir Mirza in a short speech, referred at length to the useful work done by the Samaja during the past quarter of a century and expressed the hope that His Highness' Government would be pleased to grant a site for the locating of the Samaja on its own habitat and for financial help to aid it in its endeavours at popularising music. Rising amidst loud cheers, Sir Mirza made the following speech —]

Mr Chandrasekhara Iyer, Ladies and Gentlemen,— 10TH AUG
Let me congratulate you on this happy occasion when 1930
you are all assembled here to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Gayana Samaja.

It is something to have lasted so long—we know how ephemeral some Associations can be—and I quite agree with you that it is time you provided yourselves with a habitation of your own. Your Samaja has till now, if I may say so, existed without a body, and it has remained invisible to the public eye. A suitable building in a prominent position will secure it a place in the public life, and will enhance its usefulness by attracting more members. I wish you every success in your endeavours to achieve that object.

Musical people, they say, seem so happy. Music is an engrossing pursuit, almost the only innocent and unpunished passion.

According to Richter, a great German humourist, music is the only one of the fine arts to which not only man, but all other animals,—mice and elephants, spiders and birds—are responsive. This may or may not be the case in so far as “all other animals” are concerned, but it is undoubtedly true of man. Music can be a potent influence in bringing every one together, for of all the arts, I think, music has the most powerful, universal and

Speech at the Bangalore Gayana Samaja

immediate effect Its power and influence on popular sentiment are enormous.

The Chinese have aptly termed music the Science of Sciences In India the country in which—to use Professor Maxmüller's words—the human mind has most fully developed some of its choicest gifts music especially devotional music justly occupies a very prominent place We see how Sarasvathi the Goddess of Learning is always shown with the *veena* in her hands while Siva the creator of the three-fold art of music dancing and drama, is depicted as passionately fond of music Siva, the Nataraja, is an expert dancer too while Krishna is the master artist playing the flute. Even sages like Narada, and immortal beings like Gandharvas and Kinnaras are but votaries of music which is regarded as so sacred as to be called Gandharva-Veda. Even people who consider these to be fanciful legends of the dim past must admit that these conceptions, which are beautiful in themselves, go to establish conclusively the prominent place given to music in ancient India.

India has produced eminent artists and musicians like Jayadeva of *Gita-Govinda* fame Tansen the most fragrant flower of Akbar's Court Thyagaraja the consummate artist of the South, and Purandara Dasa the unrivalled devotee of Pandarīnath. These are all names to conjure with

Now a word about the patronage that music has secured and the high pedestal to which it has been raised in India. We read in the *Ramayana* that the heirs of Sri Rama himself who represents the Aryan Culture, were musicians of no mean order while Ravana, who can perhaps be presumed to have been a typical exponent and representative of the Dravidian civilization was himself a great musician and a good patron of music Even

Speech at the Bangalore Gayana Samaja

coming down to comparatively recent times, it is the good fortune of India that there has been no dearth of munificent patrons. Hindu emperors, like the great Krishna-deva Raya of the Karnatak Empire of Vijayanagar—not to speak of the galaxy of Hindu sovereigns who held sway over the different parts of India, and the Muslim emperors like Allaudin, Akbar and Jehangir were lovers of music who did much for its development. It is unthinkable even in these modern days that a mighty Emperor like Akbar should assume the humble role of a *tumbur* carrier to Tansen, and go *incognito* to the latter's master, who refused to attend the royal court and sing before the Emperor. Coming to modern times, Mysore too has played her own part in this sphere. Thanks to the keen interest taken by our beloved Maharaja, Mysore ranks among the most renowned seats of music in India to-day, and we have amidst us musicians of acknowledged eminence.

The Secretary has given you in his report a short history of the work done by the Samaja till now, and the object it has in view. The fulfilment of this rests chiefly with the cultured and appreciative public of Bangalore. There is no doubt that the Samaja has acquitted itself very well and justified its existence.

I see from the report that there are at present 32 First class and 145 Second class members and some subscribers. I think a City like Bangalore ought to be able to provide many more. I hope that the public of Bangalore will take full advantage of the opportunities that the Samaja creates for their enjoyment and enable it to have a more substantial income, and to afford facilities to the public for the study and enjoyment of music. Let us hope that it will not be long before the Samaja is able to start classes for teaching vocal and instrumental music in its

Speech on the London Round Table Conference

own building and have a library and museum as well and develop itself into an important institution in the State and also provide musical entertainments to the public more frequently than it is now doing

I have no intention of delivering a lengthy dissertation on music this evening my main duty and a very pleasant one too being to wish your Samaja all possible success and prosperity in the coming years. I shall always be interested to hear of its progress, and if there is anything that I can do in reason to further its aims you may rest assured that it will be a great happiness to me to do it

**SPEECH ON THE LONDON ROUND TABLE
CONFERENCE.**

[In response to a widely issued invitation to consider the main questions connected with the proposed Round Table Conference in London on the future Constitution of India a large number of officials and non-officials including members of the Mysore Representative Assembly and the Mysore Legislative Council, publicists of note and merchants and others including representative Statesmen from the sister States of Travancore Cochin and Pudukotah, assembled in the new Council Chamber Bangalore, on 19th August 1930 to consider the Agenda placed before them. More prominent among these were H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore the Raja of Sandur Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Raghavaya (Pudukota) Mr. A. C. Dutt I. C. S. Sir Charles Todhunter Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer Dewan of Cochin Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao Retired Councillor Mysore State and many others. In welcoming those assembled on the occasion, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan who presided over the Conference delivered the following speech —]

Speech on the London Round Table Conference

Gentlemen,—I wish to extend a very hearty welcome to you, and especially to the distinguished statesmen representing our sister States of Travancore, Cochin and Pudukotah, who have honoured us with their presence here to-day, to the representatives of the planting community, who are now holding their annual meeting in Bangalore, and to those who have come in at considerable personal inconvenience from distant parts of the State

19TH AUG
1930

I have requested your presence here to-day so that we may take counsel together regarding the attitude to be adopted and the proposals to be made at the Round Table Conference by the Indian States in general, and by the South Indian States in particular. It is not necessary that I should dwell at any length on the great importance of the Conference in regard to the political advancement of India. The proceedings will be watched with critical interest not only by the two countries directly concerned, but also, I may venture to say, by the entire civilised world.

THE SIMON REPORT

It was perhaps inevitable that the Simon Report should have come in for much hostile criticism in India. This was partly due no doubt to the pervading atmosphere of mistrust in India at the time it was published, but I wonder if the shortage of copies available for distribution to the public has not been responsible for at least some of the unfavourable criticism to which the Report has been subjected—criticism which seems to me to be based in many cases on an incomplete understanding of the proposals. I feel that the opinions expressed by some critics would have been less hostile if facilities had been available for a full and dispassionate study. I hold

Speech on the London Round Table Conference

no brief for the Report but I must say that there is in it much with which I find myself in agreement though there is also a good deal with which I cannot agree. It is undoubtedly a weighty production which it would be unwise to discuss in a hasty spirit of prejudice. Nor would it be either fair or reasonable on our part to expect the British Government to ignore a report which has been prepared by seven distinguished members of Parliament representing all parties and which is regarded by their countrymen as a great essay in constitution making worthy of the closest study and destined to rank as a State document of historic importance.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Whether we like it or not there is hardly a doubt that the Simon Report will form the main basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference—and I personally think rightly so owing to the definiteness with which it raises the issues, assembles the relevant facts and sets forth the arguments which support its views. This is not however to say that the Report need monopolise the field or that it even represents the last word of Great Britain to India. If that were the idea, there would be no need for a Conference.

In discussing the proposals I would particularly deprecate heat or vague denunciation—for passionate outpourings have no strength in them—and it is on the soundness of our case that we must rely. I would therefore, plead for a close study of the Report with an earnest desire on our part to understand and weigh it with an unprejudiced mind. Let us adopt such of the recommendations as we think are suitable and ask for modifications of such others as are, in our opinion unsatisfactory or unsuitable.

Speech on the London Round Table Conference

I am convinced that the success of the Conference will depend far more upon the attitude of the Indian delegates and on the ability with which they put forward their case than on anything else. If our countrymen can speak with one voice and display a strong unanimity of purpose, it is hardly likely that Great Britain will refuse to listen and to move in this great matter in accordance with the general principles of political justice and human wisdom. If we are hopelessly divided among ourselves, and are, in consequence, unable to present a united and reasoned demand, it will be no use blaming others. Parliament will feel bewildered and will hesitate. India's voice will be lost in factious clamour. There will be nothing but disappointment for her in the end, all because her representatives were unable to sink their differences and "postpone all selfish seeking to the common good."

DISPUTE OVER WORDS

The Round Table Conference is to have complete freedom in carrying on its deliberations and formulating proposals. The British Government have not seen their way to say, in so many words, that the purpose of the Conference is to devise a constitution for India on the basis of a self-governing dominion with the necessary safeguards so far as the Army, foreign relations and certain other matters are concerned. Now, it may be said that the terms "Dominion Status," "Self-Government" and "Self-determination" are merely catch phrases, which denote certain abstract ideas. It may be said that such ideas are useless if we attempt to use them as pillars in the erection of the edifice which we desire to build. Nevertheless, the use of these terms would have gratified India beyond measure. Moreover, the British Government would have lost nothing by using them, since as a

Speech on the London Round Table Conference

matter of fact they are inviting concrete and practicable proposals to bring these very things into existence if not immediately at any rate as soon as possible. The Congress on the other hand is insisting on the use of these expressions overlooking to my mind the fact that the substance and not the name is what it really wants and what really matters. It seems to me that it does not matter in the least whether you call your spade a spade or by some other name so long as you are free to dig with it and thereby sow the seed from which the plant of Indian Self Government will grow. Let us therefore make definite concrete proposals let us suggest such modifications of the Simon recommendations as will take us as close to the goal as practicable. Whether the constitution that results therefrom is called Dominion Status, or something else will not matter very much. It appears to me that it is all a dispute over words for there seems really no difference between what India is asking for and what the British nation if the Round Table Conference recommends it, is prepared to give.

THREE MAJOR PROBLEMS

There are I think, three major problems which India has to solve before she can hope to attain complete self government. One is the problem of the British community another is the Hindu Muslim question and the third is the problem of the States.

BRITISH COMMUNITY

As regards the first of these I sincerely hope that as soon as the present excitement subsides the solution will be found in the restoration of the goodwill which has existed hitherto. The British Community should not have the slightest ground for the suspicion that they will

Speech on the London Round Table Conference

be treated as aliens in the changed India. Rather should they be made to feel that they will be full citizens of the country, enjoying all the rights and privileges enjoyed by those who are native to the soil.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM

The Hindu-Muslim problem is one which has been exercising the minds of our countrymen for a long time. A really satisfactory solution has yet to be found for it, but I am optimistic enough to think that it will be found. And it goes without saying that the moment the many different religions, sects and castes learn to live amicably one with another, an enormous advance towards the unification and independence of India will have been made. Till then, we must agree to proceed on the present basis, losing no opportunity of cultivating goodwill, and not rejecting the mediation of friendly neutrals.

THE INDIAN STATES

I now come to the problem which concerns us here to-day, that is, the problem of the States. And here we find ourselves in conflict, in the first instance, with a section of politicians in British India who do not disguise their intensive dislike of the States. To quote one among many pronouncements of these gentlemen, I find in a book that has recently enjoyed a large circulation in England the statement that "if by a fiat of the Socialist Government in Britain all the Indian States were abolished, none would be more happy than the subjects of the States themselves." That the States which have flourished so long under the British Government should have incurred the animosity of their own countrymen seems the irony of Fate. While I do not deny that there are States which are certainly lagging behind the times, I doubt if

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the wholesale adoption of democracy on the pattern of Western countries, such as some persons in British India are demanding is the only satisfactory form of government. Furthermore it is one thing to envisage changes in the administration of the States called for by the spirit of our times and quite another to ask for their total extinction. It is the Indian States that are the custodians of the ancient learning and culture of India. It is in the Indian States, rather than under the westernised administrations of British India, that ancient customs and hallowed traditions can best endure. The Western countries themselves are beginning to be extremely doubtful whether after all democracy is the best form of government. Even where they maintain it each nation adapts it to its own traditions and temperament. American democracy is as wide a departure from the British model as British democracy is from the Greek. Meanwhile the Indian States are developing towards a form of constitutional monarchy and I for one shall not be at all surprised if they or some of them succeed ultimately in evolving a form of government that is specially suited to the Indian temperament.

FEDERAL INDIA

The Commissioners at the outset of their proposals have laid down as one of the fundamental principles that any constitutional changes now recommended for British India must have regard to a future development when India as a whole not merely British India will take her place among the constituent States of the Commonwealth of Nations united under the Crown. They deduce the corollary that the ultimate constitution of India must be federal for it is only in a federal constitution that units differing so widely in constitution as the Provinces

Speech on the London Round Table Conference

and the States can be brought together while retaining internal autonomy " In thus envisaging a United India, the component parts of which must be both the British Indian Provinces and the Indian States, and in definitely declaring themselves in favour of a federal constitution, I venture to say that the Commission has made a distinct and valuable contribution to the development of Indian polity When, however, they surround this vision of a federally united India with the misty twilight of a distant future, I find myself at variance with them It is quite possible that the march of events may be more rapid than the Commissioners seem to anticipate Nor is it likely that the country will watch in patience and contentment the slow and halting evolution of a federal union by the gradual accretion of individual States to a Federation of Provinces The more probable, and decidedly the more desirable, process would be the immediate re-organisation of the Council of State on an All-India basis I consider that an enlarged Council of State (appropriately re-named) elected on a wider franchise, in which the representatives of Indian States would have their due place, should be the pivot of the new constitutional machinery It would be necessary so to define the functions of this body as to place within its purview all matters of common concern to British India and the Indian States, while harmonising its functions and procedure with those of the Lower House whose concern would be mainly matters of importance to British India

Holding as they do an All-India Federation to be a matter of slow and distant achievement, the Simon Commission has proposed as the first and necessary step towards the federal goal, the creation of a Council for Greater India, consisting of representatives of British India and Indian States, with powers of deliberation and

Speech on the London Round Table Conference

consultation in matters of common concern, to be duly scheduled by mutual agreement. This proposal has been accepted by the Ruling Princes with reservations as to proper safeguards in respect of the composition and procedure of the Council. It is a matter for consideration whether failing such immediate closer participation as I have suggested above by the Indian States in the new constitution of India, such a Council may not serve a useful purpose at least by rendering possible systematic and continuous examination of matters of common concern by the Indian States and British India.

The keenness on the part of the Indian States to retain their individuality crystallised by history and to safeguard their internal autonomy is accompanied by a frank and cordial recognition of identity of interests with the rest of India. It is only as friends and neighbours by mutual understanding and goodwill that we can succeed in evolving the greatest partnership that the world has ever known.

SUPREME COURT

It has been assumed by the Commission that a Supreme Court will be required only when the form of ultimate federation has been decided and questions arise relating to the limits of the respective powers of the Federal and States Legislatures. The Supreme Court is in other words, held out as a distant ideal. The States have however a special interest in the institution of a tribunal that shall have powers to decide justiciable matters at issue between themselves and the Government of India and the Provinces, or even between the different States themselves. Such a tribunal is a necessary part of a federal constitution, and the sooner it finds a definite place in the constitution of the Indian Commonwealth the better

Concluding speech on the Round Table Conference

FINANCIAL RELATIONS

A third matter of importance is the equitable adjustment of financial relations between the States and British India and the just appraisal of claims and counter-claims that arise in this regard. The question is one which requires much fuller investigation than it has received, and this investigation it will receive, I hope, from the Expert Body whose appointment has been suggested by the Indian States' Committee.

CONCLUSION

With the satisfactory solution of the many problems—perplexing no doubt but far from insoluble—confronting India, peace and goodwill will reign in the country once more, and our Motherland will attain that position in the comity of nations which the British people, no less than her own, so ardently desire for her.

CONCLUDING SPEECH ON THE ROUND TABLE
CONFERENCE

[The Conference held to consider the main questions connected with the proposed Round Table Conference in London on the future constitution of India completed its deliberations on Wednesday, the 20th August 1930, after having been in session for two days. In winding up the proceedings of the Conference, Sir Mirza M Ismail, Chairman, spoke as follows —]

Gentlemen —I have no doubt you will agree that this informal Conference has been of great educative value to us and most useful in clarifying the issues confronting both the Indian States and British India. I am specially grateful to you for putting me in possession of your

20TH AUG
1930

Concluding speech on the Round Table Conference.

views—views which will be of very real assistance to me in discharging my duties at the Round Table Conference in London. For my part I realise that I shall have a unique opportunity of serving India. You need I hope no assurance from me that I shall make the best use I can of it.

We are I think in general agreement upon the main issues. There seems to be a consensus of opinion in regard to the necessity for a closer association of the States with British India for common purposes by entering the All India Legislature. If for various reasons it may not be possible to attain this object immediately we can as a temporary expedient fall back upon the proposed Council for Greater India, modifying the suggestion so as to give the States a fairly effective voice in its decisions. No one can deny that there are difficulties on the side of the States arising from their number and varying local conditions just as there are difficulties on the side of British India but that does not mean that the problem is incapable of a satisfactory solution. Some difficulties can be adjusted at once while others must be left to the future. I am optimistic enough to think that time will solve these in a manner satisfactory to all.

O Time! Whose verdicts mock our own the only righteous judge art thou!

You agree too that the States should have the fullest possible measure of autonomy in their internal affairs. In practice the degree of autonomy will depend upon the system of administration in a State. The more constitutionally governed it is, the less justification or likelihood there is, or will be for any intervention on the part of the Paramount Power in its domestic concerns.

Another matter upon which we are all agreed is that, so far as British India is concerned an element of responsibility should be introduced at the Centre if the

Concluding Speech on the Round Table Conference

constitution is to work satisfactorily and to enjoy an adequate measure of confidence and support from the people. Whatever may be the risks or the difficulties in taking such a step, the British Government will, let us hope, come to the conclusion that a solution that does not satisfy the people at large is no solution at all. It can neither work smoothly nor endure for any length of time. A constitution which provides full autonomy in the Provinces, responsibility at the Centre (subject to such transitional safeguards as may be unavoidable), and a closer association between British India and the States in matters of common concern—this, let us hope, may be the result of the Round Table Conference—a result, which, I venture to think, would satisfy all reasonable people in India.

The difficulties before us are no doubt great, but as I have said, they are not insuperable, if only the determination to face and conquer them is forthcoming.

So far as the representatives of the Indian States are concerned, I have no doubt that they will enter the Conference in no spirit of hostility to British India, but with a fervent desire to co-operate wholeheartedly with their colleagues from British India, in exploring every avenue leading to a really satisfactory solution of this mighty problem. We shall appear before the British people, not so much as the representatives of States, still less as representatives of any particular State, but as Indians desiring for our common Motherland a position of honour among the nations constituting the British Commonwealth, all united in allegiance to the Crown.

Gentlemen, permit me to thank you most cordially once again for coming to this Conference and for making it such a great success.

THE END

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